Have placed on sale to-day, 3,000 Pieces

Bl'k Chantiky Lace, At 20c, 25c, and 28c-a yard, 3 and 3 1-2 inches wife.

Buren-st

5100 Went-

2,000 Pieces Bl'k Chantilly Lace. At 30c, 35c, and 40c a yard, 3 1-2 and 4 inches wide.

BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS PERFECT COLOR.

WARRANTED PURE SILK. The Greatest Attraction this Season.

These Goods are in great demand, and fully 25 per cent under price. Early inspection invited.

Just Received.

New Fringes, Elegant Passementeries, **NEW STYLES.** OUR PRICES are ALWAYS the

LOWEST. STATE-ST.

Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED. Dredge and Dump Scows.

CHARLES S. WALLER, Commissioner of Public Works, Chicago, Illinoi

STATIONERY, &c. CULVER, PAGE, SE J-HOYNE&.CO. RETAIL STATIONERS

RETAIL STATIONERS,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

The Vitrographic Pen.

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Uthographic Letter Books, all sizes, for duplicating orders and letters.

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J. W. MIDDLETON, SS State-St. Large Stock, Good Work, Low Prices.

SUMMER RESORTS. THE CLIFFORD.

COZZENS WEST POINT HOTEL Hotel has a passenger elevator. Cottages to the board at hotel, or means served in the cottages and the cottages are contages and the cottages are contages and the cottages and the cottages and the cottages are contages and the cottages are contages and the cottages and the cottages are contages are contages and the cottages are contages and the cottages are contages are contages are contages and the cottages are contages and the cottages are contages are contages are contages and contages are contages are contages are

THE OCEANIC.

ISLES OF SHOALS, N. H.

Open modile of June. No Sias, no monguitoes, no
sunt. Even pemperature. Eight miles from main
and. Beautiful ocean view from every window. Gas,
slectric bells, perfect drainage. Boating, fishing,
swiling, bilitaris, nice bail, band of music. Hotel
stat-class. Send for ofreplar.

LAIGHTON RHOTHERS & CO. United States Hotel, SARATOGA SPRINGS, OPEN FOR THE SEASON FROM JUES 15 TO OCTOBER 1.

THE OAKWOOD, GREEN LARE. WIS., FAMOUS best limites north and booth recommend it. Send of the commend it. BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE.

Chamber and Parlor

We have just received some of the very latest productions of the above goods, which, arriving too late for the early Spring trade, will be sold much BELOW THE ACTUAL VALUE. We can assure furniture buyers EXCEL-LENT BARGAINS in the choicest styles of Furniture, and in workmanship that is peerless. Our line of

FANCY FURNITURE

Is complete, and the Largest in the City.

We are also Sole Agents for Thonet Brothers' Celebrated Vienna Bent-Wood Furniture.

Renowned for its ELEGANCE DURABILITY, LIGHTNESS, and SUPERIORITY. An early call is respectfully so-

SPIEGEL & CO., 251 and 253 Wabash-av.,

NEAR JACKSON-ST.

IVINUIVULIN, The Finest White Winter Wheat Flour in the Market,

\$6.40 Per Brl. The Finest Minnesota Patent \$7.60 Per Brl.

Every Barrel Guaranteed. **HICKSON'S** CASH GROCERY HOUSE,

> 113 East Madison-st. "MOTH POWDER,"

BUCK & RAYNER'S

Will protect your Furs and Woolens through the Summer.

STATE-ST., cor. Madison, and H7 CLARK-ST.

MINERAL WATER.

Water is having an immense popularity as a me and as a beverage. As a medicine it is Nature's m as remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Kidne ry Affections, Dyspersia, Constipation, I l. Suffer no longer but buy a gallon of g Water and drink it at home. As

A BEVERAGE

To Packers of Fruits & Vegetables

whe prepared to furnish Hand-Made Tin Campy quantity desired, either loose or packed its vis.: 1 bb., 2 bb., 2 bb., 4 gal., and 1 gal. As we good stock on hand at all times, we can fill spromptly. For prices and special figures for d lots address.

THE REBEE PRESERVING CO.,
196 to 200 E. Jackson-st., Chicago.

OPTICAL GOODS. MANASSE SIGHA OPTICIAN

FIICELES BUILDING RIBUNE



BOND & LILLARD, WATERFILL & FRAZIER, E. H. TAYLOR, JR., W. H. M'BRAYER, 1877, '78, '79, '80. T. J. VAN DYKE, P. H. JORDAN.

WM. BERKELE. W. J. FRAZIER. HEADLEY & PECK,

OSGAR PEPPER, "Old Crow," T. B. RIPY,

HERMITAGE, D. A. AIKEN, NELSON,

(Old Style), 1877, '78, and '79. EUREKA DISTILLERY, HORSEY MARYLAND RYE.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR.,

1878, '79, & '80 Goods Sold in Bond or Free.

Grommes & Ullrich,

174 & 176 Madison-st.

made Sour-Mash Whiskles, well known as the finest Whiskles made in Kentucky, and also the Horsey Maryland Rye, known as the celebrated "Military Rye," are controlled by us in this market.

PUTNAM sells Boys' School Suits.

PUTNAM sells Vouths' Dress Coats

and Vests.

185 South Clark-st. SPECIAL INVITATION

To all his old friends and the public in general to inspect the Largest Stock of HATS AND CAPS
In the city suitable for Spring and Summer Wear, in all the correct styles and shades, and at present that leave competition out of the question, and therefore it will pay everybody to call at 185 South Clark-st.

P.-O.-W HATS.

Soft and Stiff Hats, Youths' Hats Straw Hats trimmed with Fur.

HERRICK'S, 115 Madison-st.

LVORD'S Yellow Front MAMMOTH HAT HOUSE! The Largest in America!

HATTERS TO THE WORLD!

125 - South Clark-st. - 125

108 Madison-st., between Clark and Dearborn.

OPENING TO-DAY.

E. E. BATON.

AMMUNITION, FISHING TACKLE AND CUTLERY,

DIRECTORY. DUTNAM sells Men's Dress Suits. DUTNAM sells Men's Business Suits. PUTNAM sells Blue Flannel Suits at DUTNAM Manufactures Largely. DUTNAM sells West of England Cloth **DUTNAM** sells English Worsted Dress DUTNAM sells Men's Fine Dress Pan-

DUTNAM sells Men's Business Pan-**DUTNAM** sells Men's Working Pantaloons, \$1 and \$1.25. DUTNAM sells Hammocks at \$1.75 and \$2. DUTNAM sells the best White Duck **DUTNAM** sells Fine Dress Shirts that

DUTNAM sells Youths' Dress Suits. DUTNAM sells Suits for the Largest DUTNAM sells Children's Kilt Suits. PUTNAM sells Honest Goods at Low Prices.

DUTNAM sells Goods that Won't DUTNAM sells Suits for Tall, Slim DUTNAM sells Drap d'Ete Coats and

DUTNAM sells the finest Spring PUTNAM sells Form-Fitting Ulster-PUTNAM sells English Silk Umbrellas.

DUTNAM sells Summer Clothing for Bond & Lillard, Waternii & Pravier, and O. E. C. (E. H. Taylor, Jr.) Hand-PUTNAM sells Gents' English Socks.

> PUTNAM carries the stock and leads the way. PUTNAM sells Overalls, blue, brown, and white, at 50c. PUTNAM sells Boys' Waists, white and fancy, 45 and 50c. PUTNAM sells Gossamer Rubber Coats.

> PUTNAM sells Rubber Coats for Firemen, extra heavy. PUTNAM sells Men's Blue Flannel Suits for Fat Men.

PUTNAT offers Special Bargains in every department. PUTNAM is hunting for the man he PUTNAM counts his customers by thousands.

PUTNAM wants peace, but there is no peace; therefore we are preparing

PUTNAM will have another RED-LET-TER DAY. Fall in men, clowns in PUTNAM makes the enemy "restless."

PUTNAM calls no man a liar, and strikes but once to kill. PUTNAM wishes it distinctly under-stood that they originate their own styles and patterns, and manufac-

ture their own goods, and are thus enabled to offer styles not to be found in any other Ready-Made Clothing House. PUTNAM will always be found at hi

post, ever attentive and watchful to the interests and wants of his

Putnam Clothing House, 131 & 133 Cark-st. and 117 Madison-st. MINER, BEAL & HACKETT W. H. FURLONG, Resident Manager.

BEMOVALS. HAMBURGERBROS Distillers and Wholesale Liquer Dealers, 86 WABASH-AV.

BUSINESS CARDS. H. A. HURLBUT & CO. Wholesale Druggists 75 & 77 Randolph-st.

"MORPHEUS," the God of Dreams. Coming events cast their shadows," etc.



One of Chicago's greatest bankers, criticising the dollar prize offer of Willoughby, Hill & Co. to every male child born in Chicago and County of Cook during the months of November and December, 1880, and January, February, to March 4, 1881, remarked that Willoughby, Hill & Co. had thus mortgaged every bit of property they possessed, and should be marked by mercantile agencies for credit as "P. D. Q." Hill & Co. had thus mortgaged every bit of property they possessed, and should be marked by mercantile agencies for credit as "P. D. Q." We admit we have taken upon ourselves a very heavy responsibility, and we hereby call a mass-meeting of the citizens of Chicago, both male and female, at 6 o'clock of the afternoon of JUNE 31, upon the "Breakwater," near the light-house (although many think the "crib" the proper place, under the circumstances), to take such measures as will to a certain extent assist Willoughby, Hill & Co. in their great effort, and FOREVER SILENCE the City of St. Louis as regards the comparative population of the two cities. We reserve, you may remember, in our great prize advertisement, the right of naming each boy, and will now state that we shall name them all alike, allowing each parent the privilege of giving the first name. The name we shall give will be "Willoughby Hill." and the boy named may be John Willoughby Hill Smith, Henry Willoughby Hill Brown, Adolphus Willoughby Hill Green, Alphonso Willoughby Hill White, Charles Willoughby Hill Adams, Guy Willoughby Hill Grant, Thomas Willoughby Hill Blaine, David Willoughby Hill Washburne, Rodolpho Willoughby Hill Edmunds, etc. Willoughby Hill washburne, Rodolpho Willoughby Hill & Co. discount the future. Don't it seem probable that such "fellows" would be smart enough to offer for sale the latest styles produced on the face of this earth, and at the same time allow no man to undersell them? Don't it seem in reason that Willoughby, Hill & Co., the best-known house in Chicago, perhaps in America (people say so), would be likely to have what you want, at right price! Willoughby, Hill & Co. are constantly thinking of the future in all their transactions; they are the "Chicagony-ist" "Chicagonians" in "Chicago," and have actually paid out to Chicago men of every class one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars since 1880 came in, and you should never forget that every single dollar that you spend in these Eastern branch clothing houses that you forever; 'tis spent in New York and Boston by the proprietors of these stores that advertise to save you from 25 to 33 per cent, to get into their "DARK" DENS. They never expect to see you again. If you knew they "falsified," would you still trade with them? We can prove it any time you say! Deeds of Daylight "vs." Deeds of Darkness. WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., Clothiers of the Human Race, of every form, age, and color; America's Greatest and Only "ONLYS," cor. Clark and Madison-sts.; also 416, 418, 420, 422, 424 Milwaukee-av., Electric Light; also cor. Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st. Open till 9.

COME!

Country Clothing Dealers "without brains" copy this advertisement as usual.

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, And All Diseases of THEOAT and LUNGS.

Put up in Quart-Size Bottles for Framity use.

(CAUTION - BONT BE DECEIVED

A bont Be DECEIVED

by unprincipled dealers

place of our POLU ROCK AND A VZ, which is the
Only medicated article made, the genuine having
a GOVERNMENT STAMF on eace, bottle. LAWRENCE & MARTIN; Propri

WINE MERCHANTS everywhere.

Bauer and New England Organs.

182 & 184 Wabash-av. PACTORY-125, 127, and 129 Twenty-ninth-st., corn Lexington-av., New York.

PIANOS.

REED'STEMPLE OF MUSIC

VITALIZED AIR



TO THOSE IN SEARCH OF

THIS AFTERNOON WE PLACE

"ON SALE!" 1,000 Doz.

DIES'PULL REGULAR FANCY HOSIERY!

25c! Duplicates Elsewhere, 50c Pair.

INVARIABLY The Leaders of Popular Prices.

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

ENGRAYINGS FOR FRAMING

-Send 10 cents for an outline catalogue of THE GRAPHIC reproductions of the most famous Line Engravings. These reproductions are
fac-similes of the Artists' proofs.
Over one million copies already sold.
Branch office, THE GRAPHIC CO.,
130 Dearborn-st. Chicago.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

USURPATION.

The Third-Termers Consummate Their High-Handed Outrage,

By Usurping the Right to Select the National Delegates.

Ten Stalwart Districts, However, Protest Against the Shameful Proceeding.

And Will Demand Their Seats in the National Convertion.

List of the Delegates Who Refuse to Be Thus Shorn of Their Rights.

The Hon. Shelby M. Cullom Renominated for Governor of Illinois,

The State Ticket Filled and the Remarkable Convention Adjourned.

Employed by the Logan Crowd.

Vigorous Protests Entered by the Press Throughout the Country.

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21.—The Conver ion reassembled a little after 9 o'clock. Mr. Ford, from the Sixth Congress

M. Hollenbeck, of Kendall; E. W. Willard, of Will, and Francis Bowen, of La Saile.

Righth—J. B. Wilson, of Iroquois, and H. W. Stow, of Iroquois; R. J. Hanna, of Kankakee and Ira C. Mosier, of Kankakee.

Ninth—Joel Marshon, of Fulton, and R. B. Whiting, of Peoria; William Jackson, of Stark and Martin Kingman, of Peoria.

Tenth—Hosea Davis, of Schuyler, and T. P. Buryett, of Mercer.

Eleventh—O. B. Hamilton, of Jersey, and F. G. Black, of Adams; alternates, M. D. Massic, of Pike, and L. P. Wheeler, of Green.

Twelfth—George M. Brinkerhoft, of Sangamon, and C. M. Eames, of Morgan; alternates, George M. Black, of Sangamon, and C. M. Eames, of Morgan; alternates, Hogh Fullerton, of Mason, and R. B. Latham, of Logan.

Funricenth—James Hawworth, of Mason, and E. S. Green-leaf, of Mason, and R. B. Latham, of Logan.

Fullerton, of Mason, and R. B. Latham, of Logan.
Fourteenth—James Heyworth, of Macon, and J. B. Harris, Champaign.
Pitteenth—W. H. Bariow, of Rffingham, and A. P. Greene, of Moultrie; atternates. J. W. Fisher, of Edgar, and O. L. Gold, of Lawrence.
Sixteenth—J. M. Truitt, Montgomery, and Lewis Krughoff; aiternates, E. M. Ashcroft, Fayette, R. F. Higrins, Fayette.
Seventeenth—W. W. Metcalf, Madison, and Richard Rowett, Macoupin; alternates, F. H. Preifer, St. Clair, and Jonathan Miles, Macoupin.
Eighteeuth—U. O. Patier, Alexander, and J. M. Davis, Jackson; alternates, E. O. Freeman, Union, and James A. Viall, Johnson.
Nineteenth—C. W. Pavey, Jefferson, and W. H. Williams, Franklin; alternates, C. Churchill, Edwards, and W. H. Robinson, Wayne.
At Large—J. A. Logan, E. A. Storrs, G. B. Raum, D. T. Little, William McAdam, Ross Graham, Solomon Degan, C. C. Campbell.
Mr. Bull, of La Salle—I move the previous question on the adoption of the report.
Several gentlemen were trying to get the ear and eye of the Chair, but none of them succeeded, except Mr. Bull, who was prompt-

succeeded, except Mr. Bull, who was pros ly recognized by Gen. Raum. The Chair—The Secretary will call the roil on the motion to order the previous question.

Dr. Robbins, of Adams—We ask for a

Dr. Robbins, of Adams—We ask for a division of the report.

A delegate—There has been no motion to adopt the report.

The Chair—There has been.

Several delegates strove to be heard.

The Chair—No one can be recognized pending the roll-call, which has begun.

Dr. Robbins—I rise to a point of order. Is it not in order to ask for a division of the report, in order that we may vote first upon the question of delegates at large, and next upon the districts?

The Chair—It will be if the previous question of the report. The Chair-It will be if the previous

The clerk then called the re

ale,

Plated

RIFIER.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880-SIXTEEN PAGES

charge he settled County, Ill., and his profession. He office. Mr. I lawyer, is well st the Bar, modest elected, will no THE STA

SPRINGFIELD, 1 which has been feature of the this afternoon a tee which was co o'clock. With tw waiting for the d supposed to be anti-third-term p the retiring Presid order, and appoil Chicago, Tempora L. B. Ray, of Gr promptly proposed reflection as Chair Clough spontane declared it spontane Jones, who was re spontaneously dre spontaneously di box of cigars, to taneously helped Dan Shepard v Committee there day, June 2.

SPRINGERELD, markable testim nity of Mr. Kirk Farwell Hall de in a proposition sides to nomina ernor by acclar sired to put him derstood that Se favor of the sch himself both to 1
The Cook Coun
voted for him
have been proposition was Hawes cherished leaders of the m not willing to su honor of presiding The delegates fr Hawes is the best trict in Congress this subject, whi with practical un tion or effort of an tion or effort of an friends, he might race. His positio from what it was was avowedly a when he had had and was not so ent and lucrative la present. The misr insinuations to will an office-seeker, that time, fixed again, under be a candidate he should be put in people of that dist lis previous consenuch urging an would be needed nomination at all.

would be needed nomination at all, ably been the her name has been on a has been interest matter, and he has his candor and m masterly handling IN WA FEELING Special Dispute WASHINGTON, I ois Conve complished by bu suppression of the considerable portic violation of the ve the Convention race is over, the g will be nomin pretation of the Gi easiest man to be are not at all alarm of the most const

over the simple fachis own State, and as those by which secured. This is view of the fact Alleghe nies to the get another vote in secured to-day. Tand the Blaine me ballot. Look," sa the great States of Iowa, Minnesot lowa, Minnesota and where are He has carried majority in the acknowledging representation, ar been obtained fo principle overboa said this speaker. Blaine if he had tion by disfranch Would it have bee candidates that triumph by security any overwhelming scratch, and a so violation of parlia lutionary processe

lutionary processe and justice, fair p The apon their oars.
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Of course they wi
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Blaine; but the
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Convention, said
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candidate. Gen.
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go, the third-term
understand that go, the third-tern understand that hating Grant elect him with The General thou thorough way of ringsters who are upon the Republic his nomination, in charge he settled down in Fairfield, Wayne County, Ill., and engaged in the practice of his profession. He has never held any public office. Mr. McCartney is a clear-headed lawyer, is well spoken of by the members of the Bar, modest in his demeanor, and, if elected, will no doubt give satisfaction to the people.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

A SPONTANEOUS MEETING.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21.—The spontaneity which has been the great and distinguishe feature of the Grant boom was illustrated this afternoon at the meeting of the Commit-tee which was called for consultation at 5 o'clock. With two or three exceptions the members were prompt on time. Without waiting for the dilatory members, who were supposed to be slightly tinctured with an anti-third-term prejudice, "Long" Jones, the retiring President, called the meeting to order, and appointed John H. Clough, of Chicago, Temporary Chairman.

Chicago, Temporary Chairman.

L. B. Ray, of Grundy, a rabid third-termer, promptly proposed the Sterling Collector for reflection as Chairman.

Clough spontaneously put the motion, and declared it spontaneously carried, and Jones, who was reinforced for the occasion, spontaneously drew from his coat-pocket a box of cigars, to which the Grantites spontaneously helped themselves.

Dan Shepard was reflected Secretary. The Committee thereapon adjourned to Wednesday, June 2.

KIRK HAWES.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springereld, Ill., May 21.—A very remarkable testimony to the ability and dignity of Mr. Kirk Hawes' algument for the Farwell Hall delegation was affered to-day in a proposition from the leaders of both sides to nominate him for Lieutenant-Governor. ernor by acclamation. Leonard Swett de-sired to put him in nomination, and it is unfavor of the scheme, and had so expressed himself both to Mr. Hawes and to others. The Cook County delegation would have voted for him as a unit, and he would have been easily nominated. The proposition was declined, not because Hawes cherished any resentment against the leaders of the majority, but because he was twilling to surrounder his business features. not willing to surrender his business for the honor of presiding over the Senate of Illinois. about unanimous in the opinion that Mr. Hawes is the best man to represent that district in Congress, but he refuses to consider this subject, which has been mentioned in a bantering way, any more than the other. It is thought, however, that if the Republicans of the First District

SHOULD NOMINATE HIM with practical unanimity, without solicita-tion or effort of any kind on the part of his friends, he might be forced to make the race. His position now is very different from what it was two years ago, when he was avowedly a candidate for Congress, when he had had no experience in politics, and was not so entirely engrossed by a large and lucrative law practice as he is at present. The misrepresentations and unkind insinuations to which, when he was called an office-seeker, he was subjected at that time, fixed his intention never again, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for office, and if he should be put in nomination now by the people of that district it would be without his previous consent or countenance, and inch urging and unfriendly buildozing would be needed to make him take the nomination at all. Hawes has unquestionably been the hero of the occasion. His name has been on the lips of everybody who has been interested in the Cook County matter, and he has been praised as much for his candor and manly bearing as for his masterly handling of the subject. friends, he might be forced to make the

IN WASHINGTON.

ASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—It is difficult to tell whether the Democrats or Grant men are the most pleased by the news from the Illinois Convention. The Grant men throw their hats high in the air, and do not stop to hink that the result at Springfield was, accomplished by buildozing, by revolutionary suppression of the declared sentiments of a considerable portion of the people, and by a violation of the very principle laid down by the Convention itself. They say that the race is over, the goal won, and that there no longer can be a question that Grant will be nominated upon the first ballot. The Democrats, accepting the interpretation of the Grant men, express their delight and say that Gen. Grant is the candilight, and say that Gen. Grant is the candidate above all others named in the Republican party whom they would select as the easiest man to beat. The anti-Grant men are not at all alarmed at the result. Said one of the most conspicuous of their number tonight: "It is very extraordinary that the friends of Grant should make such noise over the simple fact that Grant has carried his own State, and by

USE OF SUCH MEANS as those by which the result has been secured. This is especially remarkable in view of the fact that from the crest of the Alleghe nies to the Pacific Ocean he is not to get another vote in addition to those he has secured to-day. The Grant roll-call is ended, and the Blaine men maintain that Gen. Grant still lacks 100 votes of nomination on first ballot. Look," said the same speaker, "at the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, lowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, lowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and where are the votes for Grant? He has carried Illinois by securing a majority in the Convention, first, by acknowledging the principle of local representation, and then instructions have been obtained for Grant by throwing that principle overboard. What, for instance," said this speaker, "would have been said of Blaine if he had carried the Maine Convention by disfranchising the City of Portland? Would it have been said of any of the other candidates that they had achieved a great triumph by securing their own States even by any overwhelming majority, much less by a scratch, and a scanty majority obtained in violation of parliamentary methods, by revolutionary processes, destructive of all equity and justice, fair play, and rights of citizens? The

GRANT MEN CANNOT REST

apon their oars. They will find that there is a very lively fight awaiting them at Chicago. Of course they will use the vote in Illinois today as a club over the heads of those members of the delegations in Pennsylvania and New York who have pronounced for Blaine; but the delegaes when they get to Chicago will stop to reflect before they select a man whose election is so uncertain as would be that of Gen. Grant."

Representative Thomas Young, of Cincinnati, referring to the action of the Illinois Convention, said thatif Grant was nominated it would settle the question of Republican deteat in Ohio. He knew that Grant could not carry Ohio, and it was certain that neither he, Young, or Butterworth, the present Republican members from Cincinnati, would for a moment think of standing for reflection on a ticket with Grant. The German vote would overwhelm them with defeat. GRANT MEN CANNOT REST

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

AT COLUMBUS, O.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
COLUMBUS, May 21.—The high-handed and unprecedented assumption of authority, as manifested by the Grant managers at the pringfield Convention, is denounced by both the Sherman and Blaine men in Ohio. A vumber of the most prominent leaders in the State openly declare that should Grant be nominated it would be the duty of the antinominated it would be the duty of the anti-third-term Republicans to nominate a second candidate. Gen. Beatty expresses the opin-for that, when the delegates arrive at Chica-go, the third-term men would be given to understand that if they insist on nom-liating Grant they must prepare to elect him without the vote of Ohio. The General thought that perhaps the most thorough way of destroying for all time the ringsters who are endeavoring to force Grant upon the Republican party would be to allow his nomination, in order that the men who are now so clamorous for a third term might

share in the benefits of the general wreck that would inevitably follow it. It would for all time dispose of the third-term ques-tion, and forever destroy the Logans, the Conklings, and Camerons, who now assume to dictate what candidate shall or shall not be elected for the Presidency.

be elected for the Presidency.

AT SANDWICH, ILLS.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SANDWICH, ILL, May 21.—Much indignation is expressed here in regard to the action of the State Convention to-day in overriding the majority of this (the Fourth) district. Although this district was two to one for Blaine, the Convention substituted a Grant man for every Blaine man elected by the district, even substituting M. B. Castle, of De Kalb, a Grant man, who was not the choice of a single delegate from his own county, as our member of the State Central Committee, in place of A. J. Hopkins, of Kane.

AT LAFAYETTE, IND.

AT LAFAYETTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 21.—The capture of the Illinois delegation by Gen. Grant's friends creates no outburst of approval here.

PRESS COMMENTS.

New York, May 31.—Commenting on the Illinois Convention, the Post says:

The power of the majority asserted itself very severely in the Illinois Convention. The Grant men outnumbered the anti-Grant men by only seventy-nine in a total of 882. By this close vote they made the delegation solid for the ex-President. They did not merely pass a resolution in his favor or instruct the delegation to vote for him. The Pennsylvania and New York Conventions really went no farther than this. The result is that in the delegations of these States there are many anti-Grant men, some of whom have announced their intention to vote as they please at Chicago. The Illinois Convention goes a great way further. It takes from the districts of the State the selection of their delegates to Chicago, and usurps for the majority of the Convention the appointment of the whole delegation. That is to say, 386 members name representatives not only for themselves, but for the remaining 307 members, who, indeed, are left without any representation at all. If this scheme succeeds there will be no anti-Grant men in the Illinois delegation. The tyramy of a majority is no less hateful and dangerous when a minority of one is deprived of its rights than when a minority of nearly one-half is so wronged; but in the latter case the outrage is more flagrant, is more likely to attract attention, and to provoke resistance. The course of the Illinois politicians is indefensible on principle and unjustfiable by the precedents of the purty which these politicians assume to represent. The result of the proceedings gives Gen. Grant 42 more votes, but fi will scarcely strengthen him in the opinion of Independent and fair men. These will be inclined to insist more urgently that ever that there shall be free deliberation at Chicago.

THE "EXPRESS."

The Express says:

It must be confessed even by his (Grant's) most infatinased partisans phat the situation is extremed embarrassing. In Grant's own State 377 of the delegates are opposed to his nomination. The actual NEW YORK "POST."
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
NEW YORK, May 21.—Commenting on the

The Sun says: The Sun says:

It is well that Grant should be nominated. That great journal the New York Times, for once in the lamentable condition of advocating the wrong side, deems his nomination a moral certainty, and for our own part we have been very much inclined to think that, in spite of all the ciphering which figured him ont of the race, the immense amount of money put up in his behalf would make him the Republican candidate. There are many reasons why it is desirable that he should be nominated. It will put the third term and imperialism thoroughly to the test. The defeat of Grant, which we can regard as morally certain, will put an end to third-termism for a century to come.

CLEVELAND "HERALD." Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, CLEVELAND, O., May 21.—The Herald will, in the morning, contain the following

CLEVELAND, O., May 31.—The Herold will, in the morning, contain the following comments:

The work at Springfield completes the program of the Grant managers which began in Pennsylvania and was continued in New York. It is the work of the machine coerced and directed by Messra. Cameron, Conkling, and Logan, respectively, in defiance of the rights and wishes of large minorities of the party; a triumph of machine tactics, the unit rule, and iron-bound instructions over the free expression of the preferences of nearly half of those who are relied upon to do the voting. It may be successful in making Gen. Grant the nominee, but it is anything rather than the expression of a universal and spontaneous demand for him as the candidate which in the beginning we were assured was the condition precedent to his entering the convass. If its secures the nomination of Gen. Grant, it will afford the Scratchers and the Independents all the excuses necessary for not voting or for voting for a Democrat. Whether it will be successful or not depends upon how far the men. who have run the machine can hold in bonds those they appear to have fettered with instructions and the unit rule. If their calculations are correct, and their men all obey the instructions and the unit rule. If their calculations are correct, and their men all obey the instructions forced upon them. Gen. Grant will be nominated. But, if otherwise, the moderation displayed by the friends of Mr. Sherman in allowing liberty of thought and freedom of action to those Republicans over whom they had a clear majority, cannot but tell dh his favor at Chicago. CINCINNATI "GAZETTE."

CINCINNATI "GAZETTE."

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CINCINNATI "GAZETTE."

CINCINNATI "GAZETTE."

CINCINNATI on the results of the Illinois Convention:

As the case now stands it is Grant against the field, with Blaine practically out of the race. But can Grant's friends afford to nominate him? If the nomination were equivalent to an election, the friends of Grant might shout; bu

Boston, May 21.—This evening's Transcript says:

The Logan crowd have played most foully to obtain a solid delegation for Grant. In order to do it they will disfranchise the Congressional districts, some of which have already elected their delegates to the Chicago Convention, who promise to attend it with credentials fresh from the people. Let all the districts where the Washburne and Blaine men are in the majority do the same thing, and we shall see whether a Republican National Convention will enforce the unit rule Illinois is Gen. Grant's State, and yet on a tesvote declaring him the choice of the Convenction, 307 delegates, representing most of the Hepublican counties of the State, voted against him, and 386 in his favor, a beggarly majority os 70, out of a total 603 in his own State. This is the great popularity of the "third term "candidate, where State pride and other considerations should make him the strongest.

THE "TRAVELLER."

The Traveller thinks Logan's masterly leadership deserves acknowledgment in overcoming the opposition more than Cameron or Conkling encountered in their States. Mr. Blaine's friends conceived that to wrest Grant's own State from his support was essential to their success in the Nation, they determined upon choosing Illinois as the centre of their position, and they have been utterly routed. The tactics to which they resorted were well calculated to exasperate the friends of Grant. The fall of anti-Grantism in Illinois is to this canvass what the fall of Richmond was to the "Lost on the "Lost of the "Lost on the "Lost of the "Lost on the "Lost

THE "JOURNAL."

The Journal says:
The conduct of Senator Logan and his followers in the Illinois Republican Convention deserves the most emphatic condemnation. By the

Logan tactics every theory of representation has been set aside and the semblance of justice ignored. His course must not be sustained. The Republican party cannot succeed with a candidate mominated by such unjust and tyrannical methods as Gen. Logan has undertaken in Illinois. We do not know what the Republicans in that State who have thus been deprived of representation will do, but we trust that such districts as have been silenced by the tyrannical action of the Logan faction will huld conventions and choose delegates representing their sentiments, and appeal to the National Convention for recognition and for justice. We have faith to believe that there will be that degree of prudence and justice in the National Convention which will right the great wrong committed by John A. Logan and his followers.

THE "ADVERTISER."

The Daily Advertiser says:

Gen. Grant's friends had a majority of the Convention at the start. However, the contest had been decided, and it was in their power to elect their delegates and complete their business in a single day, but from the first to the last the minority, though recognising the authority of the Convention with great reluctance, and keeping the way open for a boil to the last moment, were treated with such consideration and fairness as to take away from them every protext for resisting the ultimate decision of the Convention. The protest against the election and instruction of district delegates by the State Convention will have to be decided by the National Convention, and there is no reason for assuming that the unit rule will be enforced any further than each delegate may feel in honor bound by his instructions.

THE "TRIBUNE."

THE "TRIBUNE."

Special Dispetch to The Change Tribune.

New York, May Si.—The Tribune says:
Raw soldiers are apt to be stampeded at a critical moment in a battle. The opponents of the third term have had good reason for confidence, and if they do not also mode their position in panic and weakness they have no all pool reasons the first the Dutch have all pool reasons the first pour had been and the position in panic and weakness they have no all good reasons the first pour had been and the position of the common the first pour had been and the first own battle but there are two things to be remembered:

First—It was shown more than a week ago that Gen. Grant could not expect a majority in the National Convention, even if he secured the entire vote of illinois and Ababama. At the worst, then, he must, go into the Convention with less votes than a majority; and this is confessed by his organs in their estimates, for they do not claim for him more than 360 votes, and we all know they claim many which there is small reason to think they can get.

Second—It is still an open question how the delegration from Illinois will finally stand. The audacious and high-handed performances of the third-term beople, though it succeeds in sending a solid delegration with the claim of regularity, may not get the approval and assent of the majority in the National Conventions as blinding upon the party, and it is betterated by the majority of the Republican value of the party and it is betterated by the majority of the Republican party require that the delegrates in certain districts in Illinois or by the National Convention. Accommittee was appointed to select a full list of delegrates for the entire State, but the established rules of the Republican party require that the delegrates in lilinois, therefore, is in violation of rules recognized in the call for the National Convention. Accommittee was appointed to be defined in momental to the party in order to admit a delegration obsensing delegrates of their own choice. Their repr majority of the Republican voters in the district. If necessary, this can be proved in any district by a formal cauvass and signed memorials of the voters. There is time enough if men are prompt to prepare memorials duly signed by the majority of the Republican voters of any district protesting against the admission of persons chosen not by them or their representatives but by a State Convention, and demanding, as of right, that the men named therein be admitted as their duly accredited delegates. In most cases, however, public meetings of Republicans in each town or county in a district will settle the question beyond dispute. But, second, delegates ought not to be insisted upon who are in favor of Mr. Blaine, or Mr. Washburne, or Mr. Sherman, or any other candidate, provided they are opposed to the third term. Let the question be squarely presented to the Chicago Convention whether it will defy the usages and rules of the party and affront and disfranchise its voters in important districts in order to force a third-term nomination. Upon that naked issue there is no reason to doubt the decision.

The action of the Republican Convention of Illinois in pledging the forty-two delegates of that State to vote as a unit for the nomination of Gen. Grant, and in taking care to choose men who would be faithful to the pledge, puts the result of the National Convention beyond all reasonable doubts. The number of delegates who can already be safely reckoned upon to vote for him on the first ballot fails little, if at all, short of a majority of the whole. It will require 579 votes to nominate. Of the delegates already chosen we reckon 366 as safely in his favor, making the most liberal alliuwances to other candidates. The 16 votes of Louisiann are yet to be added, making 372, and the 8 of Colorade and Idaho may fail to the same column, making up the majority. But there is a considerable number of uninstructed and doubtful delegates, and, counting up on the moral effect of a prospect of success, there can be scarcely a doubt that a goodly contingent of these will make haste to piace themselves on the winning side. Nothing clears away doubts in the minds of individual men like the disappearance of doubt as to the general result. The nomination of the ex-President on the first ballot can be as nearly reduced to a certainty as anything that still depends on the contingencies of human affairs. There have been many incidents of the canvass that have made the judicious grieve, but this was inevitable in a great political movement which must need involve human instrumentalities and agencies. There have been the bisding of delegates by pledges and the imposition of rules which curtail independence of action. If these could have been avoided on all sides it would have been better, but to give over delegation was unattainable. The opposition would be own the lattitude and the remaining of t

THE "WORLD."

The World concludes that the nomination of Grant is assured, and proceeds to show why Tilden should not be nominated against him; "New York State," it says, "is

essential to the success of either party. Any Democrat but Tilden can carry New York against Grant, but Grant could defeat Tilden, as was proved by the Gubernatorial fight last fall. With any one but Tilden," it justly says, "the Republican defeat in this State would be certain, as there are thousands of Republicans who would not vote for Grant as against any Democrat but that one of Gramercy Park."

that one of Gramers any Democrat but that one of Gramers Park."

THE PHILADELPHIA "NORTH AMERICAN."

Special Dispatch to The Catego Tribuna. PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The North American will say editorially on the Illinois Convention:

Yesterday's work at Springfield insures the nomination of Gen. Grant at Chicago on the first ballot unless between now and then some unimagnable contingency arises to stuitify political prophecy. But if the course taken by the Springfield Convention shows the ex-President's strength, it also demonstrates his weakness. The victory wis not won without such a strength as strained the nominating machine well night to the collapsing point; it was, not won without such a struggle as strained the nominating machine well night to the collapsing point; it was, not won state the current of public opinion against his candidature runs so airrong that it can only be restrained from having its legitimate effect by the most strenuous effort. What would be thought of any other Presidential candidate who could not carry his own State without waging such a holly-contested and doubtful but he that which went before the springfield Convention? He would not be thought of at all. It remains to be seen-whether there is sufficient margin in the name of Grant wherewith to conjure a reluctant country, and itstify the exception made in his favor.

country, and justify the exception made in his favor.

THE "PRESS" SAYS:

It was a victory purchased at a dear cost and won in reckless disregard of the sentiments and interests of the Republican party. In his own State the majority for Grant was only 79, and, had the full legitimate delegation from Cook County been admitted, it would have been practically wiped out. A success thus meagre in itself, and achieved by such means, carries little moral a free expression of Republican feeling. but a forced triumph of arbitrary political methods which excite public disapprobation and endanger Republican harmony. Such operations may serve the immediate ends of schemes, but they are full of peril. They put a severe strain upon the party. The moral sense of the Republican masses revolts against these high-handed measures, and cries a halt.

The moral sense of the Ropublican massars roll of The moral sense of the Ropublican massars roll of the provided signal sense the Ropublican massars roll of the Ropublican Ropublican Convention. Both Conventions at the revening until 5:30 in the interinity, with but one recess of an hour. The Biaine men had about in Nebraska that the Grant men at Columbus in the wes smi moraling hours, while in Ropublican for the Ropublican men at Springfield. It may be comforting to both sides to know that both succeeded to their and it is just to both to say that they protested bitterly but unavailingly where they were the under dogs. The Biaine men at Springfield it may be comforting to both sides to know that both succeeded to their and it is just to both to say that they protested bitterly but unavailingly where they were the under dogs. The Biaine men at Springfield to make the minimum of the Ropublican for the Ropublican to the Ropublican t

When the Chairman of the Illinois Convention on Friday morning at I o'clock appointed a committee to name delegates to the Chicago Convention, John A. Loyan, supposing that his job was finished, had the Convention adjourn until 9. Subsequent proceedings showed that he was slightly mistaken. Promptly at 9 the Convention was called to order. The Committee reported four Stalwart Grant men as delegates from the State at large, and two like Stalwarts from each of the nineteen Congressional Districts. It was moved that the report of the Committee be adopted, and the roll of counties was about to be called when a delegate from St. Clair County stated he desired to present a protest of a majority of the delegates of the Sevonteenth Congressional District against the action about to be taken by the Convention. The Chairman declared a protest was not in order. The call of counties proceeded, and the anti-Grant delegates did not vote. When St. Clair County was reached the same delegates amid cries of "Order," said a majority of the delegates of the Seventeenth Congressional District would now send their protest to the Seoretary of the Convention, asking that it be read, and that the County of St. Clair refused to vote upon the motion pending. The Chairman stated that the protest would be read at the conclusion of the call. It was not then read, although a demand was made therefor. In the meantime, however, it was carefully scanned by the gentleman from Jackson, John A. Logan, At length, after repeated roquest, it was read to the Convention. Nearly half of the Congressional districts joined in the protest. It was in substance that inasmuch as the Convention apportioned a particular number of delegates to a particular mumber of delegates to a particular district included in a larger territory the small district included in a larger territory the small district included in a larger territory the small district in entitled to appoint ment to the call of the State Republican Central Committee, and had then and there elected tw

cordance with the precedent established by John A. Logia himself (for he was the Springfield Convention), they will be admitted.

THE ST. PAUL "PIONEER PRESS."

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. PAUL Minn., May 21.—The Pioneer Press, in the course of a long editorial declaring that the moral protest of the whole North will prevent Grant's nomination at Chicago, no matter how many delegates he has, says.

Though Grant has carried Hilmols, it was only after a troughout struggle by a small and forced majority, chiefly obtained by the arbitrary exclusion of the regularly-elected delegates. Such a victory, in his own State, is the moral equivalent of overwhelming defeat. There is no better measure of the radical intensity and depth of the Papular hostility to a third-term of Grant than the formidable and nearly successful resistance when it developed in Hilmols to the usually irresistible popular tendency to give a populated and enthusiastic support of his own State. He has carried it, but he has carried it by overfaling the popular will over an opposition in user and determined revolt. He has planted the flag of the third term on the ingrediency the inna indicate and enthusiastic support of his own State. He has carried it by overfaling the popular will over an opposition in user and determined revolt. He has planted the flag of the third term on the flag of the third term on the flag of the third term on the flag of the wretter the numbered he publicans of Hilmols against the organized cohorts of public plunder, which were arrayed on the side of her "Favorit Son." The united North will be at Chicago through its ablest and best representatives to protest against the consumation of the conspiracy. Hilmols will then be thundering its indigmant readiles strances against the violent and arbitrary method by which the true expression in the strance against the violent and arbitrary method by which the true expression in the strance against the violent and arbitrary method by which the true expression in the s

in all her palatiab hotels. (Chicago will rise unbidden, like Ranque's shost, with all the mortal murders on her grown which the Grant instruments inflicted on the free choice of the Republicans of Cook County, New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Illinois will be there to declare that if Grant is nominated inevitable defeat awaits the Republican party in those Range.

AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21.—There have been five incendiary fires in this city within the past twenty-four hours. At 10 o'clock to-night the upper stories of Tillman's hat store, on East Water street, were discovered to be en fire, and while the Department was engaged there an alarm was given from the Chamber of Commerce. In the hallways at each place bundles of kindling and paper were found, leaving no room for doubt as to the manner of origin. This morning flames were discovered in rooms over Montgomery Ward's store, and in this case, as well as in the two others subsequently, incendiarism is clear enough. The damage thus far is insignificant. The belief is that the city is filled with thieves, who cause the fires with a view to plundering unguarded residences. AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

AT DETROIT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., May 21.—The boathouse DETROIT, Mich., May 21.—The boathouse of Charles Plass and an adjoining structure occupied by the Cambridge Boat Club were burned early this morning. A ten-bared barge, a four-oared gig, a four-oared shell, and a six-oared shell, the latter owned by the Zephyr Club, were destroyed. The Cambridge boys, who gave their opening the night before, lost everything, the furniture of their reception-room and their boating costumes included. This is the second time they have been burned out. Total loss, \$1,500; partly covered by insurance.

AT MECEDAH, WIS.

AT YORK, PA.

YORK, Pa., May 21.—The extensive carshops of Michael Schall were damaged by fire to-day to the amount of \$25,000. One hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment.

states. He approved of Senator Cox's plan as a basis of negotiations. A heavy thunderstorm brought the meeting to a close before Mr. Perrault had concluded his address. His audience displayed considerable enthusiasm. It was announced that another meeting would be held shortly.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 21.—Immense fields of 1ce are spread from the west coast of Newfoundland to Cape Canso and a fleet of nearly 100 sails is delayed from getting up North Bay. Two large Norwegian barks North Bay. Two large Norwegian barks have been lost near Rose Blanche, N. F. The crews were saved. It is supposed that many more vessels will be lost, as the ice is very heavy.

London, Ont., May 21.—L. C. Hovey, late City Clerk of Urbana, O., held on a charge of embezzlement, has been handed over to the United States officials for extradition.

Montreal, May 3.—Last night a massmeeting, called to discuss the chances of a commercial union with the United States, was attended by over 2,000 people. J. O. Perrault addressed the assemblage, which was composed entirely of French Canadians. He spoke of the lack of the power of Canada to make her own treaties; showed that she was able to stand alone so far as knowing what her commerce required to foster it, and pointed out the stagnation of trade, the ruinstion of agriculturists, and the emigration of Canadians by thousands. All this had been caused by mistaken legislation and by Great Britain's selfish policy in shutting Canada out from the enjoyment of the mother country's commercial treaties with foreign nations. The remedy lay in a closer commercial union with the United States. Another meeting will be held soon.

INTERESTING TO STEAMBOAT MEN.
Sr. Louis, Mo., May 21.—A sult of considerable importance to steamboat men was decided by Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, to-day. In November 18st the tow-boat Lioness No. 2 shipped a crew of ten men at Pittsburg to bring a tow of coal to St. Louis. On arriving at Cairo the tow was divided, as usual, it requiring two trips to bring the entire cargo from Cairo to this port. On her second trip the Lioness was obliged to lay up at Bushberg, twentyive miles below here, on account of ice in the river. The crew was paid off to date and discharged. Subsequently the men sued W. H. Brown & Co., owners of the Lioness, for their expenses back to Pittsburg and wages intil their arrival at that port, and Judge Treat's decision is in their favor.

SUICIDE. Special Dispatch to The Chie MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 21.—The body of a man was found lying on the railroad tack in this city, yesterday, with a bullet-hole in his head and a revolver lying by him. Investigation at the time failed to identify him. To-day it has been found by an examination of his effects that the body is that of Charles M. Hazens, of Augusta, Me. He has been in the city some days, and his conduct of late has indicated an unsound mind. An inquest to-night resulted in a verdict of sui-cide.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, May 21.—Arrived, Celtic, from

NEW YORK, May 21.—Arrived, Donau, from Bremen.
New York, May 21.—Arrived, steam

New York, May 21.—Arrived, steamship Australia, from Glasgow.
London, May 21.—The Seythia and Wieland, from New York, have arrived out.
New York, May 21.—Arrived, Silesia, from Hamburg.

BIG HORN GOLD-MINES.
Special Dispates to The Chicago Tribuna.
BISMARCK, Dak., May 21.—This season tromises a general stampede to the Big Horn gold-regions. Already several prominent men have started outfits to the land of gold,—notably Granville Stewart, of Helena, and ex-Sheriff Irvine, of Custer County, who started last week. Rich speciments of orechave been discovered. Gen. Sheridan has authorized a small company of soldiers to leave Fort Keeph soon

for the Big Horn country to investigate the mines. The reports current that whites have been killed by hostiles in the mountains this spring are false. Not a white has been killed, except where the Indians have been corraled by soldiers and forced to cut their way through.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINCINNATI FESTIVAL.

incessantly all day song, but the closing concerts of the Ecstival have been attended just as largely as any of the week, and the greeting extended to Mr. Thomas was still more enthusiastic than it has been at any time. In the evening concert he found his music-stand entwined with a laurel wreath, and in the centre a bouquet, and his greeting was full, not only of enthusiasm, but of cordiality.

The program for the matinde to-day was one of peculiar variety and excellence, it opened with the overture to Gluck's "lphigenia in Aulia," leading immediately to the aria. "Diane inpleasable." In which Againsmuon announced with the overture to Gluck's "lphigenia in Aulia," leading immediately to the aria. "Diane inpleasable." In which Againsmuon announced by Plona, and appeals to Apole for aid, usure by Mr. Rudolphaen. The second was the Bacharia, originally written for violin, which Mr. Thomas has set for all the strings, with the accompanitum for double bases and recks. For the unit of the strings with the second services in many a concert. The fourth was the melodious "Wedding March and Variations," which form the first movement of Goldmark's program symphony, "The Peasant's Wedding." Byok's "Paule," and Mr. Whitney, the "Cobblers' Song 'From Wagner's "Meister and the program symphony, "The Peasant's Wedding." Byok's "Paule," and Mr. Whitney, the "Cobblers' Song 'From Wagner's "Meister and the program symphony, "The Peasant's Wedding." Byok's "Paule," and Mr. Whitney, the "Cobblers' Song 'From Wagner's "Meister and the program symphony, "The Peasant's Wedding." Byok's "Paule," and Mr. Whitney, the "Cobblers' Song 'From Wagner's "Meister and the program symphony, "The Peasant's Wedding." Byok's "Paule, "In the work, the best of the program symphony, "The Peasant's Wedding." Byok's "Paule, "In the work, the program symphony, "The Peasant's Wedding." Byok's "Paule, "In the work, the program symphony in the program symphony i The statement in the Commercial of this morning that the post of chorus director has been accepted by Carl Zerrahn, vice Otto Singer, it entirely without foundation. It is stated by good musical authorities that the Directors have Dr. Damrosch's name under consideration Should he accept the position under Mr. Thomas of course the New York Festival would be given un.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

The Thursby-Ole Bull concert given last night at the Central Music-Hall was an emphatic success. The hall was crowded, the enthusiasm was great. Not less than 3,000 people were gathered into the auditorium, and the 3,000 heartly recognized their concert favorits asthey made their appearance, and lavishly bestowed their encores. In addition to Miss Emma Thursby and Ole Bull there appeared Mr. Phil. Bransen, Signor Ferranti, and Mr. Afred Pease, the pianist,—all artists, the discussion of whose claims upon popular regard is unnecessary. Mr. Affred Pease, who opened the concert with a selection from "Rigoletto," was followed by Mr. Phil Bransen in the "Salve Dinors" from "Faust." Miss Emma Thursby's first piece was the rondo finnle from "Sonnambula." Senor Ferrenti was loudly encored for his requition of a comic song, and Miss Thursby and Mr. Bransen closed the first part of the program in a duet from "Talismano." The most prominent features in the second part were the selections by Ole Bull jand Miss Emma Thursby, who closed the concert with Gounod's "Ave Maria," eliciting onthusiastic plaudits. This afternoon the second, and the last, concert by this troupe will be given at the Central Music-Hall. The program is an inviting one. CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

WISCONSIN HOPS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns WATERTOWN, Wis., May 21.-The Jeffer son County hop yards, although somewhat backward, have made a promising start, and the plants are budding in healthy condition. Very few, if any. new yards have been set out this spring, so that the acreage will re-main the same as last year.

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THEY DARE NOT PORGET IT. A SUDDEN STOP.

The Disastrous Effects of the Power of Gravity upon Both Material and Human Bodies.

ghtlessness and Neglect and the Unhappy Consequences which Followed.

How Timely Warning and Thoughtful Precautions Avoided Sad Results.

happy. We may be thoughtless to-day, be will come a time when we sees think. dare not forget it. The wildly-slying treat fatal fail, reckless excesses, and cape abuse of health, must all have a sudd People seldom appreciate health until it from them. We mourn its loss, but we see it depart nor realize it is going. Wour stomachs, livers, and kidneys, wits which cannot be dissolved and liquid never should have been. We take no the protests which these organs make, be tinue to pour and heap abuse upon them is an end to all this, and fortunate is who can see "the end from the beg Nothing requires more care than the kidneys. They furnish the life, hope, ergy of the world; and even with the care they are still the most delicate an working organs of our system. To ke perfectly well is a great achievement, as is nothing which certainly does this bu. Ye safe Kidney and Liver Cure. This great remedy, which unites the power of our that of continuing bealth, has taken Am storm. The ones it has 'saved from im death, and the ones to whom it has go newed health and strength, are num thousands, and they are constantly for My or the strength of the world is nothing which will postpone the de life so effectually. It is sold in large ties by druggists in all parts of the world most heartly commended to every one.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

This Afternoon PAREWELL APPEARANCE OF THE



25 CENTS, INCLUDING 50 RESERVED SEATS,

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This Enormously Large Saturday Na
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The Biggest and Best in the World. All the Leading Lights of Minstrelsy living now consolidated. A PLOUD OF PRESH FEATURES:

THE ILLUSTRATED TUREISH PATROLITHE NOVEL SONG AND DANCE: THE PICKIC Haverly's Latest Burlesque. THE MASTODON OPERA; Or, The Royal Biddy.
HARRY PARKER'S TRAINED DOGS.

The Grandest Confederation of Minstrel Tales: wer in Existence, Sunday Nig't—Havoriy's United Mastodon Minstrel You can engage your seats without extra charge, Saturday Matinee—Night Prices, WM. FOOTE, Manager. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

day, May II, every Evening and Wedn Saturday Matiness. POWERS' PARAGON COMEDY COMPANY n the Brilliant and Delightful Comedy by Sydni Rosenfeld, entitled

DOCTOR CLYDE!
An enormous success in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.
Upruarious Mirth, interweiven with the most charming touches of Nature.
Grand Extra Performance Sunday, May 21. M'VICKER'S THEATRE. SPECIAL NOTICE. ABBEY'S HUMPTY-DUMPTY SPANISH STUDENTS.
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GRAND EXCURSION.

AT KANKAKER, ILL. Pare Heduced from \$34 to \$17 for round trip. Ticket good for 20 days.

On Monday, June 21, two Special Trains will leave Chicago for Montreal, one by Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, and one by Michiga and Grand Trunk to accommodate the Culebration of State Lay, June 24. Tischess may be secured in advance at the office of the Grand Trunk Railway, Essential Chicago, Inc. Parties and Societies outside of Chicago desiring to procure tickets in advance may do so by addressing

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A REVOLT against the authority of the in progress at Bassorah, in LEON SAY, French Ambassador to gland, is a candidate for the Presidency French Senate.

THE Afghan troops at Herat, seeing the they cannot fight the English, have com to fight each other.

THE delegates to the Louisiana Republican Convention chosen yesterday at New Orleans are all anti-Grant men.

THE delegates chosen by the California State Convention stand: Tilden, 8; Thurman, 2; Field, 1; Seymour, 1. THE Irish Home-Rulers have decided

and aloof from the Liberal party, and will act ent of all parties. EX-QUEEN ISABELLA of Spain is expected

to make her home for some time in that refuge of political exiles, London. 'A portion of a vessel's stem, supposed to be part of the missing ship Atalanta, has been been picked up off the Irish coast.

A hoosten attacked a little boy near Athens, O., a couple of days ago, and inflicted injuries which have resulted in the child's death.

SIR BARTLE FREHE will not be rem from the Governorship of South Africa, no withstanding the demands of the Radicals.

THE Alabama Republicans yesterday in structed the delegates to the Chicago Convention from that State to vote as a unit for Grant

THE Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs thinks it would be rather difficult to negotiate a commercial treaty between Spain and the

GEN SURBORF, the Prefect of the St. Pe tersburg police, has been removed, and a more vigilant but scarcely more scrupulous successor will be soon appointed.

THE storm of Wednesday night did considerable damage in various parts of Michigan. Three persons in Van Buren County, in that State, were killed by lightning. GOSCHEN, the British Envoy to Tur-

key, had an interview with the Austrian Minis-ter, Baron Haymerie, yesterday, in reference, it is presumed, to Turkish affairs.

The Cleveland Leader reports the state of the crops in Ohio this year as much better than the average. The wheat-yield will be from 15 to 25 per cent greater than last year. THE King of Würtemberg's safe has been

THE King of Wurtemberg's safe has been broken open and a number of orders stolen therefrom. We may expect to hear of several Wurtemberg noblemen in our midst very soon.

There are immense fields of ice in the Atlantic off the coast of Newfoundland. Two Norwegian vessels were lost in the fields recently, although the crews were saved. Other losses are feared.

Mr. FORSTER went to the needless trouble of telling the House of Commons yesterday that the Irish landlords would not forego their demands for rent. These gentlemen are not of that kind.

THE Piegen, Blackfeet, and Sloux Indians are becoming restive. Horse-stealing in the vicinity of their reservation has already commenced. It is said they lack food, and serious trouble is anticipated.

THE London Times, commenting on the

Liberal program, says that, after all the prom-ises of the Liberals, it is decidedly mild and ex-ceedingly like the Tory policy which the Liber-als when out of office so unsparingly denounced.

Ex-SENATOR DOBSET says the man who reported to the New York Herald that he (Dorsey) said that the Arkansas Republican delegation to Chicago would ignore the instructions of the State Convention, is a miserable falsifier,

Tun Democrats and the third-term men at Washington were very jubilant yesterday at the result of the Springfield Convention. Both parties think that it means the nomination of Grant. Both parties may be reckoning without that here.

THE National Board of Health will cause all boats from New Orloans and points above passing up the Mississippi River to be inspected on and after the 25th by medical officers at the stations below Vicksburg and Memphis. Inspection will commence at Cairo the 1st of June.

THE Italian Ministerial party have formed a coalition with the Radicals, and their supporters will vote togother where second ballots are required to obtain the election of their candidates. The sext Ministry will probably contain some Radical members.

Canada, and of the commercial union of that intry with the United States, held in Montreal ursday night, was attended by about 2,000

pal speaker was Mr. J. O. Perrault, who dwelt on the stagnation of trade, caused by the settish policy of Engiand in shutting out Canada from the enjoyment of her own commisered treaties with foreign nations. The remedy he held to be closer commercial union with the United States. He barely hinted at independence.

THE steamer Prince Wilhelm, from Barrow, England, for Montreal, with a cargo of railroad from had both her bows so badly injured by ice-blocks that 250 tons of her cargo had to be thrown overboard to save the vessel. She put into Sydney, Cape Breton, for repairs.

Tucson, Arizona, advices state that Lieut.
Iramer and Capt. Tupper followed Victoria's
and of Indians into New Mexico, captured
wenty horses, and followed the trail beyond the
ne towards the Rio Grande, where they effected
junction with Gas. Hard on with Gen. Hatch, who is now on the

MILWAUKEE is excited over several rece Milwattke is excited over several recom-attempts at incendiarism. Five such attempts were made yesterday, but fortunately little damage was done. The fires are said to be the work of thieves, who hoped to profit by the con-fusion attendant on a confiagration. The

Mr. Enos, member of the National Republican Committee for Wisconsin, says the delegation from that State to the Chicago Gonventon stands: Blaine 8, Washburne 8, Sherman 3, Grant 1. He also states that the greatest number of votes which Grant can obtain from the delegation on any ballot is two.

LORD HARTINGTON, the English Secretary for India, announced in the House of Commons vesterday that the English troops would be cradually withdrawn from Afghanistan, as soon as a ruler was selected whose authority was likely to be permanent. Lord Hartington will and considerable difficulty in finding such a

HENRY SASS was held to the Criminal Court yesterday in bonds of \$1,500 for brutal ill-treatment of his own child. It appears that Sass was accustomed to lock up the child in a Sass was accustomed to lock up the child in a damp, foul cellar, to beat her unmercifully with anything that came to hand, and supplied her with only the coarsest kind of food, and that only in very small quantities.

THE Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and THE Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Com-pany, both controlled by the same Company, failed yesterday for an amount variously esti-mated at figures ranging between six and seven million dollars. The interest on certain bonds became due, and the Company was not able to meet it. The stock fell immediately to 12%.

Ir is now probable that Congress will not djourn until about the 10th of June. In the neantime the Appropriation bills are being pushed through with all possible dispatch, pre-numably to give the Democrats of the House an opportunity to make political speeches after the Chicago Convention, which may be distributed as campaign documents at the expense of the Nation

Ar a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday Secretary-of-State Evarts read a communica-tion from the British Minister favoring the holding of an International Sanitary Conven-tion in this country in accordance with the recent act of Congress on that subject. The communication suggested that delegates be in-vited from the various British colonies, which will doubtless be done.

MAJ. BOND, Vice-President of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, denounces the sensational statement of the individual George as a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end. He asserts that it partakes of a blackmailing and political character, and has been instigated by the enemies of Senator Blaine to injure that gentle-man's chances before the Chicago Convention. The statement is made out of whole cloth, and s without a particle of foundation.

THE tide of immigration to this country continues to swell. About 37,000 immigrants have arrived at the port of New York during this nonth, making 116,872 for the part of this year already passed. About 75 per cent of the immigrants come West to engage in farming, and, curiously enough, only about 7 per cent of them remain in New York City, although there is constant demand for their services at fair wages. mans and Irish. The Scandinavians and English form a goodly percentage, however.

THE managers of the Omaha Smelting The managers of the Omaha Smelting Works yesterday imported 105 colored men from Leavenworth to take the place of the white strikers, who have now been out about two weeks. The strikers at first thought of using force to prevent the colored men from going to work, but as the latter were well armed they had to resort to negotiation. A committee waited on the solored workers and offered to pay their expenses back to Kansas if they should quit work. This proposal was accepted. The white strikers then fraternized with the colored brother and paraded the streets to the number of 900. Disturbances are feared, and the Mayor has requested the Governor to call out the militia.

Two REASONS are assigned for Bismarck's Two REASONS are assigned for Bismarck's introduction of the bill in the Prussian Diet for the modification of the May laws, the first being to force the Vatican authorities to show their hands; the second to end the uncertainty as regards the working of the laws so as to satisfy the authorities at Munich and Vienna. The Ultramontanes maintain a studied silence as to the course which they will adopt. This is said to be owing to their not yet having received instructions from the Valican, but they indignantly deny that such is the case. There will be a determined fight over the bill, and as the various parties have not defined their position determined fight over the bill, and as the various parties have not defined their position it is difficult to predict the ontcome.

THE only State officer renominated yester day by the Springfield Convention was Gov. Cul-lom. He seems to have everything arranged to suit. Secretary Harlow was shelved to make way for Dement, of Dixon. Needles, who was so suit. Secretary harlow was surved to make way for Dement, of Dixon. Needles, who was so confident early in the week, was defeated by Long John's skillful electioneering on behalf of Swigert, of Kankakee, a one-armed German-American soldier. McCartney, of Wabash County, beat "Ace" Mathews, of Pike, for Attorney General. Mr. Ruts, who formerly held the office, was nominated for State Trensurer. The latter gentleman now resides in Chicago, and is the only representative from the Northern part of the State. Lieut.-Gov. Shuman's chair will be filled by Hamilton, of Bloomington.

BEADLAUGH appeared yesterday in the House of Commons and offered to take the necessary oath, when objection was made by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, a member of the late Tory Government, on the ground that Bradiaugh, being an avowed Atheist, could not take the cath, and, secondly, by his book on the "House of Brunswick" he had impugned the legitimacy of the title of the Queen to whom he was about to swear allegiance. There is no doubt

legitimacy of the title of the Queen to whom he was about to swear allegiance. There is no doubt that Bradiaugh is a Republican and an Atheist, and his taking the oath was a mere formality, for he neither believes in its sanctity or its binding force: but as long as he is willing to go through the prescribed form it is difficult to see how he can be excluded from his seat. Mr. Gladstone moved to refer the matter to a select Committee of the Commons, and an acrimonious debate followed. It will be resumed to-day.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHICAGO CONVEN-

When Logan's resolution was adopted at Springfield declaring the forty-two persons Springheld declaring the forty-two persons named therein to be delegates to the Chicago Convention, thereby overriding the appointments previously made by the several Congressional districts, the delegates from the Seventeenth Congressional (St. Clair) District presented the following protest, denyment the right of the Convention to compute ng the right of the Convention to

of the Cook County contest, decided that when a call for a convention apportions a particular number of delegates to a particular district included in a larger territory, the smaller districts are entitled to appoint the delegates; and whereas, the call of the National Republican Executive Committee Executive Committee apportions use described of the Congressional district; and where delegates from the Seventeenth Congressional District have met in District Convention that the Congression of the Congression of May, 1881, pursuant to the Congression of the Congression of May, 1881, pursuant to the Congression of the Congression of

st. Clair County, and the pin County, as their afternates, the undersigned, delegates from the constituting a majority the steet against the appointment or select against the appointment of the against the appointment of the select against the appointment of the select against the appointment of

This protest was repeated substantially b tions from the First, Second, Third fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, and Thirteenth Districts, which had also elected their delegates, making, with the Seven elegates to the Chicago Conven give the names of the districts thus denied ntation, with the majorities in the everal counties in each district in 1876:

ist. Counties. maj. Dist. Co'ties. Rep. Den Cook, part. 1,099 Pulton & Knoz. 2,603 Pooria. 1,090 Page. 1,468 Knoz. 2,603 Pooria. 17 Stark. 654 Majority. 2,477 Cook, part. 360 Lake. 972 Majority. 3,257 1,207 Nat. maj. 1,1907 1,172 10. De Kalb.. fcHenry ... Majority .. 9,120 Carroll 1,212 Jo Daviess 479 Majority 5,400
Bureau 1,501
Henry 2,246
Lee 1,007
Putnam 187
Book Island 1,074

Majority ... 6,01 The Seventeenth District gave a Den ic majority of 2,650 on account of dislike of Grant's second Administration. For a popular candidate it would give this fall a Repub lican majority. Against a third term it may give 6,000 to 10,000 Democratic majority, as the population is mainly German. Deducting the Seventeenth, the net Republican majority given by these ten anti-Grant districts is 28,461. The whole Republican majority in the State on Governor and State ticket was not 7,000, and for President 19,631 over Tilden, with 17,233 given for a third ticket. In the face of these facts Logan and his

followers have despotically undertaken to seize the Republicans of these ten anti-Grant Congressional districts and deprive them of their entire representation in the National Republican Conver The delegates from ten of these districts have put on record their emphatic denial of the right of the Logan faction of the Convention to appoint delegates to the National Convention from the several Congressional districts. They hold their credentials from

they will present to the National Convention, and that they will be admitted there can be no question. John Logan could not find in the action of the thirty-eight States but the one instance that of Kansas, where the power and the right of each Congressional district to appoint its own delegates to the National Convention was ever questioned, denied, or For the National Convention to deny this

their several districts, and these credentials

privilege, this right, to the Congressional dis-tricts of Illinois, would be to impeach the validity of their own appointments. The delegates to the National Convention propinted by the several Congressional districts of this State will be admitted to that National Convention without any serious controversy. To deny them that right will be to introduce into the Convention a cause of dissension which will disturb the harmony of the party in every State of the Union. The delegates from every State will find their own indepe freedom involved, and they will place no fetters on the Republicans of Illinois to

which they will not submit themselves.

The fact is, the Senatorial buildozer in Illinois has overreached himself. In his desperation, and in his insane desire to display his own power, he has struck Gen. Grant a blow from which there can be no recovery. Desperate indeed must be the condition of the country when a nomination thus forced shall commend itself to the free Republican voters of Illinois or of the country as a spontaneous boom" for a third term.

ILLINOIS 22 GRANT TO 20 ANTI-GRANT. Illinois has 42 votes in the National Conention. Gen. Grant will receive 22 of them. The other 20 will certainly be opposed to Gen. Grant. This will be the result. It is true that a packed Committee of the State Convention nominated 42 Grant delegates, and that their report was adopted. But it is equally true that the 36 bolters who were admitted from Cook County furnished the small majority, and that, if the regular Cook County delegation had been admitted, the report would have been defeated. It is equally true that the packed Committee refused to accept the delegates that had been already appointed by nine uncontested dis-tricts in which the anti-Grant men were in the majority, not counting the Second District, It s equally true that most of the disfranchised districts refused to vote on the report of the packed Committee. It is equally true that ten districts filed a protest against the unwarranted and unprecedented attempt to deprive them of their rights and their constituents of their representation. Neither the report of the packed Committee nor the instructions and unit rule, rushed through by a "rising vote," will avail to disfranchise the ten Congressional districts in this State which have declared at the primaries their

Such an appeal will not be in vain.

y appointed two anti-Grant de the Fifteenth District, after ap is precisely what has been attempted. National Convention will never sanction unequal, such an outrageous, procedure. Grant delegates from Illinois in the National Convention, and four of that number (the lelegates-at-large) were appointed by a bogus majority, procured through a fraudulen conspiracy. The twenty contested dele gates from this State will not be permitted to yote upon the decision of the National Convote upon the decision of the National Convention any more than flia contested Cook County delegation was permitted to vote upon the decision of the State Convention. Indeed, fifty-six uncontested Cook County delegates were prevented from voting in the State Convention on the State Convention on the thirty-six contested seats. If the National Convention follow the same rule, they will not allow the twenty-two un contested Grant delegates to vote on the twenty contested seats, and the Illinois Grant delegates will have no voice whatever in determining the contest if Logan's rule is followed. What was sauce for the goose

may turn out to be sauce for the gander.

The contest in the National Convention will revert to the original Cook County bolt. The National Convention, exclusive of Illi-nois, or at least of twenty votes from this State, will be called upon to decide whether the bolters from honest majority rule can be used to enforce dishonest majority rule. The National Convention will pass upon the question whether a Grant faction, after seizing solid delegations in fifty-one counties, can bolt against two-thirds majority in one county, and thereby reverse the regular maecided in the National Convent e votes of the Illinois packed delegation. The "Boss" will find the case reversed—the tables turned—when he comes to Chicago.

BISMARCE'S NEW MILITARY TAX BILL Experience has already demonstrated that the increased revenue expected by Bismarck from his protective tariff is not likely to be realized. Protection for German interests was urged by him as the reason why the bill which he proposed should be adopted. This plea found favor in the Reichstag, and inced many members to support him who other matters, are generally classed among his opponents. The bill was passed by the German Parliament with the idea that it would benefit German industries. Without this it would scarcely have obtained the equisit majority. But Bismarck, in offering it, desired other results than mere prote tion. His wish was that the tariff, when dopted, should also be one for revenue, and ne appears to have been of the opinion that the additional income which it would afford would at least be sufficient to meet the outlay rendered necessary by the increase of the German army.

Prince Bismarck is essentially Prussian all his characteristics. His methods of states-manship unmistakably bear this stamp. In each measure he proposes for the benefit of united Germany the special interests of Prussia can easily be discerned as having been carefully looked after by him. He, be rond all other Prussian statesmen, is the ardent advocate for and devout believer in the wisdom of the policy which Prussia has aintained since its overthrow by Napoleo in 1806. This policy has made of Prussia one vast camp, in which every resource of the country, every industry, is made subsidiary to its military organization. Every other interest, whether public or private, is deeme secondary to this and forced to contribute t its development. Prussia has very justly been described as a country possessed by an army," and Bismarck, while rendering Germany subordinate to Prussia, would make the expression we quote equally an plicable to it. In these two ideas may be found the key to his policy for the internal affairs of Germany. He is an avowed advocate of the saying that "Might makes the right," and his measures for domestic legisation are generally intended to prepare for permit. It is now evident that the Tariff law will

fall to provide the necessary means to main-tain the new army increase. Other means to meet these expenses have therefore become necessary. A prudent care for the monetary and business interests of the country would have suggested that the army should not now be enlarged, or, at least, that action in the matter should be postponed until the finances of the people were better able to afford it. Bismarck, however, in foreing his military policy upon the German people, knows no such word as prudence. As in Prussia, no consideration will for a moment be allowed by him to interfere with th development of Germany's military machine to its utmost capacity. He has, therefore, hit upon a scheme by which the required amount can be obtained, and which consist in making every German citizen who, unde the present law, would be excused from military service pay for such privilege. The bill by which this is to be accor

plished has not yet been proposed to the Reichstag. It is understood that it has been discussed in the Bundesrath, and that it would have been submitted to the Lower House if the repeated defeats sustained re cently by the Government had not led to the Releastag's dissolution. Upon the theory that every German citizen owes military service to his country, and that every dis-pensation therefrom is simply a matter of grace and not of right, the bill proposes to tax every person so excused in proportion to the income he receives. Only two classes of which have decimined and overwhelming oppositions the third-term issue.

The form of protest adopted by the ten districts which "Boss" Logan has sought to distranchise is sufficient notice of an appeal to the National Convention. "We hereby it is the language, "or the attempted appointment or selection," is the language, "or the attempted appointment or selection, by this Convention, of any other delegates than those named [viz.: the language appointed by the districts], and although liable by the districts, and delegates appointed by the districts, and the language appointed by the districts. This means that the language appointed by the districts, and the language appointed by the districts. This means that the language appointed by the districts, and the language appointed by the districts. The language appointed by the districts and the language appointed by the districts appointed by the districts. The language appointed by the districts appointed by the language appointed by the districts appointed by the language. These who have an income of from 1,200 marks are to pay from less than 1,200 marks income are to pay four marks per year. These who have an income of from 1,200 marks are to pay from less than 1,200 marks are to pay four marks per year. These who have an income of from 1,200 marks are to pay four marks per year. These who have an income of from 1,200 marks are to pay four marks per year. These who have an income of from 1,200 marks are to pay four marks per year. These who have an income of from 1,200 marks are to pay four marks possesses. The amount which will be realized by the passage of this bill is valued at about 25,000,000 marks a year, and this is considered amply sufficient to meet the additional The district delegates had met in separate expense caused by the recent army increase.

All this is to be in addition to the regular chicago before the packed Committee was

Chicago before the packed Committee was intrusted with reporting selections to the Convention. Their names have been published. The Grant districts, as well as the anti-Grant districts, had taken this course. That action determined the appointment of district delegates. It remained only for the Convention as a whole to appoint the four delegates at large. The State Convention might as well undertake to appoint Congressmen for all the districts as to appoint the National delegates for all the districts. It was a usurpation which the National Convention will never recognize.

The bill has been fully matured and is to be proposed to the Rephstag when it again neets. Its passage is by no means assured. The feeling has for some time been on the local section of the Grant Chancellor was all that could be desired, his domestic measures are, in one the true interests of the country. It is befinning to be recognized that Germany that already paid, and is in future likely to pay. tion which the National Convention will never recognize.

Has the Eighteenth District, after appointing its own Grant delegates to Chicago, the further right to appoint two Grant delegates for the First District, which appointed anti-Grant delegates? Has the Sixteenth District, after appointing Grant delegates for itself, the right to appoint Grant delegates for itself, the right to appoint Grant delegates for the Seventeenth District, which had all initial itself apparent. He has, besides, used

each political party unscrupulously for his own purposes, and all of them now mistrust him. Bismarck's influence in Germany is on the wape. If no new war breaks out in use the military pride of the German ple or divert their attention from their own domestic affairs, we may in future expect to see him much opposed and frequently beaten in the German Parliament. The chances are that the bill for levying the dilitary tax to which we have referred will oass, but it is not improbable that Germany has reached or is rapidly approaching the time when every proposition to impose ad-ditional burdens on the people for the bene-fit of the army, even although advocated by

posed and sternly defeated. THE ILLINOIS CONSPIRACY PROVED. That there was a deliberate conspiracy to crab the forty-two Illinois delegates to the Chicago Convention for the third-term scheme in defiance of the popular Republicdemonstrated to anybody by retracing the several steps which were taken under the direction of the "Boss."

1. It is an undisputed fact that, in nearly

very county in this State where the term managers could secure control of the Convention by fair means or foul, they seized the entire delegation to the State Conven-tion, thus distranchising the anti-third-term

Notwithstanding these buildozing tactics, it became evident to the third-term managers that the Grant boom was beaten in the State when Cook County voted against it at the primaries, and the third-term delegates this county were ordered to bolt as a prewill in the State Convention.

3. The Cook County bolt was without preext or excuse. It was planned and agreed upon before the County Convention met. The single purpose was to deprive Cook County of a voice in the organization of the State Convention, and thus secure a bogus majority in the State Convention pending exclusion of the regular Cook County delegation, and to use that bogus majority to reject as many of the regular Cook County delegation as would be necessary to give the third-

termers a permanent majority. 4. When the vote was taken on the admission of the entire Cook County delegation, the bogus majority mustered only thirtyeight votes over those in favor of the propo sition, while fifty-six delegates whose seats were uncontested at the time were not per mitted to vote by the ruling of the Chair at Logan's dictation. This proves that, had there been no bolt in Cook County, or had the regular Cook County delegation been admitted into the State Convention, there would have been an anti-Grant majority of fiftyfour votes in the Illinois Convention entitled to control the appointment of the four dele gates-at-large, together with the pro rat representation of the district delegates which would have given them twenty-four anti

Grant votes in the National Convention. 5. The conspiracy counted safely upon the cooperation of the State Committee, which was not merely favorable to Grant, but ready to do any "dirty work" the "Boss" might dictate. Thus the State Committee thrust upon the Convention a Washington officeolder as Temporary Chairman, whose rulings were uniformly in obedience to the "Boss'" commands. The State Committee likewise assumed the right to exclude from the Convention the regular delegation of the regular Cook County Convention, which was prima facie entitled to the same participation in the preliminary organization as any other regular delegation from any other regular County Convention. Thus the bogus majority was secured, as the Grant managers designed, for the defeat of the anti-Grant majority in Cook County and the State.

majority did after silencing Cook County was to pass a resolution requiring a pledge from the regular delegation not to bolt, in case they were kicked out in whole or in part, as a condition precedent to considera-tion of their claims. About the next thing the bogus Grant majority did was to refu to pass a resolution which, upon the same principle, was opposed to considering the claim of the Grant bolters from the Cook

County Convention.
7. The Committee on Credentials consisted of eighteen delegates, one Congressional dis-trict not being represented. Nine delegates united in recommending the admission of the entire Cook County delegation. This was really the majority report, because the other nine divided,—three of them contending that the claims of the regular delegation should not be considered at all, and the others recommending that thirty-six bolters should be admitted, who would represent three of the seven Senatorial districts in

Cook County.

8. It thus appeared that all contest had been abandoned as to four of the seven Senatorial districts in Cook County, including fifty-six of the regular delegates. From that momen the fifty-six regular delegates, whose credentials were no longer in contest, were unquestionably entitled to vote. But, when this demand was made, "Boss" Logan's imported Washington officeholder, acting as Temporary Chairman, summarily overruled the point; and the Convention, even with its bogus majority, was given no opportunity to pass upon it. Had the fifty-six uncontested delegates from Cook been permitted to vote at this point, as they had the unquestionable right to do, the entire Cook County delega-tion would have been admitted by a majority of eighteen, for the bogus majority (excluding the votes of the fifty-six uncontested delegates) was only thirty-eight against this

proposition.

These are the successive links in the chain which the "Boss" put on the neck of the Republican party of Illinois. Every move in the conspiracy was determined before the third-term bolt in Cook County was ordered. When the game had succeeded the men who were inclined to act with either faction that should secure control were easily handled, and the "Boss" had a hogus majority, obtained notoriously by fraud, with which to mature the villalny of denying to the Con-gressional districts their right to appoint delegates to the National Convention, and of assuming the appointment of forty-two Grant Is this "spontaneity"? If the Republicans

of Illinois were panting for a third term, would it be necessary to resort to such desperate, dishonest, garroting methods to se-cure delegates to the Chicago Convention? If there were a popular majority in the Re-publican party of Illinois favorable to the third-term candidate, would it have been necessary to grab delegates in fifty-one counties, and to bolt from the Cook County Conties, and to bolt from the Cook County Convention because the third-termers were beaten two to one? Is there even a pretense of justice in securing the control of the State Convention by excluding Cook County from its organization? Is there so much as a semblance of fairness in representing the Republican party of Illinois by forty-two Grant delegates, when the State Convention were delegates, when the State Convention, regu-larly and legitimately organized, would have had an anti-Grant majority of at least fifty-

four votes?

The "Boss" has established the rule that an honest anti-Grant majority in a Cook County Convention cannot control its own affairs, but that a dishonest and fraudulent

Grant majority in the State Co. nst Grant in the State of Illi

THURSDAY forenoon, and before the contested Cook County seats were determined by the Convention, the delegates of the sev eral uncontested Congre except the Fifth, and elected each two dele gates to the Chicago Convention and also two iternates. The following are the delegate ected by the anti-Grant Congres

First District—W. J. Campbell and E. G. Keith. Liternates, Arthur Dixon, Louis Hutt. Second District—Hermann Resterand Le Grand eroc. Alternates, Chris Mamer and W. S.

Perce. Alternates, Chris Mamor and W. S.
Kaufman.
Third District—Elliott Anthony, Washington
Hasing. Alternates, George Struckman, J. A.
Mason of Lake.
Fourth District—Delegates: C. W. Marsh, of
De Kalb; Lot M. Smith, of McHenry. Alternates: D. M. Marsh, of De Kalb; A. C. Passett,
of Boone.
Fifth District—Robert E. Logan of Whitesides
and W. H. Holcomb of Orie. Alternates. J. H.
Mosher of Whitesides and J. S. Kosler of Oyle.
Sixth District—Delegates: James K. Edsall, of
Lee; John P. Land, of Henry. Alternate: S. L.
Hume, of Henry.
Ninth District—Delegates: W. Sheldon Gale,
of Knox; John Gray, of Fulton. Alternates:
Charles Ballance, of Peoris; John Lackey, of
Stark.

Tenth District—Delegates: Henry Tubbs, of farren; John Fletcher, of Hancock. Alter-tes: G. R. Gray, of Mercer; William Venable, cDonough.
irteenth District—Delegates: E. B. Glynn,
ogan; Francis Low, of Mason. Alternates:
Smith, of Tazewell; W. E. Capen, of Mo-

Lean.
Seventeenth District—Delegates: W. C. Kuefner, of St. Clair; Dr. H. Guelich, of Madison.
Alternates: Charles W. Thomas, of St. Clair; H.
M. Kimbell, of Macoupin.
The "Boss" ordered his followers in the
Convention to reject and throw out the list of delegates elected by the Congressional dis riets, and to substitute third-termers for the nti-third-term districts. The order was obeyed so far as going through the form is concerned; and the delegates from the Grant districts first selected their own represe tives to the Chicago Convention, and ther chose delegates for the anti-Grant districts, throwing out the delegates elected by the Congressional districts themselves. It is against this high-handed outrage that all the delegates from ten Congressional dis-tricts entered their solemn protest, and denied the authority and power of the Loganites to perpetrate it.

It is of this unprecedented ursurpati

rights the Chicago Journal says:

rights the Chicago Journal says:

The Convention, at the dictation of Gen. Logan, not only deciared Gen. Grant to be the choice of the majority for President, but also agreed to practically disfranchise to. of the Congressional districts of the State, which was the grossest outrage of the entire proceedings, and ought not to be endured. It was all cut and dried by "the gentleman from Jackson" that the selection of district delegates shall not be left to the districts themselves. This is a piece of high-handed machine usurpation unheard of before in Illinois, and is going quite beyond anything attempted even by either Conkling or Cameron. An appeal ought to be, and will be, taken to the National Concention. Gen. Grant is entitled to a majority of the district delegates and the four delegates at large, and it would be exceedingly impolitic, as well as unjust, to allow him the twenty delegates to which he has no fair title. OUR jovial third-termers left Springfield under the pleasing idea that the fun was on their side and the fight was over and the victory won, but they are hugging a delusion. The real contest is yet to come. It

will begin on the 2d of June in the City of Chicago. An appeal has been taken by th defrauded majority to the Supreme Court of the Republican party. Ten Congressiona districts will ask the National Convention to seat their twenty anti-third-term representatives, elected by the chosen delegates of the ten districts. The real fun will then begin. The National Convention will not be presided over by a henchman of the Illinois Boss, and the question will be decided on its merits. It remains, therefore, to be settled whether the Republican principle of repre sentation shall be respected or not. The National Convention will decide whether the people of the Congressional districts have a right to be represented by men of their ance of their will. The Convention will settle the point whether delegates elected by the districts can be thrown out and others be selected by a faction to misrepresent them. Yes, the fun is just commen

THE Committee on Territories in the House of Representatives has reported against the bill providing for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Alaska; and the report of the said Committee gives ample and sufficient reasons for so doing. The population of Alaska is set down by the most recent and reliable authorities as follows:

THE naturally-quarrelsome disposition of the average Milwaukeean has found full scope of late in the exciting local fights that have taken place. The House of Correction scandals and the Bosse defalcation kept the town at a fever heat most of the time last year, and furnished exciting topics for able editorials in the daily newspapers; but now the city is all agog over the appointment of a City Superintendent of Schools, the reorganization of the Police Department, the different plans to cleanse the river,—which smells to Heaven,—and the location of the proposed Exposition Building. Two years ago Mr. James MacAllister, the capable and efficient School Superintendent, under whose able management the city schools had made great progress, was pushed aside, and an inexperienced person installed in his place. But now the wheel of Fortune has taken another turn, and "Little Mack" has been reinstated. Next the old Chief of Police, Mr. Beck, who was de-

ding the ominstated, but not without the bitterest opposition.
These two questions being settled, the heliterent citizens are now engrossed with the location of an Exposition Building, and, falling to agree as to whether the stockholders or the Director should fix the situation, two of the prominem Directors have resigned, and there is music by the entire band. It has always been contended that the farmers here been these been which Milwankeean's regular obverage two glasses for five cents) was rather a sedative sort of drink, but present indications lead to a contrary belief. The serious attention of their accomplianed Health Officer, Dr. Wight, ought to be given at once to the solution of the problem whether the beer that is drank is the cause of all whether the beer that is drank is the cause of all the beautiful and brightlifts.

THE Florida Mirror is happy over the dis-THE Florida Mirror is happy over the discovery that the saw palmetto, or low paimetto, a plant which is found largely in Florida and other Southern States, can be made into very valuable paper. It says: "The patentee has succeeded in manufacturing au article of palmetto parchment as strong, firm, pliable, and much smoother than that made of skins. We have a specimen which can be washed, rubbed, and manipulated like cloth without injury to the writing. It can be manufactured at a price which will enable all documents for which parchment is used to be written upon it, and innent is used to be written upon it, and in parchment is used to be written upon it, indicated its general use for conveyances, land-office receipts, etc. The most important feature of the use of the palmetto for paper is that it will yield 60 per cent of its weight in paper needuct." A company has been formed, and product." A company has been formed, will proceed to start mills for the manufac

Some of the Illinois "Boss" organs are chuckling over the conceit that Tass Taisuna will have a heap of third-term crow to est during the next six months. That remains to be seen. The Republicans of the following States have aready decided that nobody shall be asked to due on the fiesh of that unsavey bird: Califorsia, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Jossa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nechusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nechusetts Indiana, Josa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermoat, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Arisona, Montens, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, Dakota, and Washington. Besides these, half the delegation of Pennsylvania, one-third the delegation of New York, one-third the delegation of Texas, and 20 of the 42 delegates of Illinois all declars no third-term crow shall be served up to Republicance this was.

ALL the bolting and buildozing, cheating and packing, of the Illinois Boss and his creatures, only won them four seats in the Chicago Convention. Had they played fair, and seted honestly, they would have had ten of the districts, giving them twenty seats in the Chicago Convention. By their fraudulent practices they have secured four seats from the State at large, making twenty-two in all. The other twenty seats, which they attempted to seize, they will not get until after the National Convention passes on the right of a Congressional district to select its own representatives. As nearly all of the States have selected delegates to correspond with the political preferences of the Con-gressional districts, that privilege will not be denied to Illinois.

SENATOR MATT CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, has agreed to deliver the German vote of that State to Grant. Mr. Carpenter has not always been able to control the action of the Republicbeen able to control the action of the Republicans in his own State even in his own behalf, as witness his signal defeat for redlection to the Senate in 1875, after he was nominated by the Republican caucus, and his party had a majority in the Legislature. The distinguished Senatoris well-known and often-expressed preference for a third term, with all the influence of his Republican colleagues in Congress except one, was not sufficiently potent with the late State Convention to secure more than one-twentieth of the delegation for Gen. Grant, and from the best information obtainable that will be about the proportion of the German vote that Mr. Cartesian Control of the

Mr. Don Cameron may as well rem ber that the Pennsylvania delegation did not obey the unit instruction rule in the National Convention of 1876 at Cincinnati, The State Convention had instructed the delegation to vote solid for Gov. Hartranft, but four of the delegates refused to do it on the ground counties they represented preferred Mr. The Chairman, Mr. McPherson, then rail every delegate had a right to vote as he jin that Convention, and on an appea taken the decision of the Chair was susta a vote of 305 to 354. The Pennsylvania de to the Chicago Convention next month fuse to be buildozed by Mr. Cameron, well established and sensible precede

THE Grant men who come hor THE Grant men who come home from Springfield with their colors flying and their drums beating are somewhat premature in their demonstrations. The fight in this State has only just begun. They have taken a map judgment. They will be beaten on the execution. The primaries throughout the State have shown that a majority of Illinois Republicans are opposed to the third-term issue. This majority has been notably increased within the past three days by the tactics which "Boss" Logan has employed to choke it off. This majority will not supinely submit to the attempted swindle, nor will the National Convention either approve or condone it. The begus Grant either approve or condone it. The begus Gran delegates from Illinois must stand aside unt the National Convention shall determine the equities of the case.

A LYING dispatch from Washington to a little third-term organ says: "The Blaine men here are very despondent over the result of the Springsheld Convention." What has happened to discourage them? The anti-Grant men have elected twenty delegates, exteen of whom are for Blaine,—against twenty-two for Grant. This Grant majority amounts to just four, and that is more than offset by the six Blaine votes of Nebraska,—a State that had been claimed for third-termery.

CONKLING in all the power and hardihood CONKLING in all the power and narange of his bosship did not venture to throw out the delegates chosen by the Congressional districts of New York and substitute others selected by himself; that stretch of dictatorship was reserved for the Illinois Boss, but its validity has yet to be passed upon by the National Convention.

THE Boss imagines that "Marshal" law provalls in illinois, and that he unites both the "Marshal" and the law in his own person. An appeal to a higher court has been fakes, which will correct the delusion that has taken possession of the gentleman.

THE race is not always to the swift- to do injustice,—nor the battle to the strong-buildozers. At the Chicago Convention justice will Twenty delegates will appear before the

Chicago Convention to claim seats in behalf the anti-third-termers.

PERSONALS.

Britannia seems to rule the Potomac, as weil as the seas.

It is now believed that Courtney and Han-lan sawed Mr. Soule's \$6,000 in two.

"Please tell my old admirers, the public, that I've got the micest little coit you ever saw. It is a week old."—Goldsmith Maid.

Dr. Talmage suggests that soap and water are means of grace. If this is so, the relations of small boys killed while at play may as well give up hope.

A young man whose first name is Edgar has sent in a copy of a new song composed by him, entitled, "I Am Sitting in the Garden, Myrtle Maud." To Classical Student: "You ask if Atlas

To Classical Student: "You ask if Atias" Supported the world, what supported Atias". The question dear sir, has often been asked, but never, so far as we are aware, been affactorily answered. We have always been of the opinion that Atlas must have married a rich wire, and got his support from her father.—Prof. Druper.

Prof. Druper.

Good citizens should not forget that Gov. Cullom has officially announced the return of Spring, with its wealth of beautiful flowers. It is very handy for people who have been wading around in the mud for a week, and have not laid eyes on a flower since last year, to know that we have an Executive who never gots left on the arrival of Spring.

WASH A Scheme to Ft

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Amendment and of the Sundry A Political Dodge

Are Preparing

GRABBING A BILL TO FACULTA Special Disputch to Washington, D. seek to open the door Treasury to the graclaims-grabbers gain for the payment of ernment which be favorably by the ac-Treasury was report Mr. Conger gave not to its consideration to night be stricken that the agents of the gating these claims s mony, who cross-examine the These agents are all of all witnesses of vision changes the vides only that claim setting forth the char Government makes agents to ascertain doors of the Treasur There are now 87. the Quartermaster's c fidavit on the part of chance on the part of the part of

up as a matter of alle ants who have had no examine the Governme The bill could not he excessive fairness of charge of the opposed to a vote on the bill crats not being willing ment, which was to st IN THE Special Dispatch to
WASHINGTON, D. C.
of the bill for the re
which was so arden was made very clear Gen. Williamson, Con eral Land-Office. It last year there have public lands 255,000,000 000 railroad ties, 216,00 cords of tan-bark, logs, and that more have been thus despo Florida alone. In th

tion and suppression ism the Interfor De 1,074 cases of tresspand been brought and a some cases it was dis panies had employ seventy-five log-cut public lands. Ye by the Public-Las strenuously support sentatives of distri the stealing has occur immunity to all the prosecuted or not, to chase the land which their operations for 31 half the price for which put upon the market, could nurchase it. put upon the market could purchase it. made so apparent by and Robinson, of Mas that an amendment inson was adopted. The amendment re-of the relief bill taken timber from the ordinary processes of ricultural purposes. In for fire-wood, and its limprovements on land improvements on land settlers. The bill in menuity to willful needed relief to the p timber from the public starting a new life on

starting a new life on a THE PUBLIC BUILD.

Notwithstanding the days of the session adjourn May 31, at the time of the Hinter of the Hinter of the Hinter of the Appropriate advance an appropriate advance an appropriate advance of all purodered or which may feated. To morrow, of this greantic steal withat day has been set at tion of the log-rolling which proposes to counties number of in Democratic States.

SUNDRY C PROPOSED HOU WASHINGTON, D. C. Naval Committee pi amendment to the Sur ating \$3,000,000 to cou ished ironclads contra and partially built. The mittee will offer an abilt, naming six 'Dem gers of the National F diers. They are a fraid. diers. They are afraid be passed through the to this plan to cust managers who are no hold until their succe is expected there will THE BILL A

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WASHINGTON.

A Scheme to Facilitate the Operations of the Claim Cormorants.

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House Democrats Preparing to Squan-der Millions in Needless Pablie Buildings.

Amendment and Passage in the Senate of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

A Political Dodge Which the Demograts Are Preparing to Work In on the Republicans.

GRABBING MADE EASY.

A BILL TO PACILITATE CLAIM-COLLECTIONS. Special Dispatch to The Obligator Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—Those who seek to open the doors of the United States Treasury to the great army of Southern claims-grabbers gained a decisive victory in the House to-day. The annual bill providing for the payment of claims against the Govfor the payment of claims against the Government which have been passed upon favorably by the accounting officers of the Treasury was reported some days ago, when Mr. Conger gave notice that the should object to its consideration unless the second section might be stricken out. This section provides that the agents of the Government in investigating these claims shall give notice to claimants of the time and place of taking testimony, who shall have the right to cross-examine the Government's winesses. These agents are also to take the testimony of all witnesses of the claimants. This provision changes the existing law, which provision changes the existing law, which provides only that claimants shall file affidavits Government makes a practice of employing agents to ascertain whether ar not the claimant is loyal. The new section opens the doors of the Treasury to all kinds of claims. There are now \$7,000,000 in claims filed in There are now \$7,000,000 in claims filed in the Quartermaster's office, all proved by affidavit on the part of the claimant, without a chance on the part of the Government to cross-examine them. This section gives the claimant opportunity to cross-examine the Government's witnesses. The immediate result will be to admit \$3,000,000 of claims which cannot come in under the present law; besides there are "cooked" claims to the amount of over \$17,000,000 for stores alleged to have been furnished the Quartermaster's Department during the Rebellion, which will be opened up as a matter of alleged justice to claimants who have had no opportunity to cross-examine the Government's witnesses.

The bill could not have passed but for the excessive fairness of Mr. Willets, who had charge of the opposition to it, and trusted to a vote on the bill as it stood, the Democrats not being willing to stand by the agreement, which was to strike out this section.

IN THE HOUSE.

TIMBER-STEALING. Washington, D. C., May 21.—The scope of the bill for the relief of timber thieves, which was so ardently advocated in the House by Southern men for the last two days, was made very clear to-day by a letter from was made very clear to-day by a letter from Gen. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land-Office. It appears that during the last year there have been stolen from the public lands 255,000,000 feet of timber, 2,225,-000 railroad ties, 216,000 cords of wood, 1,500 cords of tan-bark, 150,000 rails, 265,000 logs, and that more than 20,000 acres have been thus despoiled in Alabama and Florida, alone. In the course of the detection Florida alone. In the course of the detec-tion and suppression of these acts of vandal-ism the Interior Department has reported? 1,074 cases of tresspasses, and 484 suits have been brought and are now pending. In some cases it was discovered that mill com-panies had employed from twenty-five to seventy-five log-cutters constantly through several seasons to steal timber from the public lands. Yet the bill reported by the Public-Lands Committee, and strenuously supported by the Repre-sentatives of districts in which most of streniously supported by the kepresentatives of districts in which most of the stealing has occurred, proposed to grant immunity to all the plunderers, whether prosecuted or not, to permit them to purchase the land which has been the scene of their operations for \$1.25 per acre, just one-half the price for which, should the land be put upon the market, the ordinary settlers could purchase it. This proposition was made so apparent by Conger, of Michigan, and Robinson, of Massachusetts, and others, that an amendment proposed by Robinson was adopted, and the bill passed. The amendment restricts the operations of the relief bill to persons who have taken timber from the public lands for the ordinary processes of clearing lands for agricultural purposes, in working mining claims, for fire-wood, and for the maintenance of improvements on land bona fide taken up by settlers. The bill in this shape grants no immunity to willful thieves, but gives all needed relief to the pioneer who has taken timber from the public lands to assist him in starting a new life on the frontier.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS MONSTROSITY.

Notwithstanding there remains but ten days of the session if Congress is to

Notwithstanding there remains but ten days of the sessien, if Congress is to adjourn May 31, a large portion of the time of the House was taken up in the consideration of private hills, but an attempt was made by the Southern men to have the Appropriation Committee vote in advance an appropriation in blank for the construction of all public buildings already ordered or which may be ordered was defeated. To-morrow, however, the friends of this gigantic steal will have their day, as that day has been set apart for the consideration of the log-rolling Public-Buildings bill, which proposes to construct an almost counties number of new buildings, chiefly in Democratic States.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

PROPOSED HOUSE AMENDMENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—The House WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—The House Naval Committee proposes to move an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill appropri-ating \$3,000,000 to complete the three unfin-ished ironelads contracted for four years ago and partially built. The House Military Com-mittee will offer an amendment to the same bill, naming six Democrats to act as mana-gers of the National Home for Disabled Sol-diers. They are afraid a senarate bill cannot diers. They are afraid a separate bill cannot be passed through the House, and they resort to this plan to oust Gen. Butler and other managers who are now in, and continue to hold until their successors are appointed. It is expected there will be a sharp fight to have Butler's name included.

Butler's name included.

THE BILL AS REPORTED.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill as reported to the House recommends the appropriation of \$30,729,997. The estimates submitted to the Committee aggregated \$24,374,-026. The present bill exceeds the amount appropriated for 1880 by \$1,235,938. Among the new items of appropriation recommended are the following: To continue work upon the Washington monument, \$150,000; for the Mississippi River Commission, \$150,000; for the Moline water-power, \$50,000; for the Moline water-power, \$50,000; for public buildings, an aggregate appropriation of \$2,846,543, including an appropriation for new buildings and for continuing work upon those already in course of erection, as follows: Cincinnati, \$350,00; Nashville, \$40,000; Pittsburg, \$75,000; Membias, \$50,000; Evansville, Ind., \$15,000; Kansackity, \$25,000; Little Rock, \$30,000; containing work upon the new War, Navy, and state Department buildings in Washington, \$30,543. Among other prominent items of the bill are the following: To meet the expenses of the snumeration and compilation altendant upon taking the tenth census, \$355,000; for public printing and hinding, \$1,000,000 (including \$750,000 for the proceedings and debates of Congress); for the Expenses of engraving and printing Government notes, bonds, stamps, etc., \$375,000; for public printing and hinding, \$1,000,000 (including a special item of \$180,000 for the maintenance of lights and buoys on the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers); Signal Service, THE BILL AS REPORTED.

\$375,000; support of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, Central, Eastern, Northwestern, and Southern branches, \$1,035,563 (including \$30,000 specifically appropriated for the purpose of rebuilding Memorial Hall, Bayton, O.); fuel, light, and water for public buildings, \$330,000; for the completion of the work of the Entomological Commission of Investigation of the grasshopper and cotton-worm, \$20,000; for fees of jurors, \$400,000; for fees of witnesses, \$550,000; for the support of United States prisoners, \$200,000. The amount to be appropriated for the payment of United States Marshals is left blank in the bill as reported to the House to-day, but will be inserted hereafter.

GORDON. IN GIVES HIS REASONS FOR RESIGNING H SEAT.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gasette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—Senator

Gordon to-night made the following statement in regard to his resignation:
"When I first came to the Senate I enjoyed an income which, though moderate, enabled me to accept the position without serious detriment to my private interests. During the past three or four years, however, my property in Georgia has, by reason of neglect, become gradually less and less productive, until now I have barely any other income than the \$5,000 a year salary as a Senator. I have a large family, and this sum is not sufficient to meet household expenses. I have also three children who remain to be educated. The step I have taken, therefore, was unavoidable. I could not, in justice to my family, neglect my private interests any longer. I have served my State in one capacity or another for nearly twenty years, and I felt that I could not probably ask for a leave of absence to look after any personal concerns. I will say in this connection that I have been offered several remunerative positions in the line of my profession, among others that of legal adviser to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the several branches embraced in that combination. I have as yet reached no determination touching these propositions, but will decide in a few days." of neglect, become gradually less and less

NOTES AND NEWS.

A POLITICAL DODGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—The haste with which the Democrats passed the Bayard Election bill and then passed the great Legislative Appropriation bill this afternoon caused many to think that the Democracy were intent upon adjournment May 31. It is ascertained from eminent authority, however, that the Democratic program is to finish all the appropriation bills as soon as possible, but not to ad-journ until soout June 10, and to occupy all the time after the Chicago nominations in political speeches upon the Republican candidates; then to adjourn without per-mitting the Republicans to review what may be done at Cincinnati. If the appropriation bills shall all be passed before the Chicago Convention the Democrats will be able to carry their point, and the Republicans, who have assisted them to pass the early-adjourn-ment resolution, may thus have fallen into a trap. They will have enabled the Democrats to make campaign speeches, and will have made it impossible for themselves to reply.

SANITARY EXTRAVAGANCE,
The House Committee on Appropriations
made a pretty thorough investigation into the expenditures and management of the National Board of Health, and were very found, among other things, that this Board had established four independent quaran-tine stations,—one on the Mississippi, one at Ship Island, another off the coast of Georgia. and one at Norfolk. These had hospitals attached and complete medical establishments. The Committee did not believe the bill or-The Committee did not believe the bill organizing the Board contemplated any such expenditures; besides, this beginning was on a scale which would soon have created a great and independent establishment, involving heavy expenditures. The Committee accordingly have in the present bill extended the use of the appropriation of \$175,000 to the ordinary local Boards of Health.

ANDERSONVILLE SURVIVORS.

Felix Lebaume and Leopold Mayer, of Chicago, representing a committee of the Western Andersonville Survivors' Associa-Western Andersonville Survivors' Association, are here to urge the passage of a bill introduced by Kelfer, of Ohio, for the benefit of the Andersonville survivors. The bill proposes to pass a law in regard to pensions which shall be more just to these survivors, and which will enable them to secure pensions more nearly equal to the amounts which they think they deserve.

Maj. Bond, Vice-President of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, is here, and denounces the instigators of the so-called Texas & Pacific scandal with which attempts have recently been made to connect the name of Senator B aine. Maj. Bend says that the whole scheme is an old blackmailing affair, relating not to the Texas & Pacific but to the Elpaso & Pacific Railroad Company; that the Company was already in possession of a copy of the memorandum book or dlary to which the blackmailers referred; that this dlary simply relates to alleged interviews between Fremont's agent in 1871 and various gentlemen, and that the name of Senator Blaine, or any reference to him, no where appears in this diary. Maj. Bond also characterizes the recent sensational interviews relating to this matter as designed entirely for political effect.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION. NOTHING IN IT.

designed entirely for political effect.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—At a Cabinet meeting Secretary Evarts read a communition from the British Minister indicating that the British Government favored the recent act of Congress authorizing an International Sanitary Convention to be held in the United States. The communication suggested that it would be well to invite delegates from the leading colonies of Great Britain. This will undoubtedly be done.

FAVORABLE REPORTS.

FAVORABLE REPORTS.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds agreed to make favorable reports upon bills for the erection of public buildings at the following points: Columbus, O., to cost not exceeding \$200,000, and Fort Wayne, Ind., \$100,000.

DIVIDEND DECLARED. The Controller of the Currency has de-clared a dividend of 5 per cent in favor of the creditors of the National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, making in all dividends of 80 per cent.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21,-Mr. Cockrell from the Committee on Claims, reported, with amendments, the House bill making appropriations for the payment of the claims reported allowed by the Commissioners of Claims, under the act of March 3, and acts amendatory there are a control of the commissioners of Claims.

the act of March 3, and acts amendatory thereof. Placed on the calendar, and Coakrell will
call it up as soon as possible.

Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Military
Affairs, reported adversely on the Senate bill to
regulate the promotion and fix the rank of line
officers in the army. Indefinitly postponed.

Mr. Bayard moved to postpone the calendar
and take up the Marshal's bill, for reasons which
he did not care to obtrude upon the Senate. He
was extremely anxious to leave the city to-day,
and wished to have the measure disposed of if
possible before he was obliged to leave. The
motion was agreed to, the pending question being on Conkling's amendment to insert the
words "appointed only," so the bill would refer
to Deputy Marshals appointed only to serve in
connection with elections. It was rejected by a
party vote,

Mr. Hear moved to strike out the words "In

to Deputy Marshels appointed only to serve in connection with elections. It was rejected by a party vote,

Mr. Hoar moved to strike out the words "In equal numbers from different political parties," and insert the words "solely with reference to their fitness for their duties without regard to their fitness for their duties without regard to their political opinions." The amendment was rejected by a party vote.

Mr. Mohillan moved to add to the bill a proviso that the Marshals of the United States for whom Deputies shall be appointed by the Court under this act shall not be liable for any of the acts of such Deputies.

Mr. Bayard saw nothing unreasonable in the proposition and accepted it. The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed by a party vote—yeas, 28; nays, 17. The title was amended by omitting the word "special."

Mr. McPherson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably the House bill to provide an instruction fund for the navy and for other purposes. Placed on calendar.

The Committee on Commerce was given leave to sit during the session of the Senate.

The bill loaning tents, etc., to the soldiers' reunion at Muscatine, in, passed.

Mr. Beck announced that on Monday the Finance Committee would ask the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill, known as the "Carlisle bill."

On motion of Mr. Morgan, the joint resolution providing a joint rule for counting the Electoral vote was formally taken up.

Mr. Morgan then yielded to Mr. Davis, who

pone all prior orders and proceed to the consideration of the Appropriation bill, which was carried.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for Schate employes from \$41,700 to \$13,377, and various minor amendments, were concurred in. When the appropriation for postage-samps for the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate was reached, Mr. Edmunds took occasion to express his condemnation of the existing, law preventing Senators and Representatives from franking letters which they have to write their constituents answering inquiries, etc. The most insignificant officer in any of our departments had the right to use franked envelopes, but the law seemed to be framed on the theory that Senators and Representatives were too dishonest to be trusted with this privileges.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, agreed with the Senator from Vermont. He thought the franking privilege should never have been abolished, and should be restored by some proper law. He believed the people desired such a restoration.

The Committee's amendment was agreed to, striking out the clause providing that the salaries of Storekeepers and Gaugers at distilleries mashing less than sixty bushels of grain daily shall not exceed \$50 monthly while the distillery is not in operation; and at all other distilleries Storekeepers and Gaugers shall not receive exceeding \$50 monthly while the distillery is used in operation.

The Committee amendment was agreed to striking out the House clause providing that public lands situated in States in which there are no tand-offices may be entered at the General Land-Offices may be a facility to a strike the second of the Whole was the reported

before some officer competent to administer oaths, etc.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, the amendments made in Committee of the Whole agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Morgan moved that the Senate proceed to consider the Electoral vote resolution.

Mr. Hoar objected, because he thought the Senate cought first to take up and dispose of the Kellogy resolutions.

After debute a vote was taken on Morgan's motion, resulting—yeas, 25; nays, 14—in a party vote, the Democrate voting yea and the Republicans nay.

licans nay.

Both the supporters and the opponents of the Kellogg resolutions among the Democrats voted After an executive session, adjourned.

After an executive session, adjourned.

Riousa.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Hooker called attention to the fact that at last night's session Wednesday night had been set apart for the consideration of the Use Ratification bill, thus setting aside the pending business—the Chootaw bill. He contended there had been an understanding between thimself and the gentlemen from Colorado and Kansas (Beiford and Haskell) that this should not be done, and intimated that those gentlemen had acted in bad faith. He moved that the journal be changed to allow the Choetaw bill to be also considered on Wednesday night, and upon that motion being defeated, suggested that Belford would have a "sweet time" in getting this Ute bill through. On motion of Mr. Bright, a bill making appropriations for the payment of certain claims reported allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury was taken up. An amendment providing that agents appointed by the Quartermaster-General to investigate claims shall give notice to claimants of the time and place of taking testimony was agreed to,—yoas, &; mays, 73.—and the bill passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of John D. Defrees, Public Printer, passed.

Mr. Cox, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back a resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the expulsion of Israelite citizess of the United States from St. Petersburg by the Bussian Government. Adopted.

The House then considered bills reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole were passed.

The Speaker then called the Committee of the Whole were passed.

The Speaker then called the Committee of the Preedmen's Bureau. To private calendar.

Mr. Deuster, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill authorising accounting officers of the Treasury to resettle the claims of colored sailors and soldiers who were deprived of their bounty money by agents of the Preedmen's Bureau. To private calendar.

Mr. Deuster, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill regul

are not worth notions here, and you ought to say that outside."

White—" I will say it again."

Hayne—" If you do you will see me outside, you may depend on that."

White—" I will not allow any man to misrepresent me."

Mr. Bayne then turned his attention to the remark made by Mr. Reagan to the effect that on account of the protective tariff the poor people of Pennsylvania were so hardly oppressed that they needed a great many pensions. He asserted that those Tariff laws had enabled the Federal Government to manufacture munitions of war which had been needed to suppress the Rebellion. He very well understood how men who had been put down in that war could now rise up and object to those Tariff laws.

Mr. White threw back with indignation the charge made by his colleague (Bayne) that he had been indifferent to the claims of his district. It was ungracious and improper for any gentleman to attack his colleague for boldly expressing his convictions.

The Committee rose and reported on the Pen-

pressing his convictions.

The Committee rose and reported on the Pension bill, and it passed.

Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and moved it be printed and recommitted. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23-1 a. m.-For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, stationar, or rising followed by falling barometer higher temperature, westerly winds, becom-ing variable, clearing weather, preceded by

rain in the eastern portions.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or failing followed in the western portions by rising barometer, northerly veering to warmer southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Lake region, fall ing barometer, higher temperature, clearing weath er, preceded by rains in the eastern portion,

ortherly winds veering to east or south in For the Lower Lake region, stationary or

falling followed by a temporary rise in the carometer, southerly veering to westerly winds, higher temperature, cloudy and rainy weather.
Cautionary signals continue at Duluth
Port Huron, Detroit, Section 4. Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5, and Eric, and are
ordered for Mackinaw, Alpens, Buffalo,
Rochester, Oswego, and Section 6.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Time. | Bar. Ther. Hu | Wind. Vol Weather Kn.

Stations.	Bar	Ther.	Wind.	-10:18 p. 1	
Albany	30.07	73	S., fresh	Pair	
Alpena		50	N. H., brisk	Leafe	
Breckinridge	100.80	55	B. E., brisk	Pair	
Buffalo	. S. 50		E., fresh	. L.rain.	
Cairo	30.00	50	S. E., gentle.	Coar.	
Cheyenne			N. W. brisk N. W. genti	. Clear	
Chicago	29.86	8	N. W., genu	Cl'dy	
Cincinnati			W. fresh 8. E., brisk	121.22	
Cleveland		3	N., Hght	Classic	
Denver		61	N., fresh		
Des Moines	120.90	56	Calm		
Detroit	(29.4)	- 64.º	8. E., fresh		
Dodge City	29.26	68	8. brisk	Fair	
Duluth	30.08		N. H., light	Crear.	
Erie		19	S., brisk	님 않.	
Fort Gibson		63	Culm	Clear	
Cound Haven	190.70	- 14	E. fresh	L. rain.	
Indianapolis	29.84	56	W. fresh	. L.rain.	
		65	N., W. nght.	. Clear	
La Crosse	123.89	58	Calm	. Clear.	
Leavenworth		. 62	N., Hght	. Clear	
Louisville		62	S. W., freuh.	Cl'dy	
Madison		43	N. E., light N., gentle	Clouds	
Marquette		6	N. gentle	Clear	
Milwunkee		61	N. fresh. N. W. light.	Fair	
Nashville	29.98	65	N. W., light.	Clear.	
New Orleans	29.91	17	B. lighterers	. Fair	
North Platte		60	S. H., fresh	Cl'dy	
Omaha		61	S. H., fresh S. E., fresh N. H., fresh	Cl'dy.	
Oswego		120	N. H., fresh . N., gentle		
Pittsburg		14	S. fresh	Cl'dy.	
Port Huron		ei	S. H. gentle.	L.rain.	
Rochester	23.87	61	S. E., gentie.	Cl'dy	
Sacramento	29.83	H	N. W., gentle	Clear.	
Salt Lake City	. 29.98		N., fresh		
Sandusky	. 29.63	65	H, brisk	Cl'dy.	
San Francisco.		79	W., brisk		
Shreveport	20.00		Calm.	Clear.	
St. Paul		56	H., light		
Toledo		6	8. E., brisk	Thr'ng	
Vicksburg	. 20.08	73	N. E., gentle.	Clear.	
Winnemuccs	. 29.97	59	S. W., Ight	Clear	

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 21.—Answering the dispatch of this morning about Capt. Stone's offer to trot Maud against Santa

Stone's offer to trot Maud against Santa Claus, Col. Finnegan, owner of the latter, to-day issued a card, which is appended:

E. A. Buck, Sprint of the Times, New York: My letter to you of the 4th mst., touching my read, ness to match Santa Claus against Maud, called from your an expression that it was arrived that I was anxious for a race. My acceptable, and my wire I now hear in that Capt. Stone proposes to me to enter the hippodrome business in New York, Illianis, Ohlo, and Pennsylvania, with a side-show for some charitable institution thrown in for effect. The flood of Santa Claus and Maud was the only thing in my mind, and, some that Capt. Stone does not accept what you regarded as pure business in the East, I now offer to trot Sinta Claus against Maud in California as often in Capt. Stone may require, from one to twenty faces, and I will bet him \$6,000 to \$4,00 on each event.

require, from one to twenty races, and I will bet him \$5,000 to \$4,000 on each event.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, May \$1.—The fourth day's races; weather wet: track heavy. First race, selling race, purse \$250, one and one-eighth miles, Matagorda first, Little Reb second, Emma Cooper third. Time, 2:07%. Second race, Louisville Cup, all ages, two and one-quarter miles: Volturno first, Blue Eyes second, Cammie F. third. Time, 4:20%. Third race, Galt House handicap, one and one-half miles, Miss Hardaway first, Sypoon second, Bancroft third. Time, 2:30%. Fourth race, Association Purse \$150, for 2-year-olds, three-quarter mile. Voltague first, Bride Cake second, Patti third. Time, 1:23%. POINT BREEZE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 21.-Point Breeze Two-thirty-eight class:

Second race, 2:20 class:

ENTRANCE TO STAKES REOPENED.

Special Dispatch to The Unicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—The Milwaukee
Driving Park Association reopens the No. 5
(Brewers') Stake for the June races, for
horses with no record better time 2.28. The
entrance is \$100, \$50 forfeit, the Association
to add \$500. The entries close on Monday,
May \$1

LORDIARD'S CHEROKEE,
LONDON, May 21.—Lorillard's Cherokee
has been scratched for the Derby.

A TEST OF ENDURANCE. HORSEBACK RIDING IN SAN PRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 21.—During the last week of the race to test the endurance of horsemen, which has been in progress at Bay District track, the riders using an in-definit number of mustangs, riding fifteen hours each day, for an alleged purse of \$2,500, four riders started, but only two, Prof. Anderson and M. J. Reyes, finished, the score at the close standing,—Anderson, 1,304, and Reyes 1,384 miles. It has been 1,304, and Reyes 1,384 miles. It has been whispered in well-informed circles during the week that the affair was a fraud, and the Pacific Life to-morrow will publish a six-column article to that effect. Although admitting that the scoring was correct, it will also show that Reyes, who appeared in the character of a wild half-breed Indian, is no other than Senor Jesus Maria De Leon, who created such a sensation in Europe four years ago by his feats of riding and lassoing, and was also in the employ of Barnum some five years in New York.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE AMERICAN TEAM. New York, May 21,-The competitors en titled to places in the American Rifle Team going to Ireland, taking the best scores in two of three competitions, are as follows, with the total scores made:

At a meeting of the competitors this even-ing, the following men were splected as the team proper: W. Milton Farraw, H. F. Clark, S. J. Scott, Homer Fisher, Ransom Rathbone, J. F. Brown, W. H. Jackson. A reserve team was organized and the condi-

THE OAR.

RILEY AND HANLAY. Washington, D. C., May 21,-The Riley Hanlan race promises to have a real contest of rowing in it. Riley is full of pluck and energy, and has a keen desire to row Hanlan Every one feels sure that a match will take place, and that Hanlan will have to pull his best from start to finish. BOYD, THE OARSMAN.

LONDON, May 21.—Boyd, the oarsman, leaves to-day for the United States. He has challenged Trickett to a race on the Thanles npon his return.

THE TRIGGER.

COMING EVENTS.

The Chicago Shooting Club held a meeting The Chicago Shooting Club held a meeting last evening at the Sherman House. C. E. Willard occupied the chair. They elected a team of twenty to compete with a like number of the South End Club on the 16th of June next at Grand Crossing, when several prizes and a medal will be contested for.

The Lake George Sportsmen's Association met last evening at the Tremont House, with A. D. Bevin in the chair. They arranged for a club shoot at Grand Crossing on Saturday, the 5th day of June, when a Remington gun will be the prize to be shot for.

BASE-BALL.

CLEVELAND—DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Octoop Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 21.—The Dubuques played the Clevelands to-day, before 1,000 people. The game resulted in a score of 5 to 1 in favor of Cleveland. Reis' pitching lost the comment. PROVIDENCE-BOSTON.

Boston, May 21,-Bostons, 4; Providence

WASHINGTON, May 21.-Nationals, 5; Baltimores, 1.
ALBANY, May 21.—Albanys, 7; Worcest
5. Twelve innings.

BILLIARDS. VIONAUX BEATS BENNETT.

LONDON, May 21.—Vignaux won the first billiard match. Bennett only scored 575 points. In the subsequent match Vignaux also won, Bennett scoring 85.

SCHOOLS TO BE CLOSED.

New Oblights, May 21.—Funds derived from the city and State appropriations being insufficient to meet the expenses of the schools as now organized, the School Board have resolved to close the public schools from June 30 to Oct. 1, all employes to be dismissed from July 31. Also the following, indicating doubt as touthe date of reopening: That teachers now employed in the schools must necessarily be regarded by this Board on and after July 37 as feachers unassigned to duty, without pay, until such time as may be determined supon for reopening the schools.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION,
Delegates will find the Theilton House
corner Kinzie and Market streets, an excel
lent abiding place. It is conveniently located
has recently been refitted and renovated, and the proprietor is a hotel man of long ex-

Do you know Old Brown Windsor Soap lasts longer, is more highly perfumed, and more emollient in use than these young fellows? J. & E. Atkinson, manufacturers, London.

Travelers, stop at the Aster House. New York. CUTICUBA REMEDIES.

HUMOR REMEDIES For the Radical Treatment of Blood,

Loss of Hair.

1. Cuttoura Resouvent, possessing cathartic, tonic, alterative, absorbent, hepatic, cholagogue, anti-billous, detergent, diuretic, sudorifio, nutritious and sedative properties. It gathers to itself poisonous matter which floats in the blood and fluids, and carries it from the body. It purifies, cleanses, strengthens, and supports the system through the most critical stage of Blood, Skin, and Scalp Humors, and Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs.

2. Cutfoura, a Medicinal Jelly, for external use, arrests disease, aliays inflammation, itching, and irritation, and eats away dead skin and fiesh, renders healthy ulcors, sores, and disobarsing wounds, beals and soothes every outward humor, and restores and beautifies the hair. It is the best hair dressing in use, making the hair soft and glossy. It contains no grease, never becomes rancid, and is very agreeable.

5. Cuttoura Medicinal, Soap, for the Tolict, Bath, and Nursery, and for cleansing, soothing, and heautifying the skin, is prepared from Cuttoura, is free from caustic alkalies, and perfusined with rare flower odors. Gentlemen pronounce the Cuttoura Medicinal Shay-ing Soap a positive luxury. Loss of Hair.

Skin, and Scalp Diseases, with

SALT RHEUM.

SALT RHEUM.

Helpless for Eight Years—Unable to Walk—Got About on Hands and Knees—A Wenderful Cure.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Genetlenen: I have had a most wonderful cure of Salt Rheum. For seventeen years I suffered with Salt Rheum: I bed it on my bead, face, neck, arms, and legs. I was not able to walk, only on my hands and knees, for one year. I have not been able to help mysoif for eight years. I tried hundreds of remedies: not one had the least effect. The doctors said my case was facurable. So my parents tried everything that came along. I saw your advertisemen! and concluded to try Cuticura Remedies. The first box of Cuticura brought the Humor to the surface of my skin. It would drop off as it came out, until now I am entirely well. All I can say is, I thank you most heartily for my cure. Any person who thinks this letter a fraud, let them write or come and see me, and find out for themselves.

Yours truly.

WILL MODONALD.

1815 Butterfield—st., Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1878.

REMARKABLE CURES.

Bruggist of Twenty Years' Experence Says They Are the Best, ence Says They Are the Best.

Masers. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: I have been connected with the drug business for twenty years, and have handled every blood purifier and remedy of any consequence for the treatment of Blood, Skin, and Scalp diseases, and unhesitatingly say that no system of remedies ever devised or compeunded so completely and thoroughly eradicates the diseases for which they are intended as the Cuticura Remedies. Many remarkable citres have come to my knowledge and I feel safe in warranting satisfaction if directions are followed. Respectfully.

(BAS. H. Money.

Proprietor Morse's Dyspepsia Cure.

Holliston, Mass., Dec. 11, 1879.

UTERINE DISEASES. Dr. T. A. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes that he has used the Cutioura Remedies with great satisfaction in uterine diseases, and finds them truly valuable.

CUMOURA REMEDIES are prepared by WEERS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggista, 360 Washington-st., Boston, 21 Front-st., Toronto, Ont., and 8 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all cents, large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. RESOLVENT, \$1 per bottle. Curicura Medicinal Toller Soar, \$2 certs. Curicura Medicinal Salving Soar, 15 cents, in bars for barbers and large consum-

COLLINS' VOLTAIO PLASTERS antly relieve Pain, Soreness, and Weakness POTTERY.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

83 & 85 State-st., Chicago,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Pottery Wares of all countries. We receive fortnightly, from the most celebrated makers. New Goods. ask the attention of all classes of buyers.

MALE BETTERS.

UNFERMENTED MALT BITTERS

MALT AND HOPS

CHLERY AND CHAMOMILE.

HINTS

On Sick Headache, Nervous Headache.

Neuralgia, Nervousness, and Sleeplessness.

Their Cause and Cure.

BY C. W. BENSON, M. D.

Headaches of all kinds are nervous, whether called sick, nervous, or constitutional headache, and depend upon one cause—nervous depravity, or poverty. When the patient is very nervous, it is called Nervous Headache; when dyspeptic, it is termed Sick Headache; when bilious, it is termed Billous Headache; and so on. Excitement, overexertion, hot sun, or bright light are all-exciting causes of Headache; but the real cause is the nervous system itself. Only those whose nervous system is in a deprayed condition suffer, while all others whose nervous system is in a normal state, although exposed to the same exciting causes, escape. Now, why do my Pills cure these diseases? Simply because they the act directly upon the digestive organs and the nervous system; they are nerve food, and soon put the nervous system into a normal state, and thereby remove the cause of these and all other nervous diseases. Their effect is upon the fountain head, and their cure is permanent. They can no more fall to nourish the nervous system than bread and most can the general system. Therefore a cure is certain when they are properly used. They are not purgative, but relieve constitution by curing indigestion, the cause of it. Headaches of all kinds are nervous, whether

cause of it.

Calery has only come into public notice within
the last few years as a nervine, but scientific
experiments and experience have proved beyond
a doubt that it controls nervous irritation and
periodic nervous and slok headaches to a marked
degree.

But a combination of the EXTRACT OF CRUERY AND CHANGMILE, which has been but recently introduced to the profession and the public by myself, has produced such marvelous results in curing nervousness and headaches, and especially nervous and sick headaches, neuralgia, and sleeplessness, that it has excited public attention and newspaper comments, and therefore I give the following information to the public to avoid answering hundreds of letters of inquiry about them:

My Pills for the cure of Headaches or Nervousness are prepared under my supervision, and are

My Pills for the cure of Headaches or Nervousness are prepared under my supervision, and are
intended expressly to oure headaches, neuralgia,
siccolessness and nervousness, and will cure any
case where no organic disease of the brain or
spinal cord exists. Hundreds of cases of many
years' standing have been cured. No matter
how chronic or obstinate the case may be, a permanent cure is morally cortain. This statement
is made after years of experience in their use in
the general practice of medicine,
These Pills are also yaluable for school children who suffer from nervous headaches, caused
by an overworked brain in their studies, and for
all classes of hard brain-workers, whose overtaxed nervous centres need repair and sedation.
Nervous tremor, weakness, and paralysis are
being daily cured by these Pills. They correct
costiveness, but are not purgative.

being daily cured by these Pills. They correct
costiveness, but are not purgative.

Directions on each box. Price 50 cents, or six
boxes for \$2.50, postage free to any address, or
may be ordered through any druggist. No order
filled unless accompanied by the money, or letter
answered that does not contain a 3-cent stamp.
Depot, No. 108 North Eutaw-st., Baltimore, Md.
Chicago office: 75 Randolph-st., near State, in H.
A. Hurlbut & Co.'s Drug Store.

Dr. C. W. BENSON.

Save 25 to 33 per cent.

4 Profits,

One Profit to the Manufacturer One Profit to the Importer One Profit to the Wholesale Dealer One Profit to the Small Jobber,

When you can buy of the Importer Direct,

25 to 33 per cent? PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT

94 STATE-ST.

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE

IORTH SIDE DRY GOODS HOUSE North Clark and Erie-sts.

GREAT SLAUGHTER

A large lot of All-Wool Shawls at \$1.50 each.

A handsome Bay State Shawl, in 22 patterns, all wool, at \$2 each. 150 Silk and Wool Shawls, new choice patterns, at \$3; cheap at 85:00 Plate of

A choice lot of elegant French Shawls at \$4; usual price \$7.50 each.

50 extra handsome Imported Silk and Wool Shawls, choice pat-terns and colors, \$5 to \$6.50 each. These goods are sold in this city for \$8 and \$10 each.

The largest and most complete line of Zephyr and Imported Shetland Shawls to be found in the city, from 75e to \$4 each, 25 per cent below South Side prices.

An elegant stock of Paisley and Imitation India Shawls; also the best value in Black Cashmere. Square and Long Shawls, all of our own importation, to be found west of New York, at prices to defy competition.

WALKING JACKETS.

Chas. Gossage S. Co.

"Imported"

Walking Jackets "Another Thousand Lot!" "Bought at a Sacrifice!" "Unequaled Bargains!"
"All Fresh, Choice Styles!"

Note These Prices:

\$9 Jackets for - \$5 \$10 Jackets for - \$6 \$12 Jackets for - \$7 \$13 Jackets for - \$8

\$16 Jackets for - \$10 Light Cloth Dolmans at \$7 and \$8 Formerly sold at \$12 and \$14.

Dolmans, Handsomely Trimmed with Fringe Cords and Pequints, at \$10; Former Price, \$16. Embroidered Mantles at \$15: reduced from \$25.

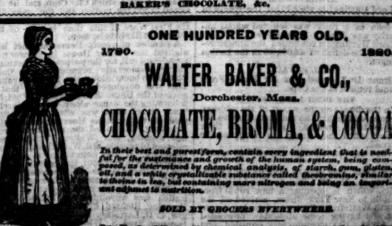
RICHLY BEADED French Garments,

IN LIGHT COLORS, At \$18, \$20, and \$25, Formerly sold at \$35 and \$40. BLACK SILK

DOLMANS, MANTLES and SACQUES EQUALLY CHEAP!

Chas. Gossage & Co.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY. WEBSTER & COMPANY



FOREIGN.

Bismarck Devising Means to Coerce the Vatican into a Declaration.

An Extraordinary Scene in the British House of Commons.

ion Made to Bradlaugh's Qualifying on the Ground that He Was an Atheist

The Matter Referred to a Select Committee on Motion of Gladstone.

A Coalition Cabinet Will Probably Be Organized in Italy.

dent of the French Senate.

Leon Say Likely to Be Elected Presi-

No Treaty of Commerce in Existence Between the United States and Spain.

GERMANY. BERLIN, May 21.—A sad disaster has oc eurred at Potsdam. The beautiful Poem House, on Peacock Island, has been de-House, on Peacock Island, has been a stroyed by fire, together with the whole of its valuable and rare contents.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN. LONDON, May 21 .- A Berlin dispatch to the Tondon, May 21.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says: "The Centre party observes a strict reserve, but it denies loudly that it is waiting for instructions from the Vatican. The Progressists are trying to form a majority against the Government. The National Liberals are still divided on the attitude regarding the new bill revising the May laws. A very hard struggle will have to be fought on this matter in the Chamber of Denvites. The reseases why the Chamber of Deputies. The reasons why the Government has resolved to introduce the bill are twofold. Firstly, the Vatican has not yet answered the resolutions of the State
Ministry of the 17th March, declaring what
concessions will be accorded by Prussia
should the Vatican really wish peace.
Prince-Bismarck is now resolved TO COERCE THE VATICAN

to an open declaration. He hopes the new bill will be the best means for the purpose, for Prussia does not intend to use her accorded powers before the Vatican has agreed to the demands of the State, as every pretex on the part of the Curia for retarding an understanding will thereby be swept away. Another reason why Prince Bismarck wishes to introduce the bill is said to exist in the fact that not only very influential persons at the Imperial Court wish to see peace between the Church and State restored, but that the same desire prevails in Munich and Vienna. It is said proposals of the bill have been made known by Prussia to the Vatican, and that the latter is not at all satisfied with the poticy of Prince Bismarck. The Government hopes to be supported by a sufficient majority in these measures, but as far as the situation to the present can be judged a general distrust of the Minister of Worship prevails among the National Liberals. The latter will only vote for the bill if the powers proposed to be granted by it to the Government be put under the control of the whole Cabinet instead of a single Minister alone."

BISMARCK'S OBJECT. London, May 21.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "Prince Bismarck's object in severing Altona from Hamburg has been clearly ascertained from the answer he has given to the deputation from the Altona Industrial Association. Prince Bismarck said he intends to make Altona a large North Sea Customs-Union port, connected by a direct line with Berlin and Magdeburg."

A KING ROBBED.

LONDON, May 21.—A Berlin correspondent says a dispatch to the Boersen Courier announces that a daring burglary has been committed upon the King's secret cabinet at Stuttgart, and a number of valuable orders

THE OLIVE BRANCH. LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch from Berlin states that the newspapers there publish an official communication saying that the Government, in introducing a new church bill, offers to the Catholic clergy and whole Catholic population a possibility of modus vivendivery favorable to the Church. If the proffered hand is rejected the fault will lie with the Ultramontanes. The Emperor is highly pleased with the new Church bill. He remarked that the bill bids fair to secure peace between Church and State.

Proposals for a supplementary Congress to be held here meet with very little favor in high quarters. Prince Bismarck is distu-clined to again accept the unthankful office of Chairman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW PARTY IN PARLIAMENT. LONDON, May 21.—The Times says there sould hardly have been a milder commencement of the session of the new Ministeria reign than was presented by yesterday's de-bates in the two Houses. The Queen's speech indicated no material divergence in the policy adopted by the new Ministry from that pursued by the late Government. Con-sequently there was scarcely any opportunity for a conflict of opinion.

BRADLAUGH AND THE OATH. Charles Bradlaugh, appearing at the bar of the House of Commons to-day to take the oath, Sir H. D. Wolff (Conservative) op-

There were cries of "Order." The Speaker said: "The opposition is un-precedented, but Mr. Wolff must be heard." Mr. Bradlaugh was ordered to withdraw, which caused considerable uproar.

which caused considerable uproar.

Mr. Wolff said his opposition was because
Bradhaugh is an atheist, and contended that,
besides being an atheist, Bradhaugh has
already infringed the terms of his oath by
his book, entitled, "The Impeachment of the
House of Brunswick."

Mr. Gladstone moved to refer to a select
committee the question whether and upon
what ground the House has a right to prevent a member from taking the oath.

The debate on Gladstone's motion was adjourned after a protracted and warm discussion.

SULLIVAN ELECTED.

The Irish members of Parliament voted, 18 byto sit on the Opposition benches.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE UNITED STA

Lord Hartington stated that the troops in Afghanistan would gradually be withdrawn as soon as a guler was selected whose au-therity was likely to be permanent. Lord Hartington confirmed the announce-ments of the deficit of £4,000,000 in the Indian budget.

WILL REMAIN.

In the debate on the report of the address, Forster said he had no reason to believe the landlords in Ireland would enforce their powers until they knew the result of the harvest.

Treasury Solicitor. This is the first time direct sailing in many years.

THE MISSING ATALANTA.

A dispatch from Plymouth says a portion of a vessel's stern, supposed to belong to the missing training ship Atalanta, has been picked up on the Irish coast, and handed over to the Admiralty.

DENIES TO.

Lord Beaconsfield writes the Times entirely denying that he ever attered a single word attributed to him in the reports of his speech at the Conservative meeting at the Bridgewater House. David Thomas Ansted, eminent scientific vriter, is dead.

> RUSSIA. THE NIBILIST TRIALS.

PARIS, May 21.- A St. Petersburg corre spondent telegraphs as follows: "One of the last witnesses examined at the trials of the Nihilist prisoners last night was the sister of Solovieff, who attempted to assasinate the Czar, and who was executed in 1879. She stated that 5,000 rubles had been expended in making preparations for the assasination of Gen. Mezentary As to the horse used in the zoff. As to the horse used in the attempt, she stated that it had rendered several other important services, having been used to aid in the flight of Prince Krapotkine, who is now in Geneva. The san animal was also employed in the escape of a

MICHAELOFF,
against whom the evidence yesterday went
so hard, pretended toward the close of the
session that his reason for his using himself as a coachman was in order that
he might be able to circulate among the people more easily and perform his work as a
social propagandist. He persists in denying his alleged guilt. Several witnesses
have testified that when Dr. Weimar purchased the mare he asked numerous questions about her speed, temper, etc. The animal was recognized by all the witnesses."

HEMOVED FROM OFFICE.

REMOVED FROM OFFICE. To the Western Associated Pres London, May 21.—Gen. Suroff, Prefect of Police of St. Petersburg, has been relieved. His successor has not yet been appointed.

AFGHANISTAN. FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES.

SIMLA, May 21.—It is reported that the Cabuli troops in Herat are divided into two factions, and are fighting.

London, May 21.—A Lahore dispatch says new combination has been

a new combination has been f Ghuznee under Mahomed Jan. Wardak headmen joined it. DEFEATED.

Four thousand Shinwaris were defeated on the 20th inst. with a loss of 100 killed. The British casualties were trifling.

EXPLOSION. Twenty-eight shops in Cabul have been de stroyed by a gunpowder explosion. MORE FIGHTING TO BE DONE. Native messengers have reached Cabul with reports that large numbers of the en-emy are collected between Shekabad and Ghuznes.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 21.—The Chamber of Deputies will be prorogued on July 15.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is expected to go to London shortly to make a long stay. WILL BE A CANDIDATE.

Leon Say agrees to become a candidate for he Presidency of the Senate. TIRED OF LIFE.

REJECTED.

In the Chamber of Deputies the scheme of the Tariff Committee increasing the duties on cotton threads 30 per cent was rejected.

SPAIN. NO COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH THE UNITED MADRID, May 21.—In the Senate to-day the

Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that no draft of a treaty of commerce with the United States was in existence, nor were any negotiations pending with the United States. very difficult to conclude a cor with the United States. ITALY.

A COALITION. Rome, May 21.—The Ministerialists and Dissident Left concluded a truce and will vote together at the second ballots for Deputies to prevent the return of candidates of the Right. A coalition Cabinet, including the chiefs of the various sections of the Liberals, is considered probable.

BURMAH.

THE BURMAH.

LONDON, May 21.—A Rangoon dispatch says: "Representation has been made to the Burmese Embassy that if it does not go to Mandalay within a few days food and carriage allowances will be stopped.

ARABIA. REVOLT OF SEVERAL TRIBES. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.—Several tribes have revolted in the Pashalik of Bassorah. Proops have been dispatched from Bagdad

to suppress the disturbance. AUSTRO-HUNGARY. VIENNA, May 21.—Goschen, the British Envoy to Turkey, to-day held an interview with Baron Von Haymerle, which plast sev-

BELGIUM. PRINCE EUGENE DE LEGNE.

PARIS, May 21.—Prince Eugene de Legne, the eminent Belgian statesman, is dead,

POLITICAL.

IN CHICAGO.

The Committees of the Union Democratic and Garden City Democratic Clubs of the First Ward, to heal up all sores and effect a First Ward, to heal up all sores and effect a consolidation of the forces, met last evening at the Palmer House, and it proved a grand row. The spectacled Bob Bruce was chosen Chairman. The Garden City fellows were represented by Joseph Chesterfield Mackin, Barrister Keough, George Everhardt, Bob Bruce, and T. H. Tilton. The Union Side had John Brennan, J. P. Tiliotson, M. A. Driscoll, Dave Thornton, and H. F. Merritt. Bruce, and T. H. Tilton. The Union Side had John Brennan, J. P. Tiliotson, M. A. Driscoll, Dave Thornton, and H. F. Merritt. As soon as Bob took the chair. Keough arose in all his length. He dilated upon his good Democratic principles, not alluding to the time when he was forced off the Republican Campaign Committee for cause, and read out of the party. He objected to Mr. Tilton Upon this Mr. Tilton withdrew, of course. Then Joseph Chesterfield Mackin dropped out because he wouldn't give in to "them tarriers and stiffs." Thornton then moved that both Chubs disorganize and that the officers of each resign, and that the Committee of three from each Club selected to prepare acide of by-laws prepare such a document in both Clubs could adopt. The Barrister Keough then got out. This left only Bob Bruce of the Garden City Club, and he declined to put the motion, and the gang dispersed. Harmony among the Democrats in the First Ward at this time is one of the things not likely to be seen.

A number of young Democrats met last night at the Paimer House in answer to a postal-card call, for the purpose of effecting a young Democratic organization in Cook County, to boom along the Seymour cause. This was developed from the fact that a seion of the House of Winston, Mr. Fred. D., is boosting the cause along. Last March a State organization was effected at Springfield, at which Hans Haerting was elected President. He called the meeting to order last evening, and Walter Trumbull was selected to preside, and W. H. Downie chosen Secretary. It was determined to form organizations throughout the county at once, and to demand places on the county, State, and National delegations for its members. A committee to decide upon a plan of organization was appointed, as follows: Hans Haerting, Richard Prendergast, E. D. Winslow, C. D. Larrabee, H. M. Shepard, W. H. Downey, Fred. S. Winston, E. Kelley, and George Kensten. There was also appointed a Committee on invitations, as follows: J. E. Geohegai, E. H. Maguire, F. A. Demmler,

chair, to push that very small boom along. The little coterie are very sanguine of success. The Committee on Mass-Meeting reported that Saturday, June 5, at 8 o'clock in the evening, had been fixed upon for the grand blowout, but a hall had not yet been engaged. The blace of meeting will be almounced hereafter.

IOWA GREENBACKERS. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna. DES MOINES, Ia., May 20.—The Greenbe County Convention, held here Saturday to elect delegates to the State and Congressiona Conventions, was chiefly conspicuous for its paneity of members. It was decidedly thin compared with two or even one year ago. Then there was really a big crowd, and a good deal of enthusiasm and gab. This year only one man made a speech, and he a farmer. The program previously prepared was carried out, and the short horse was soon curried. Not a resolution was presented or adopted, whereas last year they were strung out by the yard. When asked why they did out by the yard. When asked why they due not recommend Weaver and Gillette, or at least indorse their action, the reply was, that both would be unanimously renominated and reflected, and what was the necessity for resolutions? That both will be renominated there is no question, and both will be cleeted—to stay at home. Mr. Gillette, if he knows anything, knows he cannot defeat John A. Kasson in this district, and he will only manifest exceeding presumption and gross lack of good sense if he attempts the job. Mr. Weaver will also be disappointed in his expectation, much as he desires to be reflected to spite the Republicans. Weaver has a grievance. He set his heart once upon being Governor of Iowa, and he had the thing pretty well fixed in the State Convention. It was pretty generally conceded, on the morning of the State Convention, that he would be the nominee. The friends of Gov. Kirkwood were desirous to secure his nomination; but he had served two terms, and was working for the United States Senatorship, so that he was not considered a candidate at all for Governor. The time came for making nominations, and Weaver's friends were sanguine and the General happy over the promising send-off he received, when the tall and impressive form of Dr. Ballard arose in the centre of the hall, and, throwing back his long, whitened hair,—the crown of a noble patriarch,—he shouted with stentorian valce, "Mr. Chairman!" He was recognized by the presiding officer, when he nominated Sam Kirkwood, "the old War-Governor." Every eye was turned upon the stalwart old man as he stood erect and unmoved. A delegate from Dubuque, if I rincember correctly, arose and asked by what authority he made the nomination. "By the authority of the Republican party of Iowa!" was the old man's quick response, with an earnestness of manner which at own amid rousing applause. That was the death-knell to Weaver's chances. Kirkwood was nominated by a big majority,—in-fact, unanimously,—was elected, and, before his term expired, was promoted to the Uni not recommend Weaver and Gillette, or at least indorse their action, the reply was, that

THE INDIANA GOVERNORSHIP. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—Gen. Nelson, of ferre Haute, who has been in this city dur ing the week, advocates the nomination of Judge Wallis Q. Gresham, of the United States District Court, for Governor on the Republican ticket. He says there is a gener al feeling throughout the State for another man than any of those prominently named for the place, and he believes that, on the for the place, and he believes that, on the night before the Convention, a sufficient organization can be effected to nominate the Judge by a handsome majority. Judge Gresham refuses to talk of the matter, having stated once, in a letter, that under no circumstances would he be a candidate. But Gen. Nelson and the Judge's friends generally believe he would accept after the nomination is tendered him. Indeed, Nelson undertakes to say that he will guarantee the Judge's acceptance, on the ground that no man in the say that he will guarantee the Judge's acceptance, on the ground that no man in the State, however high his position, can refuse the demands of his party when called in such a manner. Of Judge Gresham's fitness for the place there can be no doubt. He is a fine speaker; and through the Southern section of the State, where he was born and raised, and where gains must be made from the Democratic vote if they are made at all, he is very unpopular, and would doubtless run far ahead of his ticket. That Judge Gresham, Mr. Orth, or some others equally well known, will be caught up at the eleventh hour and nominated, seems to be a growing belief among the politicians of the State; but until after the Chicago Convention very little will be said about it. Then there will be an effort made to selecta man in known harmony with the Chicago nominee, whoever he may be.

THE INDIANS.

WANT TO SURRENDER. BISMARCK, D. T., May 21.—A special to the Bismarck Tribune to-day from Keogh says: The past winter has been a bad one for the Indians, as they already begin to show signs of weakening, and desire to surreader to the whites. Many of the hostiles have lost their ponies, a large number of them having been sold for food. They have been wanting to surrender all winter, but have been told by traders if they did so their ponies and guns would be taken from them, and every one of them finally hung. The Indians did not believe the stories, but to make certain a grand council of Sioux was held and a delegation of ninety chosen to visit this fort and consult Gen. Miles. The band is now in camp five miles north of the fort. Gen. Davidson, commanding the Department in the absence of Gen. Miles, submitted the proposition of the lindians to surrender to Gen. Miles, now East, who declined to accept, as he had nothing to support them, and informed them that they must surrender at the Agency to the military. Gen. Miles reporting the matter through the Department headquarters, received orders from Gen. Sheridan that all hostiles must surrender unconditionally to the military authorities. Under this order Gen. Hazen, Post Commander of Fort Buford, was instructed to send out a detail to receive the surrender of the main band. Accordingly Capt. Britton, with a detachment of the Sixth Infantry, was detailed to communicate the orders and receive the surrender of the main camp, which is supposed to be located on Poplar Creek.

Later advices state that 700 Sloux, under Rain-in-the-Face, who killed Custer, are now a short distance north of the Yellowstone, opposit Keogh, and are anxious to surrender, but do not wish to give up their runs and ponies. They are not in good hunor, and hostility is threatened. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., May 21.—A special to

SITTING BULL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Sr. Paul., Minn., May 21.—A special to the Sr. Paul, Minn., May 31.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Winnipeg says: "Sergeant-Major Joseph Francis, of the monifed police, arrived here yesterday. He says Sitting Bull intends paying a visit to Winnipeg very shortly, accompanied by four other Chiefs. Among them are Broad Trail, low Dog, and these important personages are to be accompanied by an escort of twenty-five warriors. The party were to leave Wood Mountain on the 1st of May, so that they may be expected to arrive within a week. Joseph Moran will accompany them as interpreter. Mr. Francis anticipates trouble with the Indians before long, as the Sloux, Plegans, and Blackfeet are badly off for food, and may be compelled to resort to acts of rapine and rebetry. A great deal of horse-stealing is sching on even now among the hostile tribes."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says a dispatch from Caps. Tupper and Krauler states they ran the Vetorias into New Mexico and captured freely horses. They parted within five miles of he head of Gen. Hatch's column, and followed the trail beyond the line towards the flo Grande. Gen. Hatch's troops were place on the trail, the Arizona froops having exhausted their rations and breaking many of their horses down. They turned the trail over to Gen. Hatch, in whose Department theselminus are, and who are new yoing toward he Mescabro Agency.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Resolutions Pledging Ala bama to Grant Adopted Yesterday.

Overtures Made to David Davis to Take Second Place on the Ticket with Tilden.

The Burly Senator Declines, Believing He Can Do Much Better.

Two-Thirds of the California Delegation to Cincinnati for Tilden;

And as the Delegation Is Instructed to Vote as a Unit He Will Get Her Full Vote.

All the Delegates from New Orleans the Louisiana Republican Convention Anti-Grant.

The Iowa Greenbackers in Favor of Congressman Weaver for President ALABAMA.

RESOLUTIONS PLEDGING THE STATE TO GRANT. SELMA, Ala., May 21.—The Republican

SELMA, Ala., May 21.—The Republican State Convention passed, by 113 to 38, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the choice of the Republicans of Alabama for President is the illustrious soldier, patriot, and statesman, U.S. Grant; that the delegates from this State to the Chicago Convention are hereby instructed and solemnly piedged to cast the whole vote of the State in that Convention for U.S. Grant so long as a majority of the delegation shall decide that there is a reasonable probability of his nomination.

Resolved, That all those who may be hereafter declared elected as delegates to the Chicago Convention shall give a pledge to abide by the foregoing resolution, and in the event of their failure to do so then the majority of the delegates so pledged shall cast the whole vote of the State in the Convention.

The Convention elected the following delegates to the convention e

The Convention elected the following delegates at large: George Turner White, B. S. Turner (colored), J. H. Thomaston (colored), G. H. Braxton (colored). All strong Grant men.

The Convention then took a recess till 4 p. m. The proceedings up to this time have been stormy and exciting.

DAVID DAVIS.

OVERTURES MADE TO HIM TO ACCEPT SEC OND PLACE ON A TICKET WITH TILDEN. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—The friends of Senator David Davis say that overtures have been made to him by Speaker Randall and ex-Senator Barnam to accept the second place on the ticket with Tilden, if the latter inated. These overtures were made with the approval of Tilden. Senator Davis declined to entertain the proposition, and his friends say that he is the strongest man for the Democratic nomination, and stands a good chance of obtaining it when Tilden is withdrawn, which they believe will be done.

CALIFORNIA.

WO-THIRDS OF THE DELEGATES TO CINCIN-TWO-THIRDS OF THE DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI FOR TILDEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The Democratic State Convention this morning elected the following delegates to Cincinnati: Jesse D. Carr, Wallace Woodworth, C. H. Maddox, John Foley, J. B. Metcalf, W. P. Frost, R. J. Stevens, Andy M. Stevenson, T. L. Thompson, S. Hendricks, J. McElrath, and T. G. son, S. Hendricks, J. McEirath, and T. G. Castle: The delegration is uninstructed, but is directed to vote as a unit. They stand: Tilden, 8; Thurman, 2; Seymour, 1; Field, 1. The following Electors were chosen this afternoon: J. C. Sherb, W. B. C. Brown, Barclay Henley, R. F. Delvaile, William T. Wallace, and David S. Terry.

The Convention then adjourned sini die.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The Democratic wing of the Workingmen's Convention reassembled last evening and adopted the constitution reported by the Committee, with some minor amendments, elected the officers of the party previously elected by the other wing, and adjourned sine die.

The Workingmen of the City Congressional District nominated Assemblyman John S. Enos for Congress.

THE GREENBACK WING. THE GREENBACK WING.

The Greenback wing of the Workingmen have nominated delegates to the Chicago Convention from the Congressional districts, as follows: First District—William Wright, J. C. Gorham, San Francisco. Second District—F. H. Jewett, Placer; A. P. Truesdale, Alameda, Third District—A. A. Udell, Yolo; W. O. Howe, Sonoma. Fourth District—E. M. Hamilton, J. P. Morin, Los Angeles.

INDIANA.

HOW WILL HER DELEGATES TO CHICAGO Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune has been learned that can be of the personal preferences of the Indiana delegates to Chi-cago, there is still considerable doubt as to its probable action. On the first ballot, and possibly on the second, the delegation can safely be counted for Blaine, provided it appears that neither of these ballots will result in a nomination. But, whenever the sult in a nomination. But, whenever the ballot is reached that shall likely determine the nominee, the delegation is almost certain to break into pieces. Two months ago the majority of the delegates were undoubtedly for Blaine,—the remainder being divided between Sherman and Washburne, with two or three suspected of favoring Grant. The only material change that has occurred is in favor of Washburne, several Blaine men having gone over to his standard. The original Sherman delegates are still united upon him, and the suspected Grant men are now openly espousing his cause. It is stated on good authority that, should any ballot disclose Grant's need of but a few more votes to nominate him, at least six Hoosiers would assert their right to vote for him. On the other hand, it is understood on equally good authority that the Sherman and Washburne men will fly the Blaine track whenever it will be for the interest of their candidates. What effort will be made to vote the delegation as a unit is not known, for it has held no meeting, and will hold none before going to Chicago. But it is believed that Gen. Harrison, who will most likely be elected Chairman of the delegation, will advise the delegates to vote as a unit, and thus retain its influence in shapping the nomination. The General is known to be a warm friend of Mr. Sherman; but thus far he has refused to talk of the matter, even with his most intimate friends; and what action, therefore, he will recommend, is entirely whenown.

IOWA.

THE GREENBACTERS.

DES MONNES, Ia., May 2.—The Greenback State Convention yesterday was as stormy and devoid of dignity as the first day, the object seeming to be to see who could make the most noise and most speeches. The platform will astoned the people with its breadth, depth, and mysticism. It curses, the Republicans and bondholders, sympathizes with the Communists and tramps, and declares the Chinese must go. Gen. J. B. Weaver, E. H. Gillette, Daniel Campbell, and M. H. Moore, of Dubuque, were elected delegates at large to the National Greenback Convention. A. M. Dawley and Daniel P. Stubbs were elected Presidential Electors at large, and the following as district Electors: First, Wager, of V an Buren County; Second, Sam Sinnett, of Machinel County, Third A. Y. McDengle. of Y an Buren County: Second, Sam Sinnett, of Y an Buren County: Second, Sam Sinnett, of Muscatine County: Third, A. Y. McDonald, of Dubuque County: Fourth, John Porter, of Hardin County: Fifth, George Carter, of Iowa County: Sixth, E. N. Gates, of Jasper County: Seventh, J. W. Muffly, of Polk County; Seventh, H.C. Ayer, of Mills County: Ninth, W. C. Wilson, of Hamilton County.

County, Eighth. H. C. Ayer, of Mills County Ninth, W. C. Wilson, of Hamilton County. FOR STATE OFFICERS the Convention nominated George M. Walker of Polk County, Scientary of State; Mathew Farmington, of Bremer County, State Treas

urer; G. W. Swearingen, of Fremont County State Auditor; W. Ashprimer, of Adam County, Attorney-General; and Thomas Hooker, of Dallas, Register of the Land

Office.

L. H. Weller, of Chickasaw County, we elected Chairman, and J. M. Muffly, of the city. Secretary of the State Central County.

A DARK HORSE A resolution was adopted requesting the delegates to the National Convention to pre-tent the name of Gen. Weaver for Presi-lent.

ARKANSAS.

DORSEY INDIGNANT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 21.—The city papers publish a telegram dated Trinidad, Colo., May 20, from ex-Senator S. W. Dorsey, in which he says: "I have this moment heard of the New York Herald's telegram, which makes me say that eleven of the twelves delegates to Chicago will ignore instructions and vote for Blaine. It is a miserable false-hood from beginning to end. I haven't seen or talked with any newspaper man or other person on this subject since the Conven-tion."

LOUISIANA. ALL ANTI-GRANT. NEW OHLEANS, May 21.—All the delegates to the State Republican Convention elected in this city last night are anti-Grant or Custom-House men.

IN CHICAGO.

IN CHICAGO.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Secretary Thomas B. Keogh, of the National Republican Committee, has secured as headquarters in the Palmer House Rooms 37 and 27%, being on the entre-sol floor, the corner overlooking State and Monroe streets, and occupied by Dr. D'Unger, who gives them up during the rush incident upon the Convention. Mr. Keogh has not yet got his room into working order, but it will be ha a day or two. Already members of the National Republican Committee are commencing to flock in. Yesterday Mr. E. Enos, of Wisconsin, and Alexander H. Beattie, of Montana, swooped down on Chicago. Durfontana, swooped down on Chicago. Dur ing the day the gentlemen took a stroll to the Exposition Building, accompanied by Mr. John B. Jeffery and Mr. Decker, who is erecting the Convention hall. They all expressed their satisfaction and surprise at the magnitude of the amphitheatre, and all agreed that it would be the largest and innest National Convention hall ever seen in the United States and exactly suited for the purposes intended.

During the day Secretary Keogh was intro-duced to the Chicago Club, and when he came out he said he had talked to a number of gentlemen there, and they all seemed t feel pretty sore over the action taken by the Springfield Convention in depriving the districts from naming delegates to the Chicago

tricts from naming delegates to the Chicago Convention.

A conversation with a gentleman who is well posted on the personal preferences of the members of the National Republican Committee was held yesterday by a Tribune reporter. He said that every anti-Grant man ought to have left the Springfield Convention after Logan had pushed through his resolution to select the delegates in open convention and to ignore the districts. The other side should have selected a full list of delegates to the Chicago Convention. That would have selected a full list of delegates to the Chicago Convention. That would have brought the same fight to Chicago that was had in Springfield, only upon a larger scale. Illinois having set its own precedent, both delegations would be excluded from the floor of the National Convention. The great State would then have no voice in the proceedings until the Committee on Credentials had made a report. "It would simply be working out justice," said the gentleman; "and Grant has not got the nomination yet by any means. If the opposition work it right they still have a right good chance. The action of Logan and his crowd has incensed the people, and it is a boomerang that will return with double strength to those who sent it. I know this," continued the gentleman. "There are forty-five members of the National Committee. I'll

continued the gentleman. "There are forty-five members of the National Committee. I'll admit that the Chairman and Secretary are for Grant, but I have canvassed the list close-ly, and I know that there are a known twenty-eight of the Committee opposed to Grant, and a possible twenty-nine, with another one in doubt, leaving only fifteen men on the list in doubt, leaving only fifteen men on the list who are certain to favor Grant. If such a body should get a contest from Springfield before them, they would be in a position to do justice, and they would do it, too, regard-less of what State 'bosses' might want."

less of what State 'bosses' might want."

MR. E. ENOS

was found at the Grand Pacific Hotel nursing a cigaret and a cane by a Tribune reporter. "I think," said he, "that the opposition to Grant ought not to allow themselves to be bulldozed. While I am not an enemy to any one, I am in favor of fair play, and if this matter should happen to come under the province of the National Committee I know that they would get it there."

"How about the Wisconsin delegation?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I believe that there is one Grant man on that delegation, and that is Gen. Bryant, of Madison. There are eight certain for Blaine, and a like number for Washburne, and three for Sherman. On the second ballot there may possibly be two votes for Grant, but there are eighteen anti-Grant votes solld in any contingency."

"You are opposed to Grant, I believe," said the acribe.

You are opposed to Grant, I believe,"

"You are opposed to Grant, I believe," said the scribe.

"I have no desire to air my personal views. I will say this, however: Wisconsin will support the nominee of the Chicago Convention. If we could only have Washburne, I believe that we could carry our State by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority. Now that may sound awfully large, but I tell you our German friends are very enthusiastic for Washburne, and they constitute a very large element in our State. All I am hoping for now is harmony and wisdom in the National Convention."

MR. ALEXANDEB H. BEATTIE, of Montana, formerly a Chicago boy, but now Clerk of the United States Courts in that far-off place, having his headquarters at Helena, was at the Palmer House yesterday. He is a member of the National Republican Committee. "Our Territory," said he, "sends a solid Blaine delegation. There are only two delegates in the body. You see Blaine has a brother who is a Paymaster in the army, and he lives in Montana. They all like him, so they did all they could to please him. Personally, I am a Washburne man,—that is, I favor him,—but I don't care to express any personal preferences." In regard to Illinois affairs he said: "If Illinois should send two delegations to Chicago it would make work for our Committee. I think that each Congressional district should be allowed to send its own delegates to the National Convention. I don't believe in the other side representing meagainst the wishes of my people simply because they have the power to outvote me in the general body. That is manifestly unfair. They cannot represent me, and there is no reasonable amount of fairness in it." MR. ALEXANDER H. BEATTIE,

NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 21.—Secretary Schurz within a few days has particularly defined his position in private conferences with his political friends. He said very blainly, two or three days ago, that, in his udgment, Gen. Grant could not be elected. "Grant," said Schurz, "cannot carry Ohio," and upon being asked who, in his judgment, of the Republicans that might be nominated at Chicago could carry Ohio, Secretary Schurz mentioned Washburne, Windom, Ben Harrison, of Indiana, and Sherman.

SAYS IT IS ABSURD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May-21.—Senator Blaine, replying to the report that he contemplated going to Chicago to attend the Republican Convention, said that the rumor was absurd, and that he had never contemplated anything of the sort, and should remain in Washington.

HE HAS REASONS.

Interview in the Pittaburg Dispatch (Rep.) with Dweld Monat, one of the Prensplannia delegates to Chicago.

"So you don't hold yourself bound to any special allegiance to Senator Cameron?"

"No. Why should I?"

"Nor to the unit rule?"

"Well, it's very certain that I shall not vote for the ex-President."

"You think there is no hope for him?"

"Not the slightest. Why nominate a man who can't be elected? I don't believe in him. I don't believe in a third term for any man. And I can't find people enough where I live who do. Very likely Mr. Cameron will be in the same fix by the end of the next three weeks." SAYS IT IS ABSURD.

A STUPENDOUS FAILURE

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company Suspends Payment,

And Drags Down with It the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

\$175,000,000 Capital Invested in the Two Corporations.

us Excitement in Philadelphia Over the Event.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tvil

we have so long anticipated came to-day, but it was none the less a shock, for the suspension of a company with \$175,000,000 capital must be a shock to financial circles all over the world. The reason to suspect the failure was in the condition of the coal market and the knowledge of the heavy interest burdens that the Company had to carry. The stock had fallen out of proportion to the decline in coal stocks, but no one had any is not the slightest suspicion that any idea of its condition was given to its managers, or that a single penny was made by any one connected with the Company by selling short. Whatever the criticisms invited by the managers, they have been free from stock jobbing, and there is not one of the many sufferers to-day, not even of meonie who received their checks of people who received their checks this morning and had them returned dis-honored who think that the officers of the Company have profited by prior knowledge of the straits in which its affairs have fallen. of the straits in which its affairs have fallen. Not until noon to-day was there a hint of the shock. The Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank had been for years its financial agent for most of its business, and its President was Trustee for its last income mortgage of \$10,000,000. When the noon exchanges were made to-day the checks of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company were thrown Reading Coal and Iron Company were thrown out on account of no funds. As soon as it was known there was a rush for the office of the Company on Fourth street, and President Gowen sent out the fol-

lowing brief message to all inquirers:
"The Philadelphia & Reading Iron and
Coal Company has suspended payments, being unable to meet its obligations." At 2 o'clock a meeting was held by the Board of Managers at the office of the President, and, after a session of an hour and a half, the following circular was issued: half, the following circular was issued:

"The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company have been compelled to suspend payment. The managers will take immediate measures to protect intact the property of both Companies and to continue their business. For this business the daily revenues will be applied, so far as required, to the payment of wages and for supplies. By order of the Board of Managers. Franklin B. Gowen, President."

Exchange since the break in this stock from 44 to 35 on a single sale in July, 1876. The market opened a quarter lower than at the close on Thursday, at 221%, rose to 233%, and during the first Board was steady between 23% and a quarter lower, with all the sales between those extremes. It began to weaken between the Boards, until the rumor reached the street, when the rumor reached the fell three-quarters at once, and the sales were fast and heavy, and it dropped the sales were fast and heavy, and it dropped the sales were fast and heavy, and some to 17% before it took a slight turn, and was sold at 181/2. At the Second Board there was a momentary effort to steady it by the "bulls," and it did not fall below 17%. Then came the news of the meeting of the Board of Managers, and after the Board it was rattled down to 15. closing at & higher.

was ratiled down to 15, closing at 1/2 higher. The Board had closed before the announcement of the suspension, but sales were resumed at 4 o'clock it was offered at 14, without sales. Very little disturbance to the market seems to be apprehended by any one. The Coupany has not for a long time been able to borrow money without good collateral, and all companies having any dealing with it have been prompt to keep their balances well closed up. Some of its checks are out, but the condition of the Company had been so thoroughly discounted that Lehigh Navigation alone fell off materially. Lehigh Valley fell to par, and Pensylvania 3 per cents to 50%. The magnitude of the interests involved in this failure will be better understood when it is remembered that the monthly income of the two companies was about \$2,250,000. The capital account of the Coal & Iron Company is \$50,002.804, and that of the Railroad Company \$113,202,903, atotal of \$175,265,800. The history of the two Companies has been one of constant struggle against enormous expense and interest so-count, sinking deeper and deeper for the last four years. During the War it had done an enormous business, and in 1871, when for the first time it undertook the mining and selling of coal in addition to its transportation, it was one of the most prosperous corporations in the country, despite the fact that its stock had been heavily watered in 1872. The charter of the Laurel Run Improvement Company was got from the Legislature, and under that charter the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company was organized, with a capital of \$8,000,000, all held by the Philadelphia of coal in addition to the vast amounts of cash advanced by the Railroad Company. Enormous sums were invested in the purchase of collieries at the inflated price of those haleyon days of trade. Millions on millions were spent in this way, the prices paid being the very highest, and almost always in 7 per cent first-mort-gage bonds, until \$13,000,000 of these had been issued, in addition to the vast

long ago have carried down a less energetic and persistent manager.

To the Western Associates Press.

PHUADELPHIA, Pa., May 31.—President Gowen, of the Philiadelphia & Reading Ruilroad Company, states officially that the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company has suspended payments.

The Board of Directors of the Reading Railroad Company met this afternoon, and it is understood it was agreed to ask for the appointment of a Receiver. A Director said to-night the whole trouble grew out of the floating indebtedness; that obligations came in too fast to be met. This debt is between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. It was \$7,500,000, but recently a large sum was wiped out. The interest on debenture bonds is about coming due. The Company had an extension of five years on these bonds. Besides these the interest on the consoldation bonds was to be met on the ist of June, and measures were being taken to provide therefor. After the regular meeting of the stock-board curbstone brokers got together

nd hammered Reading down to 194. Ex-tement for a time on Third street was in-made, but towards the latter part of the thermoon it gradually subsided. The coal sen were as much surprised as the brokers.

CRIMINAL NEWS. SPECIMEN DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SHELBTVILLE, Ind., May 31.—The arrest of Lee Amsden, County Treasurer, along with two of his gang, George Spragg and Charles Robertson, last night by a United States Deputy Marshal, has to-day created considerable comment. The cause of the The False Wife Saarch

States Deputy Marshai, has to-day created considerable comment. The cause or the arrests was for the parts they played in the election riot which took place on the 5th of April, at which time an election was being held for the various township offices. On that day, as is alleged, Amsden the recognized bully of the Democratic party in this county, aided by a set of men who constantly follow him, did, as is charged in the indictments found by the United States Grand Jury, intimidate and prevent Thomas Wilson and Charles Beard, two colored men, Grand Jury, intimidate and prevent Thomas Wilson and Charles Beard, two colored men, from voting. It having leaked out that indictments were pending against the three men named, Amsden yesterday went to Indianapolis, appeared before Judge Gresham, giving himself up, at the same time giving himself up, at the same immediately came bere, making the other two arrests. The United States Marshal immediately came bere, making the other two arrests. The charges, leaving out technicalities are as follows: This in the City of Shels-ville, on the 5th day of April, an election for cetain township officers was held under the Constitution and laws of the State of Indiana; and the that day Thomas Wilson, a colored citien, a resident of the township in which Shelbyville is situated, who is entitled to the right of suffrage guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment, was prevented, hindered, controlled, and intimidated in the exercise of his lawful right to vote by the defandant, E. B. Amsden, and others named in the Indicement, who knowingly and felonously used force of arms to prevent him from exercising the right of suffrage. In another count the same offense is set forth in the case of Charles Beard, the defendant, Amsden, and others being charged with a conspiracy to unlawfully intimidate duly qualified voters in the exercise of their rights. The Indictments were found under the Revised

SEC. 5,507. Every person who prevents, his

ing the last six months, giving to the county the name of "Yazoo." The men gave bond in the sum of \$1,000 each, with a surety for the same amount.

A WEALTHY HORSE-THIEF. A WEALTHY HORSE-THIEF.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribuna.

Diss MOINES, Ia., May 21.—John Nelson, the wealthy farmer and well-known stockraiser and dealer, of Benton County, who has been for the past two years extensively engaged in horse-stealing in Northern loward Minnesota, aided by a young woman, Effie Bryant, of Minneapolis, who operated in male attire, and traveled with Nelson, was convicted, with the woman, last Friday, in convicted, with the woman, last Friday, in Greene County, where they had run off sev-eral horses. Nelson will get the full-term penalty, and the woman probably one year. Nelson has conveyed all his property to his

COX AND BALBOA RESPITED. NEW YORK, May 21.—Gov. Cornell has repited Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, to the 16th of July, and Balbos, the wife-murderer, to the 16th of August. The condemned men were to have been hanged next Friday. They received the tidings of respit with the greatest delight, the linian being extraordinarily demonstrative.

50 Dearborn-st., Are offering GREAT INDUCE-MENTS in SINGLE & DOUBLE

HAND-MADE Harnesses of

Be Half Gold Band...

12 Half Gold Oval.

13 Full Strucket Band...

14 Half Nicket Band...

15 Half Nicket Band...

16 Half Oval...

17 Single StrupBungviii

25 Double Bung...

18 Double Bung...

26 Payre Harness...

26 Experies Harness...

26 Georges... Jap. Silver Lined. Jap. Jap. Orolde Lined. Jap. Orolde Lined. Jap. Silver Lined. Jap. Silver Lined. Jap. Silver Lined. Jap. Silver Bon Ton. Jap. Glit Bon Ton. Jap. Glit Bon Ton. Liart Harf Hard and Gold. Zilard Pinish and Gold. Silubber and Gold. 3

SPECIAL NOTICE A fine assortment of FLY NETS, LAP DUSTERS, at LOW PRICES. Horse Covers, Sheets and Suits, Saddles and Riding Bridles.

HONESTGOODS

AND LOW PRICES. Buy from First Hands and

THE T A Faint Prosp

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She Agrees to Tell H.

At 10 o'clock 3 left the bedside the Board of Trac with suicidal inter pect of the patient toms had been ve long, a low, subtle in which it was ve the condition of seemed to indicate might be looked wards evening, better seemed to despution, and though his pattern hours, the presperate valid the me A DECIDED IN

at any time since In addition to bodily symptoms attending him the from his wound enjoyment of the I that his change the presence at hi at about noon yes entered upon the her wounded husl in her attentions to Mr. Tillotson, his m long carrying out i ish care the chang The search for

appeared from h Graham's house of afternoon, was carring and a doz followed up withou DISCOVERED WA in company with live in that locality, of her addressed her read the morning whose gayety of dem of her answer, state when THE TRIBUS band's attempted band's attempted and the terrible e-her career of guilt merciless black are she turned ghash pressed a determi-had left her little gir mon court where she father. Notwithstanding

ing can palliating her separa treatment of her. while to a certain et tions regarding the no means harsh wounded man, still at times was of a kip affent of wives, were reflected at hing manner, and whupon him he wof men, reversus

upon him he was of men. reversus the very opposit temper which is known one knew what effect dent might have upounfortunately, was bending disposition, came, and it came bending before it, and it is to the incompatible, the moments supremely though the wife see love for itim since he no doubt that the him.

and, if he recovers, we that has been due to back to his home and it will be in spits of the his family to induct course, as they are the guilt of the wome the dea of her still paway over his affection. A TRIBUNE reporte tempts to interview but, while the friend did all in their power, she would not according to Mrs. Prome very startling at tone, while the friend that a very to decide his death of are that Mrs. Tillotse to speak her mind ever, she may not de landlady (her trunk at the Franklin street is at present at whose bidding it vitalk yesterday.

The excitement in domestic tragedy widay. The neighbor of nothing but the public opinion on public opinion on the state of the state of

of nothing but—the public opinion on R public opinion on R vided in its sympathy wife. The house was besieged with and wide by the tong which have not had acandal to digest for Mrs. Tillotson has acciating with disresome time past, and known down-town r ago she traveled wit is now a woman of the matiness in woman whom S habit of taking on habit of taking on habit of taking on the matinees, and hareferred to in comp yan Siethen, who hareferred to in comp yan Siethen, who have the matinees and hareferred to in comp yan Siethen, who have the matinees and hareferred to the comp of the sassumes the most one time she was hended the Haven avenue.

UNPRECEDENT tew York, Mar have arrived in New during any other tw during any other two the history of the confirmed and the superintendent ably be the largest years ever been known has ever been known has ever been known as ever be supplyment by the Employment Brown as every because the demand The False Wife Found After & Long Search and Brought to Himm a server

She Agrees to Tell Her Side of the Story as Soon as Tilletsen Is Bead or Dut of

At 10 o'clock yesterday evening Dr. Silva left the bedside of Mr. John E. Tillotson, the Board of Trade man who shot himself with suicidal latent last Thursday, and gave with suicidal latent last Thursday, and gave it as his opinion that there was a faint prospect of the patient's recovery. The symptoms had been very discouraging all day long, a low, subtle inflammation having set in which it was very difficult to reduce, while the condition of the sick man's stomach seemed to indicate that a fatal termination might be looked for at any moment. Towards evening, however, the turn for the better seemed to be faintly shadowed in anticipation, and the doctor thought that, though his patient might die in the midnight hours, the prospect of his surviving at any ratio with the morning leoked better than at any time since the shooting took place.

In addition to the somethat favorable bodily symptoms it is noted, on by those attending him that the sick maneylnees

A DECIDED INCLINATION TO RECOVER from his wound and enter again upon the enjoyment of the life which he sought in a enjoyment of the life which he soaght in a resh moment to end. There is no doubt that his change has been brought about by the presence at his bedside of his wife, who at about noon yesterday returned home, and entered upon the wifely duty of looking after her wounded husband. She was not alone in her attentions to him, as the brothers of Mr. Tillotson, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Pinkham, and other friends were on hand all day long carrying out to the letter the injunctions of the doctor, and watching with feverish case the changing condition of the sufish case the changing condition of the suf-

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ferer.

The search for the missing wife, who disappeared from her home at Miss Mellie Graham's house of assignation Thursday afternoon, was carried on by her mother and her landlady very energetically all yesterday morning, and a dozen different clews were followed up without success, but at last the erring wife was

DISCOVERED WALKING ON STATE STREET in company with some female friends who

DISCOVERED WALKING ON STATE STREET in company with some female friends who live in that locality. The person in scarch of her addressed her and asked her if she had read the morning papers. Mrs. Tillotson, whose gayety of demeanor indorsed the truth of her answer, stated that she had not, and when The Tribune report of her husband's attempted suicide was shown her, and the terriole ending which had come to her career of guilt became evidenced in the merciless black and white of the newspaper she turned ghastly pale, and at once expressed a determination to go home. She had left her little girl at the house on Harmon court where she had passed the night, and as soon as the child was procured the pair started off in search of the husband and father.

pair started off in search of the husband and father.

Notwithstanding that Mrs. Tillotson and her mother deny that she has done aught wrong since she left her husband two weeks ago, the evidence to the contrary is clear and explicit. Miss Nellie Graham, though re-luctant to speak upon the subject, stated yesterday that during her residence with her for the past two weeks Mrs. Tillotson had been leading the life of a prostitute, and this statement was confirmed, with circumstantial details, by another person living in the house.

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE DOMESTIC

which have made the home of the Tillotsons somewhat netorious shows that, while nothing can pulliste the conduct of the wife during her separation from her husband, she had become to make the probability of the separation from the probability of the separation from ing her separation from her husband, she had frequent cause for rebellion against his treatment of her. The mother-in-law, who, while to a certain extent verifying the traditions regarding the much-abused class, is by no means harsh in her criticisms of the wounded man, still insists that his conduct at times was of a kind to exasperate the most patient of wives. His business troubles were reflected at home in the most distressing manner, and while when fortune smiled upon him he was the most amiable of men, reverses converted him into the very opposit. He had that kind of temper which is known as uncertain, and no one knew what effect the most trivial incident might have upon him. Mrs. Tillotson, unfortunately, was of a very firm and unbending disposition, and when the storm came, and it came very often, instead of bending before it, she opposed it, and thus added to its fury. As is often the case with the incompatible, they were in their happy moments supremely fond of one another, and, though the wife seems to have lost all her love for him since her last escapade, there is no doubt that the husband is STILL AS MADLY INFATUATED WITH HEB

love for him since her last escapade, there is no doubt that the husband is

STILL AS MADLY INFATUATED WITH HEB

AS EVER,
and, if he recovers, will forgive all the wrong that has been done to him and take his wife back to his home and heart. If he does this, it will be in spite of the earnest endeavors of his family to induce him to take another course, as they are abundantly satisfied of the guilt of the woman, and are indigmant at the idea of her still possessing so powerful a sway over his affections.

A Tribune reporter made a number of attempts to interview Mrs. Tillotson yesterday, but, while the friends of the wounded man did all in their power to enable him to succeed, she persisted in refusing to speak upon the subject of her troubles; stating, however, that, as soon as the final result, favorable or otherwise, of her husband's wound become assured, she would make a statement which, according to Mrs. Pinkham, would contain some very startling and sensational information. As her husband's condition was such last night that a very few hours will suffice to decide his death or recovery, the chances are that Mrs. Tillotson will to-day be enabled to speak her mind freely. Possibly, however, she may not do so, as, according to her landlady (her trunk and other effects are still at the Frankin street assignation house), she is at present

WNDER THE CONTROL OF A GENTLEMAN "FRIENI,"

At whose bidding it was that she refused to talk yesterday. The neighbors far and wide could talk of nothing but—the attempted suicide, and public opinion on Robey street is about divided in its sympathy for the husband and wife. The house where the sick man lay was besieged with callers all day long, and every change in his condition was carried far and wide by the tongues of gossiping women which have not had be cholice a morsel of sonal time past, and has patronized a well-known down-town restaurant. Some years ago she traveled with Nellie Thompson, who is now a woman of the town, and which past, and has patronized a well-known

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UNPRECEDENTED IMMIGRATION. Taw York, May 21.—More immigrants have arrived in New York this month than have arrived in New York this mouth than during any other twenty consecutive days in the history of the country. The total thus far is 30,619; for the year thus far, 116,872. The Superintendent says this year will probably be the largest year for lumingration that has ever been known. Germany sends the largest proportion of emigrants, and Ireland, the Scandinavian countries, England, Scothand, and Wales follow in the order named. About 75 per centum of the lumingrants go direct to the West to engage in farming, and the Employment Bureau at Castle Garden can provide employment for all who come, because the demand for labor of this kind is very great, and agents are active in settling immigrants on lands. About 10 per centum of the immigrants remain in this State, and about 7 per centum remain in this city.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

A Rather Important Meeting of the Body Last Evening.
An adjourned meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, a quorum present, and President Hoyne in the chair. A petition was presented, numerously signed, asking the retention of Principal Vaile, of the Clarke School, who was

suspended at the inst meeting on account of charges preferred against him in reference to the punishment of children.

Inspector Frake moved that the whole question be referred to a committee composed of President Hoyne and Inspectors. Keith and Delany.

Inspector Stiles desired to know the status of the question, and as to whether Mr. Valle had been suspended or not.

had been suspended or not.

The President replied that, in accordance

with the orders of the Board, Mr. Vaile had been suspended Monday.

Inspector Stiles said he knew nothing of the facts in the case, having only heard one side. He was entirely

WILLING TO HEAR THE OTHER SIDE,

and thought it was but just to all concerned that a more thorough investigation should

be made.

Some further discussion followed, and the result was the adoption of Inspector Frake's motion, and the Committee appointed was

motion, and the Committee appointed was instructed to report at the next meeting.

Inspector Frankenthal, from the Committee on Finance and Anditing, submitted the following:

"Your Committee on Finance and Auditing respectfully report that the City Controller has, without authority from your Board, transferred the sum of \$75,894.28 in cash from the funds of the City Treasury to the credit of your Board on account of the School Tax Fund of 1878 and "14, and placed the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of city bonds issued for the erection of school-houses. By this action on the part of the City Controller your Board is left without cash to meet payments due on contracts for the erection of buildings now in course of construction, and seyeral certificates have already beed refused payment by the Controller on the ground of there being no funds to the credit of your Board in the City Treasury."

The Attorney of the Board was called upon

The Attorney of the Board was called upon for an epinion as to the power of the Control-ler to do what he had done, and in reply he read from an old opinion on the same subject, and took the general position that the action of the Controller was

ject, and took the general position that the action of the Controller was

UNWARRANTED AND ILLEGAL.

Inspector Bartlett was in favor of legal proceedings being taken to compel the Controller to repiace the money transferred, etc., and moved that the Attorney of the Board be instructed to take the necessary action at once.—commence mandamus proceedings.

Some discussion followed, and finally the motion was adopted, Inspector Brenan alone voting in the negative.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported, asking authority to invite proposals for plans for a lifteen-room school-house on the Walnut street and Kedzie avenue site, and also to change the plans for the school-house on the Franklin and Huron street site from a lifteen to a twelve-room building.

Quite a discussion followed covering the financial status of the Board and the disposition of the Controller in paying out money, etc., and finally the report was adopted.

THE QUESTION OF THE SALARIES OF TRACH-THE QUESTION OF THE SALARIES OF TRACH-

tion of the Controller in paying out money, etc., and finally the report was adopted.

THE QUESTION OF THE SALARIES OF TRACHERS

was then taken up, the report of the Committee of the Whole on the subject being under consideration, recommending the fixing of the pay of the Principals in grammar and primary schools in groups.

Inspector Delaney moved that the salaries of those constituting the first group be fixed at the uniform figure of \$1,600, thus doing away with all gredes.

An amendment was offered that the Principals be paid \$1,500 for the first year, \$1,600 for the second, and \$1,600 for the third year, which was accepted, and, as amended, inspector Delaney's motion prevailed. The action affects the following schools: Armour Street, Brown, Carpenter, Clarke, Cottage Grove, Dore, Douglas, Frankin, Foster, Haven, Hayes, Holden, Jones, King, Kinzie, Lineoln, Marquette, Moseley, Newberry, Oakley, Ogden, Scammon, Skinner, Throop, Washington, and Wells Schools.

The second group was then taken up, and after some discussion the salaries were fixed at \$1,100 for the first year, and \$1,200 for the subsequent years. The group comprises the following schools: Burr, Calumet Avenue, Elizabeth Street, Nickersonville, Plekard, Raymond, Ward, and Wicker Park.

The third group consists of the North Clark Street, Division and Clever Street, West Fourteenth Street, No. 1, Lawidsle, Lincoin Street, Pearson Street, Polk Street, Sangamon Street, Third Avenue, Vedder Street, Walsh Street, and Wentworth Avenue Schools, and the salaries were fixed at \$500 for the first year and \$1,000 for subsequent years.

The fourth group consists of the Archer Avenue Chestmut Street, West Fourteenth Street, No. 2, Hubbard Street, Huron Street, South Union Street, and North Wells Street Schools, and the salaries were fixed at \$500 per year.

The first group consists of the Central Park, South Halsted Street, East Kinzle Street, West Fourteenth Street, As Substants of the High Schools was fixed at \$500 per year.

The fixing of the pay of the Ass the same as last year.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday evening, when the special order will be the consideration of text-books.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 21.—At a meeting of stockholders to-day the following were elected Directors of the Kansas Rolling-Mill Company: A. B. Stone, of New York; W. Company: A. B. Stone, of New York; W. H. Harris and Amasa Stone, of Cleveland; Ira Harris, D. S. Matthes, and J. R. Brown, of Rosedale; and E. V. Wilkes, of Kansas City. The Directors elected the following officers: A. B. Stone, President; Ira Harris, Vice President and General Manager; E. Y. Wilkes, Secretary and Treasurer.

Responsibilities of Heredity.

Guiden Panch.

Son and Heir (suddenly dissatisfied with his stature, his personal appearance, and the quality of his intellect.—"Aw—what on earth evalued the property of his intellect.—"Aw—what on earth evalued to have induced you two people to maway?" Sir Wobert and Lady Mowfah.—"The old, old stohny, my dear boy! We fell in love with one anotable aw—aw—"Son and Heir—"Aw—well—you're both such awf'll grood old deaws, that forgive you. But you weally should have had better taste, you know, and each have fallen in love with a different kind of a person altogethab, and given a fellan a chance. You see, it's all owin' to your joint enterfeawence in my affects that I'm under five foot one, and can't say both to a goose, and—sustly pass for being the gweatest guy in the whole county—aw! Just look at me, confound it!" They look at him, and then at each other—and haven't a word to say.

Cure of Stuttering.

Oure of Stuttering.

Dr. Chervin, the physician charged by the French Government with the cure of stuttering recruits, has just published a letter on his method. He traces the history of the cures proposed for it, and all the trouble it has given down to his own cure, which, putting aside operations and all complications, seems to be simply reading aloud, by which he attains complete results in a few weeks.

File off your corns with the "Japanese Corn-File." It will surely cure and end pain. 25 cents

CROP PROSPECTS.

How the Growing Grain Looks Throughout the Country.

Good Indications of a Plentiful Yield of the Leading Cereals.

What the Investigations of Various Agriculturists Have Shown.

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA.

Dispatches to Clessiand Hereld.

OMARA, Neb., May 12.—Specials to the Omaha Hereld from the principal points in Nebraska give full particulars of the prescht condition of crops in all parts of the State. The outlook on the whole is not discouraging, although the drought has been severely felt in some sections. With the expected June rains there will be excellent crops in many parts of the State. The most discouraging reports indicate a two-thirds crops. The best reports come from points along the Platte and up the Elkhorn Valley from points in the Republican Valley, where fair points in the Republican Valley, where fair prospects are reported. The worst condition prevails in the castern portion, south of Lincoin, which is largely due to a mistake of seeding rather than to dry weather. In Antelope County good crops are insured by the heavy rains last week. In Johnson County rain is needed, but the crops are not suffering. In Madison the crops are looking well; a good rain Saturday. In Washington corn never looked better; small grain will be below the avarage. In Saunders a light rain yesterday; the wheat is looking well and the corn is doing faily. In Jefferson there is no rain, but the wheat is looking well. In Lincoin, although a good rain, there is small acreage of grain and corn. Platt, good rain Saturday and Sunday; wheat looking well, though a little backward for the time of year. Franklin, good rains the past two weeks; cropprospects greatly improved.

The above is from countles in different secpoints in the Republican Valley, where fair

nn, good fains the past two weeks; crop prospects greatly improved.

The above is from counties in different sections of the State, and reports this evening state that rain has been failing pretty generally along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, which will brighten prospects very considerably.

DETROIT, Mich., May 19.—The crops through Michigan, taken in the whole, are very promising indeed, and especially so in wheat and fruits of all kinds. In the high wheat and fruits of all kinds. In the high rolling ground the wheat crop never looked better in Michigan. Upon low clayey ground in spots it is not doing so well and will yield poorly; but taken up the whole the general wheat crop will be bountiful, and another very large crop will be gathered. Fruits of all kinds are doing well and will yield well, especially apples, of which there will be an unprecedented yield. The recent frosts have injured neither wheat nor fruits. The potato crop in some parts is looked upon with a great deal of fear on account of the potato-bug, which has developed in large numbers. Especially is this so in Braneh County and other counties in the State. It cannot be stated at this time positively what the yield will be, on account of the recent rains. Corn, on account of the wet weather, is very backward, and farmers are just being able to plant it. Papers in all parts of the State speak of the crops of every kind as giving promise of a very bountiful and abudant harvest.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 19 .- Corn is about all planted, with a larger acreage than usual. Winter wheat is looking a great deal better than at this time last year. The acreage o than at this time last year. The acreage of barley sown this year exceeds that of any previous year. About the usual amount of spring wheat and oats were sown. The weather throughout the State has been very favorable for all crops.

DES MOINES, Ia, May 19.—The crop prospects in Iowa are unusually good, notwithstanding a lack of rain in some districts. Farmers report that the wheat has not been injured, while the dry weather has been of advantage to corn-planting and in keeping weeds from choking the corn as it came up. The increase in acreage of corn is very large. The prospects for fruit are unusually good.

MINNESOTA.

Sr. PAUL, May 19.—Minnesots may be safely counted upon for an increased yield of wheat over that of 1879. The new ground broken up this season largely exceeds the losses by the diversion of former wheat-fields to corn and other crops, giving a considerable increase in the total acreage of wheat.

Winter held late, with heavy rains at its close, delaying planting somewhat, but the time thus lost has been more than made up by combination of favorable conditions, and the general outlook is decidedly better than at this time a year ago, and there are fears entertained of losses by drought, such as were sustained last year. The warm weather has forced a very rapid growth, and all indications point to a great wheat harvest in this State. What is true of wheat holds equally good of other crops, the late opening of the season being more than counterbalanced by favorable conjunction of stimulants to vegetation. MINNESOTA.

ILLINOIS. SPRINGPIELD, Ill., May 19.—The wheat crop in this section of the State will be quite as good as it was last year, unless overtaken by some of the unknown calamities to which this cereal is subject, as rust, chinch-bug, etc. It never looked better than at preser etc. It never looked better than at present, and there is quite as much sown for this harvest as the last. Corn is all in the ground, and promises well in this section. There have been plentiful showers, which, if continued, must necessarily help all our crops. Farmers report everything in good shape, and all dissatisfaction which arose from having late frosts has completely disappeared. Fruits promise a fine crop. Reports for future delivery indicate an evident expectation of large crops and small margins.

Sr. Louis, May 19.—Missouri prospects in all crops are first-class. Farmers have sown more wheat than ever before, stimulated by the high prices of last year. Corn in South the high prices of last year. Corn in South-ern Missouri has given way somewhat to wheat, but rye, oats, and barley hold their own. The rains of the past few days have been very opportune, and the wheat is far-ther advanced and finer than ever before at this date. An early and large harvest is con-fidently expected. We have no reports from Arkansas.

KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 19.—Crop reports KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 19.—Crop reports from all parts of Kansas indicate an immense increase in the acreage of wheat over last year. Winter wheat never showed better, and it has been much benefited by the recent heavy rains. More oats and corn have been put in this year than ever before, and the prospect is good for large crops all along the line. Fruit of all kinds promises well, and farmers here are all right if they escape the grasshoppers and can find a market. The same statements apply to Northwestern and Western Missouri.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The reports from the wheat-growing districts of California are of the most cheering character, and the yield will undoubtedly be largely in excess of last year. Since the beginning of the growing season, which was somewhat retarded by an unusually cold winter, the farmers have had nothing to discourage them, and they are looking forward with confidence and hope to a heavy production of wheat.

INDIANA. Indianapolis, May 10.—Farmers in In-diana have every reason to expect as good a wheat crop as ever raised in the State. More wheat crop as ever raised in the state. More acres have been sown than usual, and it looks more flourishing. Some grumblers fear that it may go too much to straw, but the general anticipation is that, if no misfortune occurs, the harvest will be heavy. Corn is all in and fruits promising.

TRADE AND LABOR.

OMAHA SMELTERS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OMAHA, Neb., May 21.—This morning a party of 105 colored men from Kanas City, Leavenworth, and St. Joe arrived at the Omaha Smelting Works on a special train, and were marched into the works to go to work in the place of the white strikers, who struck over two weeks ago for an advance of 20 per cent. Twenty-live or thirty of the colored party were armed with muskets and revolvers. This flank movement on the part of the managers of the smelting works was a complete surprise to the strikers, who, however, attempted to stop them going in, but the nearces with their arms had the best of them, and entered without a collision, as the white men were unarmed. Great excitement followed all morning. The strikers at one time debest of them, and entered without a collision, as the white men were unarmed. Great excitement followed all morning. The strikers at one time determined to selze the arms in the armories of militia Companies G and H, attack the colored men, and drive them out. But this plan was abandoned, and strategy was resorted to. A committee from the strikers conferred with colored men and informed them of the strikers conferred with colored men and informed them of the strikers conferred with colored men and informed them of the strikers conferred with colored men and informed them of the strikers conferred with colored men and informed them of the strikers conferred with colored men and informed them of the strikers. A large majority voted to accept the proposition. A finance committee of twenty was accordingly appointed to colect funds for this purpose. Meantime the workingmen held a meting and listened to speechees, and during the afternoon another meeting was held in Clark's Hall. Nearly all the colored imported laborers were present, having withdrawn from the smelting works. They were enthusiastically received. Numerous speeches were made. The Finance Committee reported a collection of nearly \$400 to pay the expenses of transporting the negroes out of town. When the meeting adjourned the workingmen marched through the streats, headed by a brass band, the colored men being in front of the white strikers. There were 800 or 900 men in line. Gov. Nance, headed by a brass band, the colored men being in front of the white strikers. There were 800 or 900 men in line. Gov. Nance, having been telegraphed to, has ordered militia Companies of and H on duty, and to report to the Mayor.

Later—Excitement over the smelting-works strike still continues. The smelting-works strike still continues. The smelting-works strike still continues. The smelting-works strike still continues and the manual store the same and the manuagers in operating the same and the manuagers in operating the same and the manuagers in operating the same and t

AMALGAMATED IRON-WORKERS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
PITTSBURG, Pa., May St.—Committees representing the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association will meet to morrow afternoon to discuss the question of revising the present scale of prices in the iron mills. On Monday afternoon a delegate will be held to hear the report of the Conference Committee. The Association wants \$6 instead of \$5 per ton for boiling, when the card rates rest at \$2% cents per pound, and demand that there be no reduction in wages if the card rates go below that figure. The price for puddling here is based on the card price. In England it is based on the selling price of iron, and is fixed every three months, which the manufacturers consider a much more reasonable and a much better plan. An amicable adjustment is anticipated.

DEATH OF A DWARF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PRITSBURG, Pa., May 21.—About 1 o'clock this morning Capt. Ebbs, a dwarf, who had been performing in the variety business at the Academy of Music recently, was found dead in a chair in one of the passage ways of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was only thirty-nine inches high, and was 43 years of age last Sunday. He had been drinking pretty heavily lately, and it is supposed that his death was caused by excessive drink. His real name was Ebenezer Boydan Crook, and his parents live at Cold Springs, N. Y. He had been on the stage for about four years, and had been put there by Mr. Thomas, of the Dockstader company, of which he was a member at the time of his death.

ADJUDGED INSANE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. GENEVA, Ill., May 21.—Kate Zimmerman. Annic Conway, and Georga Elliott were yesterday tried in the County Court, and,

being found insane, were sent to the Asylum at Eigin. The latter recently made an attack on Superintendent Wood, of the County House, nearly killing him. No half-way work. Cure your cough thoroughly. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tax oughly. Hale's Honey of Horehound and T will do it. Pike's Toothache drops cure in one minute.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best. THE TRIBUNE ARANGH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER—
ous patrons throughout the dit, we have established Branch Offices to the different Division, as designated telow, where advertisements will be taken for the best of the division of the state of the st

Paulina. NORTH DIVISION.

1. BURLINGHAR & OU. Druggists, 45 North
Clark-s. corner Division.

y. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 55 Largabes-st.,
corner Sophia.

1.OUS w. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising
Agent, New and Stationery Depot., 65 Kest Divisions.

E., between LaSaile and Wells.

INSTRUCTION.

L. AAMERI, KAVEER, Teaches of Election and Drammid Art, Room M. Central Music-Hail, Hershey School of Musical Art, and Allen's Academy.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF RLOCUTION.

The Science of Election, will be a familia. A. A. author of the Science of Election, will be a familia. A. A. author of the Science of Election.

Wast Monroest. Chicago, Ill.

10 Teasons, two per day, Ed.

CHORT-HAMB-TOU CAN LEARN SHORT-HAND. On in from one of three months at Relectic Short-Hand College, Mwashington-St.

WALPER C. LESTAN, BLOCUFIGNIST, HOOM to Contral Music Hail—Original thorotch, and practical system of Thice-smilters and expression by voice and action. Prof. Lyman backs. S. pumpagerinss at his rooms Morkey evening, May St. at 5 o'clock. Terms, in advance, St. terms of the besons. Private Instruction daily, A. C. Cutier, manager.

BOAR FING AND LOBGING.

MAULTON HOUSE KINZIE AND MARKET STS.

M. (opposite Northwestern Debot) - Lise and E per day.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC THE WINDSOR Kuropean Hotel: Desrborn it. Tribune Block offers better inducements to per dear sitting chiesato and making asport star than any other suring chiesato and making asport star than any other suring chiesato and making asport star than any other suring chiesato and making asport star than any other suring chiesato and making asport star than any other suring chiesatora.

First-class restaurant in same building.

Pirat-class restaurant in same building.
Windsor House, its state-st., opposite Palmer House, its land # per day.

Miscellaneous.
Windsort House of the state of BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WATER.

BOARD-BY AN ELDEBLY GENTLEMAN AND
rife in a small first-class giving family: no other
boarders: june terms. References exchanged. Address P. Tribune office.

BOARD-FIGNT ROOM OR MICRIGAN-AV.
Lat-Front, with board for one sentleman. Adtress N M. Tribune office. HOUSE PROLE OF THE COMPANY OF THE PROPERTY OF

bushels, against 2,173,000 bushels a year ago.
Farmers consider it the best acasen and expect a larger crop than they have had for several years.

TORNER & BOND, as Washingtonest.

OR SALE-IF SOLD THIS WEEK WE ARE authorized to ascept \$4,000 for the two-story and measured brick house and lot known as 37 Parkety, louise in complete repair, with furnace, bath-room, as a true-s, solventee, solventee bolder, on, street paved lot of feet, south front, running back to alley. House rented at \$6. Only park cash required. GRIPFIN & DWIGHT, opragr of Washington and Halaided-sta.

FOR SALE-S LOTS, KENWOOD-AV, COUNTEE Forty-sighth-sit, \$675, 25,155, with house, Filipabeth-sit, near west indians; \$1,500 J. W. VARLIN, 50 Washington-sit. washington-st.

POR SALE—LARGE, FIRST-CHASS BUSINESS

I lots on Franklin, Mosros, Adams, and Marketrin, also, dock lot ou feet from: 6 acres at city limtin, also, dock lot ou feet from: 6 acres at city limtin at \$500 per acre. GEO. M. Hilfelbaon, its bearborn-st.

POR SALE—WARASH-AV., NORTH OF THIRTYfourth-st.—New pressed-brick house with the-frost
to, to be flaished in hard or act wood to sait the
pirchaser; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.

MATSON HILL: 5 Washington-st.

LOR SALE—9 2-8 TOLEY AND BASKMENT BRICK
residences on Michigan-av., seas Twonty-sightinst.; 10 rooms each; frame barns; lot forlife; on be had
at a great bargain for cach. MEAD & COE, 18 La

Salle-st.

at a great bargain for cash. MEAD & COR, 19 La Salla-st.

FUR SALE-50 FEET ON LA SALLE-ST., NEAR Division, see bargain. HENRY WALLER, H., W Dearborn et.

FOR SALE-A FINE OCTAGON RECOVEN STORY

FROM Tresidence on Dearborn-av. Best front; seigence on Dearborn-av. Best front; seigence on Dearborn-av.

FOR SALE-YACANT RESIDENCE PROPRETY east of Scate-at, and north of Division-at; a decided bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., W Dearborn-at.

FOR SALE-YACANT RESIDENCE PROPRETY ON Mediums and Indians-avs. near Thirty-servoid-set. HENRY WALLER, JR., W Dearborn-at.

FOR SALE-D ACRES ON FULLERTON-AV., near Humbold Park ENG per acres, half price only. Apply 8125 Chris-at, Room III.

FOR SALE-D FRET IN GROVELAND PARK.

FOR SALE-PERT IN GROVELAND PARK.

FOR SALE-PRAMB STORE AND RESIDENCE POR SALE-PRAME STORE AND RESIDENCE POLICE CONTROL OF SALE-PRAME STORE AND RESIDENCE POLICE CONTROL OF STORE AND PROPERTY WALLEY, JR., 87 Degroup-st.

id or scarces capt. R. Williams.

E., second floor.

IOR SALE-FINE BARGAINS IN ACRE PROPgit.

80 acres et senglewood.

10 acres on Hainted ett. Sec. 16, 77, 14.

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10 acres odjoining western diy limits.

5 acres man Central Pars.

These are all exceptionally due bargains.

HENRY WALLER, FR.

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M Destronted.

FOR SALE-500 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT
Chicker: fill down and is monthly; cheapest property
in market, and known free; abstract free; railroad
are; ill cents. IRA BROWN, 187 La Salic-2. Known A FOR SALE-10 ACRES AT SOUTH CHICAGO. IN Sec. 56, 38, 14 55,000 cash, MATSON HILL, W

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-I HAVE FOR SALE OR TRADE 1200
I scree in 46 and 80 to fruit and farming lands in
the fruit belt of Michigan, Goeans and Muskegon
Counties; 800 acres within one mile of railroad, belandy loam, with elsy sub-solit in imber, beceh, mapic,
oak, hemlock, and cedar. Correspondence solicited.
Address R. I. BLACKMARE, Luddugton, Mich.

FOR SALE-A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESItones at Geneva, Ill.; Id acres handsomely improved; an abundance of fruit, the scenery, convenjent to depot, everything first-class will be sold
for less thin haif its value; owner going to Leadville.

HENRY WALLER, JR., W Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-FOR ALL CASH-THE BEST LOT ON North Side, on or east of Wells-at, nor on a good gross street. H. A. OBBORN, 12 La Saile-st., Room I. W. ANTED-HOUSE WITH 80-FOOT LOT. RE-twom Ferty-third and Fifty-second-sta, near the Lake. Also 55-foot lot, same locality. Cash for a bargain. Address, with particulars, S 24, Tribune.

WANTED-HMEDLATELY-TO SEE OWNERS of destrable property on West Madison and Haltanet, Blue leisnd, Orden, and Milwaukee-ays. I have cash for investment at once. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Sails-st., Room I. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS. KRANICH & BACH PIANOS. WM. P. EMERSON PLANOS. DUNHAM & SONS PIANOS. THE NEW IMPROVED BHONINGER CO. ORGANS. KIMBALL ORGANA

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

A TITHE PACTORY—FIRST-CLASS ORGANS AT A prices beyond competition; wholesale and retail. Nicholson Organ Co., & East Indiana-at. Estab. 1971.

VOTICE TO PIANO OWNERS OF THE NORTH-the control of the control of th

STORY PIANOS, NEW.

MANOS, SECOND-HAND.

A PIANOS FROM 875 UPWARDS,
PIANOS SOLD ON PAYMENTA.

CAMP. PIANOS TO BENT.

BS AND NO PIANOS FOR SALE.

STATE-ST. PIANOS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. STORY ORGANS FOR MA ORGANS FOR SO ORGANS FOR THE TAMP ORGANS FOR THE UNITED ORGANS FOR EN-STEINWAY, LYON & HEALT,

Prices lower than elsewhere, quality and dur-ability consid-ered. Terms to ault purchasers FISCHER, PLANOR, PRASE, ND OTHER LYON & REALY. State and Mouroe-sta TO RENT-AND FOR SALE-FIRST, SBOOND, and third-chiese planos; prices are low; instruments kept in order, WM, R. Phossess, 215 State-st. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A T 26 STATE-ST. WILL BH SOLD NINE GOOD A horses, fit for all use, one week's trial given, sold on monthly payments; also buggies, carriages, warons of all kinds, new and second fand; the largest stock in the city and will be sold as less price than any other hous will self. Give me a call and I will give you a bargain. H. C. WALKER. house with sell. Give me a call and I will give you a bargain. H. C. WALKSH.

A. T. 218 WABASH-AV.—PHAETONS, BUGGIES, Ight family enringes, sto. We have a large stock of frai-class work at very reasonable prices. Work fully guaranteed. G. L. BRADLER?.

A. T. 228 WA DISON-PT., 6 GOOD BUSINESS HORSES At 328 per head; also, 2 pomies sit for children to drive at 85 each.

C. P. KIMBALL & CO., SP AND 579 WABASH-to av., have on hand, in addition to their own ansurpassed carriages that are the recognised standard for sayle and quality, a very large and atmesses standard for sayle and quality, a very large and atmesses standard for sayle and quality, a very large and atmesses said to the large and continue of the con

Sales stables corner Michiganear, J. S. Cooper's old place), would call the attention of shippers and purchasers of horses to their well-recognised, largest their well-recognised to the control of their well-recognised to the well-recognised to their well-recognised to their

WANTED-A SECOND-HAND HEARSH AD

HILE & Despiternes, Room & Prof. to JAMES GARPRO RENT-NOI dis NORTH STATE-ST. NEAR DIL'Vision, three-story and basement marble-front, all:
Trist-das Rooders improvements, Drooms. Apply to
M. PRIRIE, IS Washington-st.

PO RENT-NOS. IS AND IN DEARBORN-AV.—
story and basement store front, in good order;
will rent separate if desired. MEAD & COX. 10 14.
Salle-st.

TO RENT-A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE OF North La Salle-st.; good bern: everything complete and appropriate. For further particulars applied and appropriate to Co., in Les Salle-st. TO RENT-THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT marble from dwellings, No. 31 Desirborn-av. and to 544 Schiller-st. T. H. TRAVER, 21 Tribune Build

TO RENT-FROM JUNE 1-ELEGANTI.Y-FUR-tushed 5-story and basement stone-front house, ton rooms, Jackson-st., near Ashland-av., for four mouths to desirable temant. Best of references re-latived. Address M. T. Tribuse office. TO RENT-FOR THE SUMMER, NO. 409 WEST Jackson-st, furnished. Inquire at house. To RENT-No. HE PRAIRIE-AV. NEAR TWEN.

odb-basepont, stone frontal modern improvements
furnace, gas-farteres, etc., and brick barn. THOMAS

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furnace, gas-farteres, etc., and brick barn. THOMAS

The Salle-et Barous.

TO RENT-BY TUINMER & BOND, IM WASHING-I ton-et. No. of West Adams-et. A-story and basement brick, three rooms deep, with all modern conveniences; has just been painted and calcimined from top to bottom; large lot and brick stable; RU. No. 84 Milwankee-av., store 2020 and basement; has just been put in perfect order: 87 M. No. 1005 States, i. a large store, fixth, east from a near Thirty-ciphthest, a large store, fixth, cast from a near Thirty-ciphthest, i. by the control of the control of

O RENT A FURNISHED COTTAGE AND ball Address W. H. HAMMERSLEY, Generals, W. TO HENT-PLATS.

TO RENT SHOOM FLAT, BRIDDE CLOSETS. IN new building borner of State and Thirty-first-sta. only one left: Sheety Sulabed, and in perfect order collars. In basement. GEO, R. Charks & CO., Soom II, Wwashington-st.

TO RENT-STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS FURNISH-and the first couns on North Side, for the aummer months, to responsible tenant. C. G. CARLETON, Z. W. Tribune office.

West Side.

To RENT-SI PER MONTH, FIRST FLOOR IN block house, 2 Filimore st. 1L second floor in frame house, 2 Granshaw st. 1L second floor in brick house, 2 Granshaw st. To RENT-86 SOUTH PEORILA-ST. HALF BLOCK youth of Madison-st., front rooms, furnished. TO RENT-PLEASANT, COMMODIOUS ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, first-class neighbor-hood, paved street, block south of Union Park; the costest place on West Side, Address E, 184 Madison. Bouth Side.

TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT BOOM FOR ONE
of two gentlemen. 66 East Van Buren-st., Fint 16.

A of two sentiemen. SE East Van Buren-st., Plat 10

RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT

rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st. TO RENT-FLAT OF 3 ROOMS, ME WARASH-AV up? flights; east front. Apply to MOBERT E WALKER, IS Dearborn-et. TO RENT A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM IN A face private house, No. 2 Sixtsenth-st. Beforences required.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 15: (NEW NUMBER 13:1)
Michigan-av., 100 feet north of Twenty-scoundst., cheen to a good party. Rey in the basement. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 5' Dearborn-st. TO RENT-STORE AND FIXTURES, WITH POST-Office; store 24x45; barn and garden, 30 miles from Chicago; 5 miles from railroad. For particulars ap-ply at 185 West Lake-st.

Offices.

TO RENT-ROOMS AND OFFICES IN UNITED States Express Company's Building, St and St Washington-st. JOHN CULVER, Koom's St and St TO RENT-OFFICE ROOM ON THE FIRST FLOOR, suitable for a corporation, will rem cheen to a good party. Inquire of JACOR WELL & CU., No. St Dearborn-st. Dearborn-sti
TO BENT-CHEAP-A GOOD, WELL-LIGHTED
1 office to a real-state agent, broker, or commission man, in Reaper Block. Address 0.75, Tribune.
TO RENT-DESK ROOM, SUITABLE FOR ANY
business; central location. Enquire for WEST.
15 Randolph-st (rear room).

Miscellaneous.
TO RENT-LOFTS, WITH GOOD LIGHT, EITHER
1 with or without power; centrally located. E.
810880N & OU. 16 LA Salle-st, basement.
TO RENT-LARGE AND SMALL WHILL-LIGHT1 of rooms for manufacturing; power and elevators.
E. BISHOP, 76 South Jederson-st.

WANTED TO RENT ON NORTH SIDE TWO furnished rooms for light home-keeping; rent must be low. Address 8, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT A COTTAGE OR FLAT, 5 to 7 rooms, in good neighborhood; rent, 15 to 80; prompt hav and permanent tanant; wasted by June 1. Address 3.5 Tribune office. BUSINESS CHANCES.

RUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR SOME PARTY TO NAME
A cleen \$1.08. — a merebantin a five fown city of
\$6.00 inhabitant is obliged on account of meteor
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to give up his business; will sell clean new atcet of
the property of the control of \$1.00 from the
lowest market value on same. Chicago references.
Address \$1.5. Tribune office.

Tor Balle—A ranke Chance—A First-Class
Tay press, barn, and fixtures, including scales, shop,
office, etc. Good locality; food business. Also, a fine
residence, grounds nicely ornamented with evergreen
and a variety of small fruit brees. Adsessors for all
office on and two years time. For particulars address
WM. H. SHOLL, Hobert Lake County, Ind.

Tor Salle—Plumiting Business—The Contractor having completed the Water-Works at
Hannibal, Mo., offers the plumbing stock and tools at
coat: capital required about \$2.00; not makes of sasand prosperually growing. Inquire at ill lake-st.

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Tors Salle—A REPUBLICAN NEW SPAPER, JOB
office, and book-bindery in flourishing condition
in grawing city not 30 miles from Chicago; big bergain for man with money; good reasons for selling.
Apply to Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Fittav. Chicago.

Por Halle—A Manupactory, With Fullaline of wood-workers and wenser casting unaav., Chicago.

POR BALE—A MANUFACTORY, WITH FULL
into of wood-working and vensor cutting macainery, for log saw-mill, etc. Works cover five acros,
and are situated in direct line of communication to
all parts of the country. For particulars address
JOHN M. TODD, Mg East Washington-st., Indianapolis, Ind. oms, Ind.

TOR SALE—THE LEASE FURNITURE AND
F good-will of the Munier Hotel, on State-st. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block

I VERY RUSINESS FOR SALE—THE REST IN
LSouthern Colorado, with large stables and valuable
grounds at both Manttou and Colorado Springs. Stables completely and reshly stocked. Business old and
well ostabilished, pays handeromely, and is increasing
rapidly. Apply to M. L. DECOURSEY, Real SatusAgent, Colorado Springs, Colo.
A. B.—Coltages at Manitou and Colorado Springs to
rent for the summer or year. Agens, Colorido Springs. Colo.

M. B.—Cottages at Manitou and Colorado Springs to rent for the summer or year.

FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, a sta, at one-half brokers rates. D LAUNDER, Boomsto and a Di Randolabrate. Established 181.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE A planos, etc., without removal; also on all good ascurities to Dearborn-st. Room!!

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SHLYER-bles of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Buillion office (thousand, 19 max Madison-st. Established 183).

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE INSUR-bance policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, B Dearborn.

PEDELLTY STORAGE AND MORTGAGE LOAN ON. TO on money to itan on fiventiares, etc., without removal, or on goods in storass. Sheat Van Buren-st.

Highlest Philor PAID FOR STATE 8 AVINGS and Placinty Bank books and Scandinavian National Rank Contidentes. IRA HOLMES. General Rooker, S Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—PRIER PROM COMMISSIONS. My the Northwestern Mutual Life on productive real enter in Cook County. DEAN & PAYNE. Agents. Room 13, Bill Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE ETC., WITH-Out removal. PARRY, 188 West Monroe-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE ETC., WITH-Out removal. PARRY, 188 West Monroe-st.

PARE CHANCE—A LIMITED TIME TO SAYE A Valuable property at Silver Citis, nor in pay ore, por particular apply at once to E. S. HUNT. 10 Dancenters.

\$10.000 IN HAND TO LOAN ON IM-Park.

OST—SOUTH SIDE, LADY'S MLACE SILK changes and receive roward.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO FOUND MY SILE UMberlie in seat \$4.50ction D. parquette circle.Contral https://doi.org/10.100/10.

MACREINER T.

POR SALE STEAM HYDRAULIC, AND HANDpower elevators. Also one second-hand twelvehorse-power engine, boller, heater and connections,
in good order. Lan be seen running. Heady Elevator Works, Si to 91 lilingip-st. TO EXCHANGE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A SWEDE AND A GERMAN DRY W goods salesman as 2th Archer-av., corner Twenty-second-sh.

WANTED-TWO NO. 1 GROCERS, ONE AS chipping cierk; must be quick and accurate; cas delivered for the South Division. C. E. SLACK. To and S. State-sh.

WANTED-YOUNG NAN AS CLERK IN RETAIL Ory goods store; case who understands the business and can come well recommended. Apply as 68 West Lake-st.

West Late-st.

Trades.

WANTED - UPHOISTERER, FIRST-CLASS.
HILL, 20 Wabash-av. WANTED-CABINETMAKER FOR STRADY WANTED-A GOOD WATCHMAKER AND A WANTED-FIRST-CLASS CABINSTMARES
and finishers at 18 to 170 Mather-st., near Ha
sted and Polk. A. H. ANDREWS & CO. WANTED-FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS FOR trimming; wages, \$1.55 per day. Call at corner of Congress and Laffin-sta.

WATED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DIEMAKERS
permanent streations for the right men. Chicago
Die & Machine Works, corner Lake and Jaffrage. Employment Agencies.

WANTED-50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR DAfor iron mines in Michigan; 50 sawmill and in farmhands: free fars. CHRISTIAN & CO., 28 South WANTED-60 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Lows, Michigan, and Illinois; \$1.0 to \$1.0 per day 10 income, from fare; I foreman, I cook at 1. a PERSECK'S, I west fandoph-ts,

WANTED - TRAVELING SALESMAN; ONE was no material, and from traveling is done by team quiltely: must be of strictly temperate habits. D. & C. L. BAUM, kincoln, Neb. WANTED GOOD AGENTS IS THE NORTH
wast for "Around the World with General
Grant," by John Russell Young. Apply to the American News Company, S. B. Departmall, Mr. Rast Madson-st., Chicago.

can News Company, S. B. Department, St. Rest Madison-St., Chicago.

WANTED—AN ENERGYTIC SINGLE MAN TO We do general work in a country hotel, child for two days at 253 Walmut-St., West Side, Girl also wanted at above place to go to the country.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE orders for the new illustrated Longfellow. Steady employment. Apply at HOUGHTON, MIFF-LIN & CO. S., & Madison-st.

WANTED—A SMART. ACTIVE YOUNG MAN to learn run ironing-machine. 8 & Tribune.

WANTED—AR ARLE BUSINESS-MAN TOR ANTED—AN ARISE BUSINESS-MAN FOR A MANTED—ARENTS TO SELL ON INSTALLMENTS BUSINESS-MAN FOR Linkedge.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL ON INSTALLMENTS BORD LORIGING OR WE BORLAND & CO., BE State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR Webster's Unabridged Dictionary (new edition I am I and I volumes). Sold on installments. 6. W. BORLAND & CO., BE State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR METALL STATES ON INSTALLMENTS. Sold on installments. 6. W. BORLAND & CO., BE State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR METALL STATES ON INSTALLMENTS. Sold on installments. 6. W. BORLAND & CO., BE State-st., Chicago. W ANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN AND TWO ladies to canvass; safary and commission psid.

WANTED-PENALE HELP. WANTED-A GOOD COOK; GERMAN OR COLdi Dearborn-av.

WANTED-TWO GIRLS, ONE AS FIRST-CLASS
oook, the other for general housework for an
old lady; good wages. Call at BS Rest Onlows.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework in small family (German or Swede).

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress. Must have good references Good wages
will be paid. 286 Prairie-av.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL BOUNE. WANTED-AT TI MICHIGAN-AV, A THOR-WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIBL FOR GENERAL WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; mainly of three. IN Bush-st., see WANTED — COMPORTABLE HOMES, KINI treatment, good pay, for efficient homework smart dining-room girls. West fide Registry, 15 Monroe-st. MORPOGENE.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND ALSO One up-stains girl in a small family; good pay german or sweeds preferred. Call as SIS Michigan as WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work; 85.6 per work, Apply as 136 Wess, Jack WANTED-A PENALE COOK AT IN HALINOIS

WANTED A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORL WANTED-AT IN LYTLE-ST, A GIRL P

WANTED—A GIRL IT OR IS YEARS OLD SE take eare of children. Apply for three days a TIS MODFOC-St.

Rimpleyment Agencie a.

WANTED—A GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK.

also is give to tend sods—water stands; high wages. Its East Onto-st.

WINCED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AS agents for Life of Lecharian Chamdier. Introduction by Hou. Jas. G. Bisine TLARE & CO., Room T. O. State-st.

WANTED—TWO CULTURED LADIES TO tryel on salary. Call or address TYLER & CO., Room T. Gentral Music-Hail, Chicago. BOOKROOPER, Clerks, &c.
STUATION WANTED-RY A YOUNG MAN TO
Set as entry or bill clerk, or to do general edecwork; a plan writer and accurate in grace. If R
Tribune edico.

STUATION WANTED-AS HOTEL CLERK OR
Sasistant manager. Have bed large experience.
Best of raferences. Address R, care Sora, Wright's
Grove, Chicago, Ill. STUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG MAN OF I same assistant bookkeeper, bill, or entry clerk, or it some especity in a wholesale house. It is pints, replepenmen, accurate in figures. Best of references. It is the property of the pr

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO has hately come from leeland (a dry goods salesteen and state of the salesteen come of the salesteen come of the salesteen come respectable family. Can give first-char reference from the old country or security. Address for four days 8 sl. Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG COLORED man to work in store or take care of horses, have worked in dry-goods store is this city, and can furtish first-days references. Address N. S. Triblace. CITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENERGETA
Desibes man. Has had b yours experience b
mercantile life. Address A, care M. A. Hunt, Wrights
Grove, Chicago, Ill. Grove, Chicago, Ill.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IS

years old. Have had experience in an insurance
office. M Il. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORES

main is store or private family. Can give roof
reference. Address 76 North May-4. SITUATIONS WANTED-FREALE,

BITUATIONS WANTED-FREALE.

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST CLASS
Swedish girl to gook, wash, and from in private
family. Call at 67 West Lake-st.

Housekeepers.

Byla, sconomy, intelligence, comfort, Best referquees. West Stake Resigney, 21 Monros-st, Sureaof Lilerature.

MISCELLA NEOUS.

A DVENTISERS CAN LEARN THE EXACT COST
of any proposed line of interticing in Assistanpapers by addressing Geo. F. Rowell & Co. 1 Newspapers by addressing Geo. F. Rowell & Co. 1 Newspapers dravartising Bureau, il Sprince-st, E. 1 Newsfor circular.

A TRAVELING MAN (NOT IN DRUG TEADE)
at once to FAREMINTON'S CO., Reson E. Stady
at once to FAREMINTON'S CO., Reson E. Stady
La Salie-st.

NOTICE-PROTECT YOUR HOUSE PROK MOSEN watershey.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES PURING CONFINEtest of the Confirmation of the Confirmati

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-WITH SOM TO SMAR, TO extend drai-class retail and wastessie house. A good opening, and no humbus. Address, with reference, S.6. Tribune office.

DARTNER WANTED-WITH 500 CASH TO INcorress and A I light osans factoring postness; no numbus. Farbourary of GOLDMANN, IS least Adams-st.

DARTNER WANTED-WITH ELON TO BARE IN an old-catablished manufacturing basiness: a good opening for a worker. 5 % Tribune office.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF at this state on told No. 340 Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established its ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING A carpets of a dissert of the Cast-Off Cast FOR SALE.

CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE BUGGIES. S. cheannet and best in city. Advances at low res. C. & G. FARRY, Is West Monroe-S. CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE IN FIRST-CLA

B. F. TICHNOR, Peoria, is at the Sherman. H. M. OWENS, Philadelphia, at the Gardner. H. LYE BORDEN, Eigin, Ill., at the Gardner. OBEST PHELPS, Joliet, Ill., at the Gardner. A. C. Bowers, Albany, N. Y., at the Gardner. . C. PERRY, Fond du Lac, Wis., at the

OHN RUSSELL YOUNG and family, New York, are at the Palmer.

Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was at the

rand Pacific yesterday.

JAMES McCORY and Francis J, Murphy, Belast, Ireland, are at the Palmer. Ex-Gov. George T. Anthony, of Kansas, is gistered at the Grand Pacific. J. H. HULBERT, Baltimore, and J. A. McCoy, Mr. AND Mrs. F. C. HARRIOTT are at the Tre-cont. The lady is best known as Clara Morris.

J. WHAARD RICE, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. athony, Kansas; D. H. Buffum, New Hamp-ire, are at the Grand Pacific. W. D. CRAIG, Cork, Ireland; C. W. A. Stewart, liasgow, Scotland; and Thomas Spencer and liss Spencer, New Zealand, are at the Palmer. on Hanbury, London, England; W. O and wife, Victoria, British Columbia; and M. Dixon, Sacramento, Cal., are at the

E. R. HARRIS, New York; J. M. Bowen, Butte, I. T.; H. G. Best, Utica, N. Y.; John Ritson, ondon, England; C. G. Harris, Davenport; tichard Cheney, St. Louis, are at the Sherman. Grongs Noble, General Manager Texas Pacific Antirosd, Marshall, Tex.; L. T. Smith, President Kansas Central Railway, Leavenworth; W. W. Byington, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Newark, are at the Palmer.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician. No. 38 Madison street (Triburas Building), was at 8 a. m., 32 degrees; 10 a. m., 53; 1 m., 53; 1 p. m., 53; 8 p. m., 51. Barometer, 8 p. m., 29.48.

meter, Sp. m., 22-38.

President Hudson Bay Company, and Brien, Montreal; the Rev. A. H. Jones, e. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kellum, Syca. A. Braman, Elyria, O., are at the Tre-

P. L. Carle, President Rock Island & Peoria Railroad; Daniel Sharp, Vice-President Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Maine, Boston; P. Giraud Foster, Solicitor Wabash & Pacific Railroad, Cincinnati; F. Slataper, Chief Engi-eer Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, littsburg, are at the Grand Pacific.

A BRAUTIFUL basket of flowers adorns the doe of the Grand Pacific. There is nothing parently extraordinary in this, but this bast thas a card appended to it. It was sent to a urried lady in the house "by an admirer." The admirer "was anonymous, and the lady ry sensibly declined to receive the gift. It is therefore returned to the hotel office, where he admirer "can see how h's brainless and otto folly is appreciated.

JOHN BUTLER, 24 years of age, a printer by coupation, and living at No. 924 Wentworth venue, died suddenly at 7 o'clock yesterday orning in a saloon at No. 539 State street, kept r Julius Bluhm. He appeared in excilent health up to the moment he sopped on the floor. Dr. Chaffee, who as called to attend him, thinks the cause was art-disease. The body was taken to his other at the above-mentioned number and the roner notified.

SUPERINTENDENT O'DONNELL has in his possion \$300 cash which is offered as a reward for large solitaire diamond ring, which was lost in the cars near Davenport by a wealthy Arizonian a his way East. He rolled up the ring and a ud in his undershirt and put them beneath his liow in the sleeping-car. In the morning the lirt was half way out of the bunk and the ring as missing. It was a piain gold band chased ar the setting, and the diamond would weigh arily five karats.

The main section of the Socialistic Labor arty met at No. 5t West Lake street last eveng, and discussed the question of sending delectives to the Greenback Labor Convention in its city next June. It was finally decided to me instruct them to labor for the insertion of their principles in the platform, be adopted. She lid the Convention refuse to cognize them in the platform, then they are to ithdraw. Similar action has been taken by

A STOCK-JOBBING rumor was circulated both here and in New York yesterday, to the effect that President Ansor Stager, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, had resigned. While THE TRIBUTE reporter did not see Mr. Stager personally, he was directly informed by a prominent official of the Company that the rumor had not the sightest foundation in fact. Gen. stager spends a large portion of his time in New York, but his residence remains in Chicago, and se is here now to superintend the telegraphic transgements for reporting the Republican National Convention, which will be very complete.

tional Convention, which will be very complete.

The Cigarmakers' Union met at 54 Lake street last evening in secret session. The members were as uncommunicative as usual, but it was learned that a new scale of prices was presented which covers every size and style of cigars manufactured in this city. The list was a very long one, and called for an advance in almost every case. At 10 o'clock a recess was taken, and it was not until 11 o'clock that a vote was had on the new scale. It was decided to present the new scale to the manufacturers at once, and, if they refused to abide by it, then a strike would be ordered. The meeting was a very large one, though many went away before the vote was taken.

the vote was taken.

At about 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon Officer Whendon was called to attend a man who fell in a fit at the corner of State and Sixteenth streets, from off the rear platform of an Archer avenue car, upon which he had been riding. He was removed to the saloon No. 1601 State street, where he appeared to recover speedily. He wanted to be taken to No. 68 Heremer street, and was placed in an express-wagon to that end. On the way he had another fit, and a stop was made at the Chicago Avenue Station. He was subsequently taken in the wagon again, with the intention of leaving him at the County Hospital, but he died on the way.

one of the steers owned by a Mr. Blake, and being fattened at Shufeidt's distillery, corner of Larrabee street and Hawthorne avenue, broke away yesterday morning while being transferred from the distillery to the stock Yards. The animal took up position on Blackhawk street, near Halsted, and awaited developments. A Mr. Wudach coming along with his team of horses and a wagon, the bull thought it some fun to tose one of the horses on its horns, goring and injuring the animal quite severely. John A. Kasper, agent for Durand's wholesale greery house, attempted to beat off the bull by using his whip, but the now infuriated animal turned on him and chased him until he fell, when the bull tossed him about twelve feet into the air. Mr. Kasper luckily escaped with a slight gore in the right side, a few bruses, and some dislocated fingers. Officers Riutz and Garrity, of the Larrabee Street Station, who had been sent for, shot the animal dead before it could do farther damage, and Mr. Lynch, of the distillery, shipped the carease to the Stock-Yards.

stet. Mr. James Stanton, was not entitled to is seat. Perry H. Smith, Jr., the North Town lerk, was yesterday morning served with an oder of court to allow Mr. Johnson and his tooney, J. Woodbridge, Jr., together with we witnesses, to act as taily-keepers, to examine he haliota. Messrs. George Fergus and George larpel acted as tellers for Johnson, and Messrs. ames Lyman and Daniel Kliroy officiated in he same capacity for Stanton. The votes in he following eight precincts were recounted: the Fourth of the Sixteenth; the First. Second, worth, and Fifth of the Seventeenth; and the bourth, Fifth, and Sixth of the Eighteenth itanton gained sixty-four votes, and Johnson sained thirteen votes, increasing Stanton's macrity to over 100. The count will be resumed at all-past 9 o'clock this morning in Rooms 16 and 17 McCornick Hail Building.

A couple of ladies called at The Tribune office last evening and related to a sympathizing reporter the details of a swindle of which they were the victims. Unlike men, who generally wish to keep such matters from becoming public, these ladies were desirous that their experience should be related in The Tribune, in order that it might prove a warning to other members of the sax.

It appears that yesterday afternoon the resi-

both ladies at once announced that under no croumstances could they be persuaded to invest money in that which the young lady was selling. Not at all discouraged by this deciaration on the part of her intended victims, the young woman (who was rather vaguely described to the reporter as having dark eyes and velvet on the back of her dress) proceeded to take the ladies into her confidence. She told them a simple lie that earried with it the conviction that she was speaking the truth, saying that the lace which she sold was made in an English convent, although why the institution had sent her so far sway from home to dispose of it she omitted to

for \$6 two dirty-looking specimens of a fabric which they imagined to be Honiton lace. Subsequent investigation at a dry-goods store showed that they had paid exactly \$5.0 too much for the finery. It was directly after this painful discovery that the visit to this office was planned and executed. Having been told by the reporter that they were the victims of a very common swindle, and that both of them were old enough to know better, they went home, having secured the promise that the doings of the young woman with the dark eye and velvet on the back of her dress should be made public in these columns to-day.

BAILBOAD ACCIDENTS. ous to pu

the back of her dress should be made public in these columns to-day.

RAH-BOAD ACCIDENTS.

An accident of considerable note occurred at 12:30 yesterday noon on the Pittsburg, Cincimnati & St. Louis Raliscoad at the intersection of Kinnie and Sangamon streets. Switch-engine No. 330, William Vanstenberg, engineer, and Thomas Lanney, firenan, was running west at a goodly speed, and Patrick Shannon, a procer at the corner of Ashland avenue and Ohio street, attempted to passin front of it with his horse and a light wagon. To this end he lashed his horse into a furious pace. The engine struck the horse on the flanks, killing it instantly; the wagon was totally demolished, and Mr. Shasnon was thrown to the side of the track some forty feet farther on. He had his left shoulder dislocated, and was injured so badly internally that it is feared he cannot recover. John Curtin, a young man of 19 years, who was seasted on the front of the engine, and who was in reality stealing a ride, was instantly killed, and his body terribly mangled in the collision with the wagon. Curtin lived with his parents at the corner of Ashland avenue and Superior streets, and is believed to have been under ball to the Criminal Court upon a charge of attempted rape. Ordinarily, however, he was given a good reputation by those who knew him. The engine returned down the track, after going about a block. Curtin's dead body was placed upon the engine, and was taken to the general office of the railroad, and thence to the house of the parents. Mr. Shannon was alone to blame for the mishap, and as Curtin had no business on the front of the engine, no one is responsible for his death.

John Norwich, while attempting to board the Stock-Yards train going south on the North-

the front of the engine, no one is responsible for his death.

John Norwich, while sttempting to board the Stock-Yards train going south on the Northwestern Raliroad at \$20 yesterday morning, was thrown violently to the ground and severely injured. He narrowly escaped being crushed beneath the wheels. The train was stopped, and James Kinney, brakeman, conveyed the injured man to the County Hospital, where it was found that his right arm was badly broken, his head and left side badly injured, besides internal injuries, which are considered serious. Norwich is a laboring man about 35 years of age, either Polish or Bohemian, and lives near the corner of Milwaukee and Centre avenues.

John Hogan, 9 years of age, living with his parents at No. 223 Wentworth avenue, while attempting to board a freight-train on the Chicago & Rock Island Raliroad, between Thirtyparents at No. 222 Wentworth avenue, while attempting to board a freight-train on the Chi-cago & Rock Island Railrond, between Thirty-ninth and Thirty-eighth streets, at 8:39 yester-day morning, was run down and instantly killed. The remains were taken to his home.

CLARKE SCHOOL ALUMNI.

A very pleasant reunion of the graduates of the Clarke School took place last evening at the corner of West Madison street and Bishop court. The young people were present at the invitation of Mr. Frank B. Williams, for eleven years corner of west manison street and bisapo court. The young people were present at the invitation of Mr. Frank B. Williams, for eleven years Principal of the school, and at present principal of the new Marquette School. About 20 slumni responded to the invitations, and at an early hour began to gather in honor of their respected preceptor. An address was made by Mr. Williams, who congratulated his former pupils upon the success that had thus far marked the careers of many of them, and recalled to them many pleasant recollections of the halycon school days, now gone forever. His remarks were interspered with many humorous references to the days of old lang syne, which were thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present. Mr. W. H. Alsip, a member of the Senior Class of the Chicago University, responded in a happy manner on behalf of the slumni.

Miss Psuline Rommeiss, a graduate of the

alumni.

Miss Pauline Rommeiss, a graduate of the school, rendered several vocal selections in a very artistic manner, and at the conclusion of the musical and literary exercises the floor was cleared and the young people danced until a late hour.

THE CITY-HALL. THE Committee on Schools is called for Mon-

THE Treasurer yesterday received \$6,973 from the Water Department, \$17 from the Controller, and \$294 from the City Collector. SUPERINTENDENT O'DONNELL promulgated an order yesterday to the effect that hereafter all tationkeepers should be uniformed.

It is announced that the Mayor will appoint Redmond Sheridan Clerk of the new West Side Police Court, and Charles Heffter Bailiff. He may change his mind, but if he does it will be because they both happen to live in the same ward. ward.

Among the building permits granted yesterday was one to Weir & Craig to erect a three-story addition, corner of Archer and Stewart avenues, to cost \$8,000; and one to A. A. Branchere to erect a two-story dwelling, corner of Van Buren and Loomis streets, to cost \$3,500.

and Loomis streets, to cost \$3,500.

ALD. HILDRETH, at the last meeting of the Council, proposed the creation of a fund to support disabled policemen and firemen, and in furtherance of his idea suggests that the money received from the dog tax be appropriated to that end, and says that the "independent" party, of which he is the "boss," will make a light in that direction.

Two new cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, and the unfortunates were promptly taken to the hospital. The first case was from No. 670 West Indiana street, and it proved to be a very severe one. The patient was a 15-year-old young man, who gave his name as Frank Butler, and, outside of the fact that he was an upholsterer, and probably caught the disease in handling old furniture, there was no clew to the source of infection. The second case was from 317 Blue Island avenue, and the patient a Mrs. Daniels. The origin of the disease could not be traced. THE BUMBOATS TO BE INSPECTED.

not be traced.

THE BUMBOATS TO RE INSPECTED.

An individual giving his name as Yott, and his business as a bumboat proprietor, was around yesterday anxiously inquiring what it was intended to do with him under the opinion of the City Attorney. He first called at the Police Department, but, Austin Doyle being out, could get no satisfaction. He next called upon Mr. Grimell, and insisting that he was running a respectable place, and that he had a Government ileense to sell beer, etc., asked what else he could do. He was told to get out a city license to start with, and he said he would do it, but before leaving he exacted a promise from the Law Department that they would visit his establishment at an early day. The date of the visit has not been fixed, or, at least, the reporters ould learn nothing on the subject.

A GOOD SALE.

Bids were opened yesterday for the sale of sewer bonds, to be issued July 1, to the amount of \$490,000, the same to bear interest at the rate of 44% per cent. There was quite a number of bidders, but the most of them were for small amounts. The larger bidders were Charles Henrotin, who offered to take the whole amount, and to pay therefor Tily cents premium on each \$100; the Corn Exchange National Bank bid for the entire amount, and offered a premium of 63 cents on each \$100; the J. Christoph wanted to take the whole amount, and offered a premium of 65 cents on each \$100; and Gerhard Foreman offered 82% cents premium on each \$100, and wanted to take the whole amount. The sale was made to the Corn Exchange National Bank, it being the highest bidder, and the authorities are delighted, having got even better rates than they had anticipated. The work of printing the bonds will be commenced at once.

THE DREDGING OF THE OUTER HARBOR.

Commissioner Waller yesterday, noticing the ambition of the Wisconsin Congressmen to take ears of Milwaukee and set back some of the

printing the bonds will be commenced at once.

THE DREDGING OF THE OUTER HARBOR.

Commissioner Waller yesterday, noticing the ambition of the Wisconsin Congressmen to take care of Milwaukee, and get back some of the money spent for dredging the mouth of the river there, addressed the following to the Hon. Hiram Barber in Chicago's interest:

The Hon. Hiram Barber—Dran Sir: I notice in the papers that a bill has been introduced in Congress to refund to the City of Milwaukee over \$300.000 for dredging done in past years at the mouth of her harbor. If this claim should be recognized by Congress as a just one, I suspect that Chicago is entitled to a much larger drawback on the same score. You may, by watching this, possibly be enable to do a good thing for us in this regard, and achieve for yourself deserved commendation. Will you please send me the leading points relied upon in sustaining this claim in behalf of Milwaukee, the amount of it, and what, in your opinion, are the chances of its being allowed. Very respectfully.

Charles S. Waller.

Thas been a question for some time as to whether or not the General Government should do the dredging in the outer harbor of the Chicago River, and, if Mr. Barber brings the attention of Congress to the matter, it can be speedily settled. If it turns out that the city has nothing to do with the dredging of the approach to the river in the case of Milwaukee, of course the same rule will apply here, in which event the city will be able to got a drawback sufficient to do all of the city's dredging for years to come. Mr. Barber's reply will be looked for with considerable interest.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

pass a bogus bond on a Granger some weeks ago. The bearing on the wife, if set for Wednesday morning before Judge Bissand

The collections for customs yesterday amount of to \$1.85. Following is the list of dutiab goods received: Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., cases dry goods; H. Channon & Co., 7 coils wil rope; H. H. Hayden, 1,350 sacks salt; J. S. Kil & Co., 148 casks soda ash; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 154 boxes tin-plate.

PETER SEGLER yesterday appeared before Commissioner Hoyne with tears in his eyes and a roll of bills in his hands. He had accumulated \$37 in \$1 and \$2 bills, and, having had experience with savings banks, but the money under the floor for safety. The next day he looked at his hoard and found that the rais had lined their nests with about half of the roil. The mutilated remainder was forwarded to Washington by the Commissioner for redemption, and Peter dried his eyes.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts and the Joint Committee on Buildings and Public Service will meet to-day.

THE Committee on Town and Town Accounts failed to hold a session yesterday. Cause, no quorum; reason, everybody in Springfield. The trial of Mark Fee on the charge of per-jury continued throughout yesterday. The arguments were heard, and the ease went to the jury at 5 o'clock.

JULY ALS O'clock.

JOHN STEPHENS Clerk of the Criminal Court, returned from Springfield yesterday, but the light of his countenance did not beam upon the anxious employes of his office.

The new Grand Jury yesterday heard eighteen cases. Ten true bills were found. In five cases no indictments were returned, and two of them were passed. The cases were the ordinary jail and ball presentations.

LATE Thursday evening Deputy Sheriff Stacey served two summons upon Judge Simon B. Buckner just as he was preparing to leave the city. The documents are the initial proceedings in two suits at law involving \$25,000, the heaviest creditor being the Masonic Savings Bank of Louisville, Ky.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, who is employed by the

Bank of Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Chamberlain, who is employed by the county to check over and investigate the accounts of contractors for pauper supplies, has, is it claimed, stirred up a mare's nest in the Town of Lemont. Drs. O'Cleary and Root, who are under contract to attend the sick poor of that place, having presented their bills aggregating \$23, the Board instructed Mr. Chamberiain to look into the matter. It is said that the bills are excessively high. The matter will be investigated by the Committee on Public Charities next Friday. The Esculapians have been invited to appear before the Committee and explain their position, and how it is that one woman in a period of four months could be treated by them for no less than seven distinct diseases and not die.

of four months could be treated by them for no less than seven distinct diseases and not die.

A TAX MUDDLE.

For some time past County Treasurer Johnson has been sending notices to owners against whose property special assessments have been made that these taxes were were due, and requesting payment. Many of these notices have reached persons who have already paid their general taxes, and complaint has been made that the whole amount of taxes, including these special assessments, should have been collected at the same time. In explanation of this, assistant Trassurer Beye states that in former years the city has generally made the return of special assessments to the County Treasurer as early as March I, so that it was possible to include them in the receipt for the general taxes. This year, however, the city did not return the special lists until April 24, and in consequence it became necessary to issue additional notices. These notices state for what purpose the special tax is forced sale of property for non-payment, except in cases where Post-Office addresses have been changed, or for other causes which he county authorities cannot prevent. The Post-Office officials have agreed to exercise particular care in the delivery of these postals, and if there is any blame to be attached in ally quarter it must be assumed by the Common Council, which shouls have ordered the return of the special assessments at an earlier date, to afford the Treasurer an opportunity to include them in the notice for the payment of the general tax.

A BRUTAL FATHER. THE STORY OF HIS INHUMANITY.

The cases of Henry and Hattle Sass, residing The cases of Henry and Hattle Sass, residing in the basement of 330 Milwaukee avenue, who are charged with orueity to their little daughter, were called before Justice Walsh yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and occupied the attention of the court during the entire day. It will

about a week ago on complaint of the Humane Society, the officers of which had heard com-plaints from people in the neighborhood re-garding the ili-treatment of the little girl. The nain facts in the case were related in the columns of The Triburs at the time, and need not be repeated. Sass and his wife manufac-ture limburger cheese in the basement, and the odor is offensive to the neighbors, from which fact Sass claims that the

neighbors, from which fact Sass claims that the prosecution is malicious on the part of the residents in the vicinity.

A large number of witnesses were called by both sides, and the case dragged along slowly all day. The first witness for the prosecution was I. S. Cook, and he was strong in his denunciation of Sass. He said that the basement was a fifthy hole, unfit for a human habitation, and that it was

OVERRUN WITH RATS AND VERMIN. OVERRUN WITH RATS AND VERMIN.

The child, Maud, slept on a bundle of rags, and he had heard her sobbing and moaning several different times. It was the custom of Mr. and Mrs. Sass to look the child up in the place every night and spend their evenings in drinking beer at Turner Hall, not returning home until the next morning. The stench arising from the cellar was unbearable, and the little one had been given stale eggs and moldy bread to eat. Sass had been in the habit of beating her with a strap and dragging her about the cellar by the hair of her head.

Mrs. Cook testified to the effect that the child was willfully neglected, the father taking no notice of her, and treating her shamefully.

Dr. P. A. Foster said that the little one's constitution had been impaired and her system ran down by ill-treatment, and that she was suffering from atrophy of the temple, probably caused by a blow. The bruises and discolorations on her body resulted from blood-poisoning by vile gases.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jacobson, a benevolent Scanon aer body resulted from 0.000c-poisoning by vile gases.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jacobson, a benevolent Scandinavian iady, who resides in the neighborhood, testified that while the oblid had been living with her she had seen marks and bruises on her body caused by ill-usage on the part of Mrs. Sass. The underciothing had been stained with blood. She had attempted to go into the place one day to investigate, but was refused admitation.

witnesses from Lake View and Langley averance localities, where Sass had resided before, testified to the ill-treatment of the little girl. She had been sent out barefooted for a pitcher of beer in midwinter, and had been locked out of doors by the stepmother, Mrs. Sass.

The little girl was called to the stand and

of doors by the stepmother, Mrs. Sass.

The little girl was called to the stand and

TOLD A PITITUL STORY.

She is an unusually bright child, and quite pretty, and those in the court-room weretouched by her recital of her wrongs. She said she had often been left alone in the dark ceilar, and had felt very lonesome. Her father had beaten her often, but her stepmother, Mrs. Sass, had always been kind to her. She had never known otherwise than that Mrs. Sass was her own mother until told so at the trial.

After the examination of a raft of unimportant witnesses, the testimony was closed and the arguments begun. The attorney for the defense claimed that the sasses were poor and unable to provide for the child, but their dress and general appearance belied this statement. He referred to the relation existing between parent and child and said: "I have no doubt your Honor has had children," at which Justice Walsh smiled grimly and replied. "No, sir, but my wife has," and the dignity of the court was completely upset. The attorney for the prosecution closed with a brief review of the evidence, and Justice Walsh then rendered his decision. He said he had no doubt of the man's shameful treatmest of the child, and should hold him over to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,500. As the child had spoken well of the stepmother he should discharge her. Sass was sent over to the County Jail in default of ball, and the child was givenover to the care of its aunt. Mrs. Sass was visibly affected at the turn matters took, and Sass himself was taken completely by surprise, as he had expected an acquittal.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

THE RAILROADS.

Fast Trains in Competition fo Eastern Passenger Business.

ications in the Trunk Line and Missouri River Pools.

New Mexican Routes Iowa Railroad News -Notes at Home and Abroad.

FAST TRAINS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will make a new departure next Sunday which may have the effect of causing considerable trouble between this road and the Pennsylvania. Heretofore the Baltimore & Ohio night train for the East-left Chicago at 9:40 p. m., while the other roads left at about 5 p. m. By this arrangement trains on the Baltimore & Ohio reached Baltimore and Washington at about the same, time as on the ington at about the same time as on the Pennsylvania, but reached New York much later, as the former road ran direct to New York, while the latter had to go by way of Baltimore. Under these circumstances the Baltimore & Ohio could do but very little

York, while the latter had by go by way of Baltimore. Under these circumstances the Baltimore & Ohio could do but very little passenger business for New York, and had to rely almost entirely on the business to Baltimore, Washington, and local points on its line. Now, in order to enable the Baltimore & Ohio to compete with the other Eastern trunk lines for the New York business, its managers have decided to run a fast train which will reach New York at the same time as the other Eastern roads. On and after Sunday the train which left here at 9:40 p. m. will leave at 4:55 p. m. This will enable it, by making extra good time, to reach New York at the same time as by the direct routes, and get to Baltimore and Washington from seven to twelve hours quicker than the trains of the other Eastera roads. This, of course, will put the Pennsylvania, which competes with the Baltimore & Ohio for the Baltimore and Washington business, at a decided disadvantage as far as the business to those points is concerned, and it is therefore the Baltimore & Ohio was unable to compete for the New York passenger business, as it was dependent on the Pennsylvania for an outlet from Philadelphia to New York but lately it has made arrangements with the Bound Brook route which enables it to run to New York independently the entire distance from Chicago.

The Baltimore & Ohio has evidently appointed Mr. C. K. Lord General Passenger Agent for the purpose of competing more energetically for passenger business from the West to the Eastern seaboards than heretofore, and it has certainly selected the right kind of a man to work up that business from the West to the Eastern seaboards than heretofore. Such action on the part of these roads would exactly suit the lines west from this city, who have been trying for some time past to induce the roads East from this city to meet them half was im reducing the time sufficiently between Missouri River points and New York, via Chicago, to make as good time to get in here about 12 o'clock noon, instead of at

TRUNK LINE POOL COMPLICApool lines find it very hard to even-up their percentages in accordance with the pool allotments. During the "boom" a few of their regular percentages and others far behind. Those lines which were ahead then have continued ahead ever since, and it will be almost impossible to adjust the percentages for some months to come. The roads that are short are principally the Vanderbilt lines,—the Michigan Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. The latter want the Bellicons & Objective in the latter want the Baltimore & Ohio, which is far ahead, to turn over a portion of its business to them, but the officials of this road say they to them, but the officials of this road say they have nothing to turn over, as they are taking very little new business in order to reduce this surplus. The statement of May 19 shows the "overs" and "shorts" of five pool lines to be as follows: Michigan Central, 28,947 tons short; Laxe Shore. 9,429 tons short; Fort Wayne, 4,000 tons short; Pan-Handle, 15,845 tons over: The most surprising feature of the statement is the fact that the Michigan Central should be shorts o large an amount while formerly it was always far ahead. It is claimed that the principal cause of this is the diversion of much of the business it used to get at this point to the new Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway. Before the completion of this line the Michigan Central used to get the bulk of the Grand Trunk business. The Grand Trunk does some business over the Michigan Central, but it forces the bulk over its new Chicago extension, by way of Valparaiso and Port Huron. There exists considerable ill-feeling between the New York trunk lines and the Grand Trunk, and it is only a question of time when open hostilities between these roads will commence. The trunk lines make weekly statements of their shipments to the Board of Trade, but the Grand Trunk refuses to make such report. The refusal of the Grand Trunk is said to be for the purpose of preventing its rivals from knowing how much business goes over its new line and how much business goes over its new had hardly anything to do for the last few weeks, and the Inference is that the Grand Trunk must have madespecial concessions to shippers in order to do so much better than its rivals. This matter will be brought up for investigation at the next meeting of the "High Joints" in New York, and will, no doubt, cause considerable bad blood. It is hardly probable that the Grand Trunk will nake a defense, as, from what can be learned, the managers of this road are decidedly disgusted with the workings of the east-bound pool, and are anxious to withdraw from the company of the summer.

MISSOURI RIVER COMP have nothing to turn over, as they are taking very little new business in order to reduce

The meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association, which was to have been held in this city next week, will have to be post-posted as poken well of the stepmother he should discharge her. Sass was sont over to the Course Jail in default of bail, and the child was given over to the care of its aunt. Mrs. Sass was say a visibly affected at the turn matters took, and Sass himself was taken completely by surprise, as he had expected an acquittal.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

Among the lucky ones at the Chicago Grain & Provision Exchange, 122 and 124 Clark street, this week was a gentiemar from Aurora, who sent in his orders add cleared something like \$500 on an investment of \$40 in grain and stocks. This Exchange now has branch houses at Indianapolis, Toledo, and Detroit.

TO REFURNISHIMG HOUSEREEPERS.
Recent changes enable us better than eyep before to supply all your wants in Solid or Silver-pristed ware or Fancy Ornaments. E Hyman \$200.

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The managers of the Southwestern Railway Association, which was to have been held in this city next week, will have to be post-poned indefinitiy owing to lithe alleged in-definitiy owing to lithe alleged in-definition owing to attend. The real cause of the Missouri River business brought up for discussion at this time, as they fear that matters may get still any action is attempted before the Wabash is ready to open its line to this city. As heretofore stated, the Ro

port its business to the Commissioner, and that it will continue to act outside of the combination until its grievances are corrected. No charge has been made, as yet, that the regular Association rates from this city have been violated, but if matters continue in the present shape much longer another war between the Missouri River roads is sure to follow.

Representative Hurd, the author of the Hurd Bill, finds very little comfort even among his own constituents. He went to Toledo lately to explain the object of his bill to his constituents, and, although he made a great effort to show that he introduced the bill for the principal purpose of benefiting Toledo, by forcing the business which now goes through Canada by way of Toledo, he made no impression upon the merchants of that city, and, instead of being hailed with enthusiasm, he received the cold shoulder. The following from the Toledo Commercial ahows what the people at Mr. Hurd's home think of his exploit:

think of his exploit:

It is generally believed that on a square vote, such as it seems impossible to get, about two-thirds of the Exchange would be opposed to the Hurd bill. Thus has Mr. Hurd come out of his Foledo canvass for the support of the scheme on which he based such strong hopes of relection. If ever a politician "went out wool gathering and came home shorn," that gentleman did in this matter. He finds that instead of the "Hurd bill" being a raft to support his sinking fortunes, it is a stone about his neck to make more certain his early end.

PUSHING THROUGH MEXICO. A leading official of the Atchison, Topeks & Santa Fé Railroad, who was in the city yesterday, informed a TRIBUNE reporter that the work on the extensions of his road is progressing very favorably. Work on the Atlantic & Pacific Extension is under full headway. The Guaymas Road is also beginning to take shape, and two construction corps are at work, one at the western ter-minus in Sonora County, Mexico, working eastward, and the other at the eastern ter-minus, near the Rio Grande, working west-ward. Both these roads are expected to be completed in less than two years.

The main line is rapidly being pushed to El Paso, and that point will be reached this year.

El Paso, and that point will be reached this year.

The principal work the Company has now undertaken, and which will be of still greater importance than its Atlantic & Pacific and Guaymas lines, is the construction of a road from El Paso through Old Mexico to the City of Mexico. The surveys for this line have all been made, and work has been commenced at the City of Mexico. The Mexican Government is aiding the Company with every means in its power to carry the project to a successful completion.

A MONSTER TRANSFER-BOAT. BALTIMORE, May 21.—The great interest that has been manifested here for months past in the construction of the monster transfer-boat for the Baltimore & Ohio Road culminated to-day in the trial-trip. In order to test the boat a run of several miles was made down the river, and fourteen miles were scored against a strong headwind in ess than an hour and a half, and the trip in less than an hour and a half, and the trip in every respect was most satisfactory. The boat goes on regularly on Sunday, when the new fast-time schedule goes into effect. With the unequaled facilities thus gained upwards of a half hour's time is saved over the old transfer through the streets or the passage through the tunnel in the city, the transfer of entire trains being now made from one side of Baltimore to the other in five minutes. The boat has a tremendous double engine of 1,000 horse-power, is nearly 400 feet long, and takes on fifteen passenger-coaches at one time. The social features of the initial trip were of the pleasantest character, leading Baltimore & Ohio officials and representative newspaper men being present.

The Omaha Bee has the following regarding the latest developments in the affairs of the Iowa pool:

It is authentically reported that a meeting of the railroad managers of the pool lines will be held during the coming week to confer with Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific, in regard to matters of interest common to all the roads centering in our city. roads centering in our city.

Several of the managers, among whom are
Mr. Perkins, of the Calcago, Burlington &
Quincy, have aircady telegraphed their acceptance of the invitation, and it is believed that Quincy, have aircady telegraphed their acceptance of the invitation, and it is believed that most, if not all, of the parties invited will be present. It is understood that Mr. Dilion will make a number of propositions relative to the distribution of freight eastward, and will use his utmost endeavors to press the claims of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Road as a competitor for both passenger and freight traffic.

It is further reported that Gould has been buying heavily recently in the stock of the above-mentioned road, and adding to his aiready preponderating influence, which he considers to be especially promising as an investment. All the influence of the Union Pacific will be thrown in the scales to force upon the pool lines a fair and equitable division of profits with the Wabash, and Mr. Dillon is said to be acting as the agent and factorum of Mr. Gould in the premises.

The rumor that the Alton Line will build to our city is pooh-poohed by the pool officials. They pretend that the divided profits, if the Wabash is let in, will not suffice to remunerate the roads with an additional competitor, and assert that they have information that the Alton Line has no intention of complicating the pool problem. Outside parties who know of what they talk, assert, however, that the prospects of the Alton's coming into Omaha are by no means slight, and the idea of another competitor for freight and passenger traffic is causing some concern among the other lines.

Mr. Dillon's conference will probably discuss the various phases of the railroad problem, and the result will affect either for the better or worse the present status of the Iowa pool.

IOWA BAILROAD MATTERS. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 20.—Track-laying on the Des Moines division of the Chicago & Northwestern has been suspended for want of rails. The difficulty between the Company and the people of Polk City will probably be amicably adjusted, and a broad-gauge plug about two miles long be run from the main line to the town. One train a day will make a side shoot there when going from Des Moines to Ames, and vice versa. All other trains will go through direct.

The Atlantic & Southern Railroad Company have filed amended articles of incorporation, empowering the building of the road southwest from Atlantic to the State line. De facto, this will be the Griswold division or branch of the Chicago & Rock Island. H. F. Royce, Superintendent of the Iowa Division of the Rock Island, is Fresident of the Atlantic & Southern, and T. S. Wright, attorney of the Rock Island, is Fresident of the Atlantic & Southern, and T. S. Wright, attorney of the Rock Island, secretary. This is how it happens. Under the oharter of the Rock Island and the laws of the State, it cannot build, operate, and own other roads, so when it wants a branch or feeder, a separate company is organized by Rock Island men, and a legal fiction set up. At Griswold the branch is connected with a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, by a mutual arrangement. Under the amended articles the object is stated to connect at the State line with a branch from the southwestern division of the Rock Island.

R. R. Cable, of the Chicago & Rock Island, has contracted with the Keosanqua & Southwastern to build their road from a point on the Keokuk Division of the Chicago & Rock Island will build a branch to Keosanqua, to be done Oct. 1. The road has been leased perpetually to the Chicago & Rock Island will build a branch to Keosanqua, by virtne of all this creumlocution.

The survey of the Des Moines & Kansas City will begin this week at this end of the liae, and the route is to be a bee-line, unless some important town lying near should offer sufficient inducement to make a slight definction. It is understood Jay Gould and the Wabash combination are behind this project, and that the road is to be pushed through at once. Manager Merrill should hurry up or he will not find a place bly be amicably adjusted, and a broad-gauge plug about two miles long be run from the main line to the town. One train a day will

wit:

Before I would be prepared to make a definit proposition to your people it would be necessary to make a more thorough survey and an estimate; also to confer with the Wabash. St. Louis

& Pacific, with which interest we are now united. I am now in correspondence with that Company, having written them to-day for the first time in regard to this move on our part. I do not doubt it will be approved. . . In order to remove any credulity on the part of your people, I desire them through you to understand that I have no intention or desire to use your people as a lever on any other line, or to place them in any position that would the them up from freely cooperating with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific or any other competing. Inc.

The move thus far has been my own entirely, free of expense to your people, and shall express to your people in a business way otherwise.

It is probable Gen. Drake knows that Osceola is in a direct line with the proposed Des Monies & Kansas City Road, and that he is operating solely in the interests of the Wabash combination. There is also another matter which bothers the General: he don't know into whose hands his road will ultimately fall. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy are after it in the Federal Courts, with an application to have it placed in the hands of a Receiver, on the ground that the bonds issued recently for \$600,000 are fraudulent. The Wabash, who leased the road, are striving also to have the mortgages on the road foreclosed. It promises to be a lively fight.

A road has been surveyed from Dennison, on the Chicago & Northwestern, down the Botna River, via Jefferson, Douglas, and Tibbutsville, to Harlan, on the Chicago & Roorthwestern, down the Botna River, via Jefferson, Douglas, and Tibbutsville, to Harlan, on the Chicago & Roorthwestern, down the Botna River, via Jefferson, Douglas, and Tibbutsville, to Harlan, on the Chicago & Roorthwestern, down the Botna River, via Jefferson, Douglas, and Tibbutsville, to Harlan, on the Chicago & Roorthwestern, down the Botna River, via Jefferson, Douglas, and Tibbutsville, to Harlan, on the Chicago & Roorthwestern, down the Botna River, via Jefferson, Douglas, and Tibbutsville, to Harlan, on the Chicago & Roorthw

SUIT FOR DAMAGES. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. LAPAYETTE, Ind., May 21.—The Lake Erie & Western Railway Company was to-day made defendant in a suit for \$2,000 damages brought by Alvin L. Fix. Fix complains that

he bought a ticket from Ambia to Boswell and return, but when he attempted to return the employes of the road put him off between stations, refusing to accept the ticket. He was ejected from the train about two weeks ago, and had to walk eight miles.

MADISON, Wis., May 21.—An important decision was rendered in the United States District Court hers to day in the case of the Madison & Portaga Railroad Company vs. the North Wisconsin Railroad, the Court rendering a decision denting a petition for a rehearing, dissolving the injunction previously granted, and dismissing the bill. ITEMS.

The St. Louis Railway Register is rapidly taking a leading position among the railway journals in the country. It has lately been greatly improved and enlarged, and now ap-pears semi-monthly instead of monthly as eretofore. Secretary Daniels, of the Western Associa-

tion of General Ticket and Passenger Agents rives notice that there will be a special meeting of the Association at Indianapolis June

ing of the Association at Indianapolis June 15, for the purpose of revising rates from competing points to points west, northwest, and southwest.

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading East from this city held a meeting yesterday at the Pan-Handle office for the purpose of making lumber rates to interior points. There were present R. C. Meldrum, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne; Frank Harriott, Baltimore & Ohio (Capt. Alexander MacKay, Michigan Central; D. T. McCabe, Pan-Handle; M. S. Chase, Lake Shore. It was decided to make the rates to interior points one cent less than those agreed upon at Cleveland Dec. 17, 1879. The new tariff will go into effect May 24, 1880.

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MUNSELL At Sunderland, Mass., May 28, the Hon. Thomas E. Munsell, ased 18 years, father of Dr. A. S. Munsell, of Chicago. CUTLER—At Hot Springs, Ark., May 20, Samuel (Cutier, aged 22 years 1 month and 9 days.

HOWARD—May 21, Mr. John Howard.
Funeral from the residence of his sister, 126 Signition at 12 m. Saturday.

GRAHAM—The Company of the State of the Stat PUTNAM—In this city, May 21, Thomas Putnam, M., aged 45 years and 5 months.

Prayers at his father's residence, 268 West HarrisonL. Monday, at 8:30 a.m. Funeral services at Farmgeton, III., Treesday, at 40:30 a.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. MAJ. WHITTLE WILL SPEAK AT THE PA-condition of the condition of the condi



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FOREST FIRES.

The Enormous Damage Done by Them.

New York Sun, May 19.

This is a time when the prayers for rain are brought into requisition in the churches, and farmers are anxiously scrutinizing the skies and watching the weather vanes for in-dications of the close of the season of drought. The dry weather has not yet been of long enough duration to seriously check the growth of vegetation, which is looking finely throughout this region; but it is oc curring at the season when our annual forest fires are raging, and is making them more

than ordinarily disastrous.

These fires have already burned over nearly the whole of the best timber land of Pike County, Pennsylvania. They are raging in Atlantic County, New Jersey, and leaving little timber behind them as they progress; while in Cape May, Salem, and Cumberland Counties, though now under control, they have done great damage. The loss is mainly in Atlantic and Cumberland Counties, where they have burned over between 100,000 and 200,000 acres, destroying pine woods of recent growth, valuable oak saplings, and great areas of cedar, the best timber of the State. They have also swept over thousands of acres of cranberry bogs and of vineyards, and have ruined the growing crops, grain, vegetables, and the early fruits throughout a wide extent of country. These forest fires are also raging in the vicinity of Lake George, where a hotel has been burned, and the people of Caldwell, on its shores, are in alarm for the safety of their houses. They have been started up on the south side of Long Island, and everywhere throughout this region where the timber-land is extensive they have either been kindled already, or are liable to be lighted at any moment by sparks from passing locomotives, by the careless leaving of campfires, by a match tossed aside, by the pipe or cigar of the hunter, or by malicious agency.

No wonder, therefore, that the people are praying for rain, to which alone they can look for sure protection. It is eight or ten years since the flames have worked such havoc among the woods, and our supply of valuable timber-land has already been greatly reduced, not only by fires, but also by prodigality, the wanton felling of trees, or their improvident destruction for clearings, for firmyood, and for fencing.

If we should have a prolonged season of drought this summer, these fires, which have blackened whole townships during the present month, might, and probably would, be multiplied throughout the country, and their disastrous effects be only comparable to the burning of a great capital. The summer and antumn of 1871 were unusually dry, and a strong southwest wind prevailed in the Northwestern States. Throughout the Rocky Mountain region, and in Wisconsin and have done great damage. The loss is mainly in Atlantic and Cumberland Counties, where

maintplied throughout the country, and their disastrous effects be only comparable to the burning of a great capital. The summer and autumn of 1871 were unusually dry, and a strong southwest wind prevailed in the Northwestern States. Throughout the Rocky Mountain region, and in Wisconsin and Michigan the forest fires were of unprecedented extent, sweeping over an area of many thousands of square miles, and the estimates placed the loss occasioned by them at hundreds of millions of dollars. Northeastern Pennsylvania was four years ago ravaged by these fires. In Delaware and Sullivan Counties of New York they have repeatedly, within recent years, burned over the mountains; while in Lewis County and Jefferson County they have done equal damage. Regions where once magnificent pine forests existed now present no other growth than underbrush, ferns, huckleberry, and blackberry bushes, the calcined soil not being able to nourish a richer vegetation.

In the northwestern part of New Jersey the fires have been frequent, and throughout its pine woods their damage has been increasing of late years. In 1872, as now, Southern New Jersey was visited by them, and they reduced the value of land along their course from \$10 to \$30 an acre down to \$3 to \$4 an acre. In the New England States, also, they are a frequently appearing enemy. Speaking of the wooded regions of the country generally, we may say, in the language of a Canadian report on forestry, "the most formidable agent in the destruction of our forests is, certainly, fire." It is true of the United States as well as of Canada, that "more pine timber has been destroyed by fire than has been cut down and taken out by the lumbermen." Yet Prof. Marsh several years ago expressed the opinion that "it is doubtful if any American State except perhaps Oregon has more woodland than it ought permanently to presert experience shows that we are no nearer to doing that than we were when our forests less needed jealous protection. Meantine, the extension of railroads has added a new d

A PAGAN'S PRAYER.

Why should we live?

Tis endless strife and din,
And wretched struggle, deathless pain and wo,
Immortal sorrow—love, and fame, and all
Life's incompleteness.

Heart, why should you beat
Eager and restless? Why do you not sink low,
And then die out in annihilation sweet?

Within the mortal chalice there is naught of purity or sanctity, but only sin, And dead men's bones, and all uncleanliness. O Heart, droop low—droop low, O Heart, and Into oblivion.

O gods, lean down and bless
One mortal with the painlesness of death
Without dread resurrection. Take my brea
And give me nothing for it—for 'twas fraug'
With such dumb misery and burning heat
Of fire and torment.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE

Reminiscences of an Idler: Wikoff's New Book-Mcdern Thinkers-The Throat.

M. Lecoq - American Decisions - English Spelling-Reform Association-Magazines-Books Received.

The Art of To-Day—A New Telegraphic Medium-Literary, Art, and Scientific Notes.

LITERATURE.

REMINISCENCES OF AN IDLER. It is impossible to deny that the Chevalier Wikoff has written an entertaining and readhe has sketched some of the adventures of the first thirty-five years of his life, described the people with whom he managed to bring himself in contact, and repeated a great number of pleasant little anecdotes, most of them, however, given at second-hand. He had three decided fancies, as he himself says, "a newspaper, the theatre, and famale society," and we are therefore brought some what into contact with representatives of each of these departments—if we may be permitted to call the last a "department," as it is certainly not a "profession"—of half a century ago. But after admitting that the book is entertaining and the style good, favorable criticism ends. Mr. Wikoff (who bears the title of "Chevalier" as Knight of some Spanish Order) was purely an adventurer, not in the opprobrious sense in which the term is sometimes used, but in the sense of a man of fortune, without profession, trade, or occu-pation, traveling from place to place, meetpation, traveling from place to place, meeting men of note, sometimes by invitation, often by chance, and making the most of such meetings, living a selfish, Bohemian, wandering, lazy, careless life of amateur diwandering, 1223, careless life of amateur di-plomacy and social experiment. His tone is frivolous, his comments superficial. He had no intimate acquaintance with any of the great men whom he meets, but the anecdotes which form the entertaining parts of his work are quoted from others, and the con-versations he had himself were generally commonplace enough. There are exceptions to this, but they are not sufficiently numerous to prove the rule. Eliminate the quotations, and the book would dwindle to a pamphlet It was announced beforehand that in thes reminiscences much light was to be cast on the history of the time and on the personal history of political, social, and dramatic notables. With three or four exceptions, we have been unable to find any justification for the preliminary statement. New facts are given in connection with the Countess Guiceioli, Fanny Elissler, and Lady Bulwer, and very interesting they are too, but it seems strange that one with the apparent opportunities enjoyed by this author for meeting the eminent men who both in England and on the Continent did so much to ennoble the first half of the Nineteenth Century, for learning their views on hatters of international importance for accuring facts in re-

learning their views on matters of international importance, for acquiring facts in relation to their work and lives which would
enable posterity better to appreciate and enjoy their works, for acquiring historical information of value and general interest,—it
seems very strange that all these opportunities should be unimproved and so much space
devoted to the story of meetings with the
former mistress of a profligate poet, with accounts of the perplexities and troubles of a
ballet-dancer, and with the letters of a woman
separated from her husband and seeking
to regain possession of her children.
In short, the book is soda-water instead of
champagne; we have the froth and the popping, and the pleasant taste and the effervecence, and then it is over, and nothing is left
to remember it by. However-conscientiously
read, when finished we have no vivid impressions of new facts learned in regard to
any of the names familiar to us all, and used
very freely in this collection of an idler's
reminiscences.

The Thereway has already published some

THE TRIBUNE has already published some

sary to multiply them to any extent. Reminiscences of times of which we have only a shadowy recollection have a species of fascination for all of us. Old age particularly is fond of repeating the incidents of youth, and Mr. Wikoff, who has passed the three score years and ten, gives a volume or 600 pages to his reminiscences of the first, say, thirty years of his life, coming down to about 1800. We agree with. Col. Forney,—another veteran,—who considers that Mr. Wikoff has left "the richest and ripest part of it still untold." Here is the Chevaller's declaration of the maxim of his whole life: "Young as I was, I had even then an innate dislike of anything in the shape of work,—formal, regular work.

My mind at that day, and I fear ever since, was bent on amusement, and anything that interfered with it was a task and a bore." That is trank enough, certainly.

Mr. Wikoff left Yale involuntarily, but graduated at Union College, and then went abroad. His life was one of pleasure; "he was a man of theatres, operas, society, and the ballroom." Of the debut of Fanny Kemble in 1828 he says: "When she rose with the action of the play and began to display her power—when she gave to the fierce passions of the rôle the agonized utterances of the half-maddened wife—the spectators were transported with enthusiasm, and wept and applauded wildly by turns. That single performance stamped Fanny Kemble in my mind as the greatest of living actresses, and it has never been effaced from my recollection.

The town went Kemble in my mind as the greatest of living actresses, and it has never been effaced from my recollection.

The town went kemble mad, and the affecting phrases of the idolized Julia were repeated at every corner. As for myself, it would be hard to depict the wild intorication that overtook me. I forgot everything else, late included.

I did nothing but frequent the theatre, and abandon myself to the fascination of this bewitching actress. I went about like one possessed, muttering the favorit passages of her principal

'Why, my calumnistor actually proved his charges!'

He sees a man like Talleyrand; does not speak with him or hear him speak, but gives a page or two by way of biographical notice. If he only had heard him say something then the page would indeed have had an appreciable value. The same is true of Soult and Laban, Thiers, Gulzot, and many others. In Paris he witnessed the execution of Pepin, Morey, and Fieschi, a ghastly sight graphically described. While an attaché of the American Legation in England he obtained an invitation to Almack's. He says: "When I breathed for the first time the aromatic atmosphere of lords and ladies of the seventh heaven of fashion, I thought it just as well I was not known as an American. What effect such a thrilling discovery might have had it is hard to say. At this time the higher classes of England had the vaguest notions of the great Republic and its occupants. Most of them had none at all, whist the rest were uncertain whether Americans were

aspiration concerning them—that the hybrids might never come 'betwixt the wind and their nobility.' I took the risk of being presented to one of the hady-patronesses, the Countess Aylmer, wife of the former Governor-General of Canada, whom I had contemplated so inquisitively at Quebec. She regarded me for a few momeuts with a look half curious, half superellious.

"How well you speak English? at last she remarked.

"This is not the first time, your ladyship, that I have visited England,' I replied, with a smile.

""This is not the first time, your Indyship, that I have visited England," I replied, with a smile.

""Ah, that explains it," she said, in a satisfied tone; and, turning to speak to some one who came up, I fell back in the throng,"

In 1835 he called with a friend on President Van Buren. Betufning to Europe in 1840, he thus describes meeting Charles Sumner at the house of Grote, the historian: "I observed a tall, slim man moving affably about from one to another with a sunny smile and easy dégagé air that won me greatly. I felt I should like to know him, and asked my host to introduce me. I was not a little surprised to discover he was a fellow-countryman, Charles Sumner, whom I had heard frequently talked about in Paris and London the last two years. His superior intelligence was highly praised, but I fancied half the spell lay in his extreme agreeable-ness. In the best English society he was an immense favorit, and hobnobbed with all the leading men of the day. He had read much and talked well; but he was so unassuming and gentlemanly that everybody took to him.

"I am much gratified to meet you," I said to him, 'and congratulate you on your snecess abroad. It is the same wherever you go; but in this country especially you have disarmed aristocratic prejudice, and made it easier for your humbler countrymen to get on pleasantly."

"You are much too kind,' he replied, in his natural winning way. 'I have been very fortunate, that's all."

"As we chatted, I remarked his gaze was frequently bent on Fanny [Elssler].

"You seem attracted,' I said, 'by my hostess' newest favorit, fresh from the coulisses."

"Yes, by Jove!'he returned emphatically. 'What a sweet-mannered, refined creature she appears to be! There's something about her, a je ne sais quol, wonderfully engaging. And who could imagine the quiet woman sitting there, so modest and gentle, is the brilliant, dashing, ethereal artist I have repeatedly applauded at the Opers?"

"You know she is going to America?"

"I hear it everywhere, and Mrs. Grote says I mu

ant. Are you returning home?' I asked.
"'Are you returning home?' I asked.
"'Yes, within a month.'"
We have no space for other extracts. The nature of the book and of the writer must be sufficiently clear from what we have already given. It is a work that may be read without harm, but without making any particular impression or conveying anything especially worth remembering.

'The Reminiscences of an Idler. By Henry Wikoff. New York: Ford, Howard & Hulbert. Advance Sheets.) MODERN THINKERS.

This is a compact and thoughtful book, covering a wide range of topics, all of which, however, have a bearing on that most diversified of all hobbies, Social science. It presents a variety of systems of reform on schools of thought, all bearing on the general coefficient of how to improve the condieral question of how to improve the condi-tion of society, and the whole forming a concise history of the plans proposed during the

cise history of the plans proposed during the century now past.

Of the eight men whose systems of reform are unfolded in this book, Swedenborg, Adam Smith, Thomas Palne, Jeremy Bentham, Charles Fourier, Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, and Ernst Haeckel, none were Christians in that sense of the word which defines a Christian theologically. Judged by the vigorous altroism with which they toiled to win men to a happier life, by putting more of happiness into the life they have, all these men were saints, for they have all lived and labored with an eye single to human advancement in the direction they conceived most needed. Weighed in the standards of catechism and creed, they not only doubted that Christianity could save man, but with one exception they all denied that man had any need to be saved. Perhaps it is an error to class even Swedenbog as an exception. He offered mankind a new Hible, a new Heaven, a new Hell, a new redemption, and assured them that they had never existed in manner and form as the people had conceived. The article entitled Swedenborg in this volume traces the origin historically of the Christian ideas of Heaven, Hell, and holiness to Pagan sources, and seeks to convey the impression that, being absorbed out of Paganism instead of Divinely revealed, they are neither inspired nor true.

Adam Smith, without intending to array

inspired nor true.

Adam Smith, without intending to array himself against theology, founded the school of the Economists, who have steadily been looking to industry, wealth, division of labor, association, commerce, invention, education, employment, eredit, integrity, and character as the sources of human advancement. Thomas Palme is, by the author of this book, connected with the letters of Junius. The argument is more satisfactory in overthrowing the claims of rivals, including especially Sir Philip Francis, Chatham, and Lord Sackville, than in establishing his own claim. Bentham has exercised so great an influence over law reform and legislation, criminal reform, the organization of courts, education, the mails, over theories of morals, and particularly upon the usury question, and his original works are such hard reading, that every lawyer and practical legislator will feel indebted to Prof. Denslow for the summary of and critique upon Bentham's voluminous labors. The article upon Fourier presents the teachings of the pioneer Socialist in a light more attractive than that in which they are usually regarded, and to many will prove the most interesting and novel chapter in the book. Augusta Comte is given the leading place in the group as the foremost social philosopher of the century, and the analysis of his system is readable. Spencer's work is treated as supplementary to that of Augusta Comte, and we doubt it the spirit in which his system is analyzed is as generous as that in which comte and Fourier are treated. Hackel is pronounced the demonstrator of the doctrine of evolution, and his work in this behalf is regarded as closer than that of Darwin, and more conclusive and scientific than that of Spencer.

On the whole the book may be said to teach that Swedenborg hoped to redeem men individually through the spiritualized Bible and Church, and that his method of spiritualizing the Bible and the Church was empirical and fallacious, though temporarily useful; that Bentham hoped to redeem the world through r

THE THEOAT.

From the publishing house of Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia, comes a modest little volume entitled "Sore Throat: Its Nature, Varieties, and Treatment," by Prosser James, M. D. Glancing at its table of contents, we find it to be all and more than its homely, unpretending name implies. The author shows himself aman at home in the field to which he invites the reader, and author shows himself aman at home in the field to which he invites the reader, and proves himself to be a man of large experience and discriminating judgment, a close observer and reliable guide in the treatment of these diseases. It is scomprehensive, but not exhaustive, treaties, grouping together the useful and practical knowledge which has grown out of the contributions of many whose attention has been turned in this direction, making it a book full of information to the student and suggestion to the busy practitioner. Almost every one of the subjects upon which he treats has furnished a topic for more volumanness writers, and by them been expanded into volumes read by them been expanded into volumes read by them been expanded into volumes read by them we to the profession, having first seen the light twenty years since, and having now reached its dourth edition, expanded by the new and larger experience of its author. During those years it has received the kind and friendly criticism of the medical journals of our own country and city, as well as those of Great Britain. It treats of diseases of the mouth, pharynx, larynx, masal passages, and creophagus,—not only such as are the expression of constitutional causes, as diphtheria, syphills, and other exanthemata. A good deal of space is given to the laryngo-scope and its revelations; and hand-colored plates faithfully portray the pathological conditions which it brings into the field of vision. This last edition, with its new matter, meets the demands of the time, and it will be found a valuable addition to any medical library.

MONSIEUR LECOQ.

MONSIEUR LECOQ.

Estes & Lauriat have just issued a translation of "M. Lecoq," by Emile Gaboriau, a novel of a strongly sensational order, but not uninteresting reading. It may seem a singular commentary on public taste, but it is said to be a fact that detective stories have an attraction for many readers above every other class of fiction. M. Gaboriau is a skillful and avantanced writer of nevels of this an attraction for many readers above every other class of fiction. M. Gaboriau is a skillful and experienced writer of nevels of this class. His "Mystery of Orcival," and "File No. 113," have for their detective hero one M. Lecoq, whose dashing boldness, keenness of insight into every detail, however minute, having the slightest bearing on a case in hand, and persistence in following every clew, the author develops with considerable skill. To his last book he has given the name of the French detective who figured so prominently in the others. The foundation of the story is a terrible tragedy in one of the lowest purlieus of Paris. M. Lecoq is a subordinate detective in the police-squad which arrests the perpetrator of the crime. The unraveling of the mystery which surrounds the matter is undertaken by Lecoq, who, in spite of the opposition of rival superiors, finally succeeds. The story of the origin and dovelopment of the causes which led to the final tragedy is told with great skill and eleverness, and covers years of plots and counterplots, showing the inevitable consequences of crime and revenge. We do not indorse the kind or class of sensational novels to which this book belongs. They are, however, skillfully written, and however ingeniously managed destitute of any elements to recommend them to intelligent readers. They are often demoralizing. They deal with the habits, haunts, and doings of criminals, vagabonds, cuthroats, and thieves, and however interesting it may be to see crime unearthed, and all that sort of thing, nevertheless the majority of people prefer to know as little as possible about the classes with whom the police are hired to deal. Of its kind "M. Lecoq" is good enough.

(M. Lecoq. From the French of E. Galeriau Batteria Extent Paris M. Lecoq is a skill and a leavent extent and a lateriat Price for enough.

(M. Lecoq. From the French of E. Gaboriau. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Price 50 cents.)

AMERICAN DECISIONS. The fifteenth volume of the "American Decisions," published by A. L. Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco, has been received, and seems to be more than usually full of good things, judging from a legal standpoint. A few of the more important cases are Jackson v. Ramsay, on the doctrine of relation, p. 242; Seymour v. Delancy, on failure of considera-tion, p. 270; Thaliheimer v. Brinckerhoff, on tion, p. 270; Thallheimer v. Brinckerhoff, on champerty and maintenance, p. 308; and Stuart's heirs v. Coalter, on equity, jurisdiction, etc., p. 731. These are all copiously annotated, and, though notes are no conclusive guide to the value of the opinion, they serve to illustrate. Yet in the above cases, as well as many others not mentioned, it will be found that the case and the notes give succinctly but definitly the law at the present time on the various topics to which they refer. On the whole, the present volume is an excellent specimen of the set, and goes far to prove what we said when the first of the series appeared, that these reports will prove a very valuable addition to a lawyer's library.

THE ENGLISH SPELLING-REFORM

ASSOCIATION.

From the London Athenan London, April 20 .- A. J. Ellis, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma read a paper on "International Spelling Reform." In it he discussed the possibility of framing system which, beyond English, should include all the important languages of the civilized world. Systems hitherto proposed for that object were too complicated for general use; even that of Lepsias, which are lecturer preferred, erred in the multitude of its diacrities. Practically, the basis for a new system was either the Roman or the Cyrillie alfabet. The latter was based upon a perfectly fonetic theory, and was used by a large portion of mankind; but it seemed very doubtful whether it would ever be accepted by Western Europe. We were, therefore, driven to the Roman alfabet as the only practical base. The lecturer then expounded his own suggested alfabet, in which the vowel signs were used for the short Italian vowels, and the long vowels and various modifications of the consonants were indicated by simple diacritical marks, such as a dot or an accent. Mr. Lach-Szyma pointed out the great advantage in learning to read one's own and foreign languages, and concluded by suggesting a congress of spelling reformers for the discussion of questions relative to international reform.

MAGAZINES. lecturer preferred, erred in the multi-

The Dramatic Magazine is a new venture in a field often trodden, but never with any great success, in this country. Kate Field is the only writer of any reputation in the list of contributors to the first number, and, unless it does better in the future, the new periodical will deserve the failure it is pretty sure to meet. There are, however, always some shortcomings in a first number, so that it is hardly fair to criticise it, or to judge of what sort of an adult the babe may become. So far, it appears to need strong, wholesome

The United Service for June is a number of unusual interest. Its contents are: "The Italian Navy"; "Indian Story-Land"; "The Italian Navy"; "Indian Story-Land"; "The Career of Commander W. B. Cushing"; "Cavairy"; "Don Nippon" "Lineal vs. Regimental Promotion"; "Wants of the Navy-Cannon"; "Bits of Army Etymology"; "Naval Uniforms"; "The Duties of Staff-Officers"; "Seacoast Cannon and the Artillery Problem of Harbor-Defense"; and the usual editorial notes, etc. The writers of these articles are men who have evidently given much time and attention to the subjects treated.

The contents of Macmillan's Magazine for

jects treated.

The contents of Macmillan's Magazine for May are: "He that Will Not When He May," by Mrs. Oliphant, chapters XXIII.—XXV.; "Our London Correspondent," by T. Wemyss Reld; "An Escape for Life from a Fijian Cyclone"; "The Book of Dumbarton-shire," by J. Scott Keltie; "Shelley's Life Near Spezzia, His Death and Burials," by H. Buxton Forman; "Dr. Channing, the Abolitionist," by Thomas Hughes, Q. C.; "Cymbeline' in a Hindoo Playhouse," by Harold Littledale; and "The Liberal Majority," by James R. Thursfield.

The Californian for June is at hand. It is

James R. Thursheld.

The Californian for June is at hand. It is a very full and interesting number. The leading articles are entitled: "The Interoceanic Canal and Geographical Congress": "A Practical View of the Indian Problem": "Shoshonee": "Sand." Chapter VI.; "The Hawaiian Islands"; "The Nemesis of Fraud"; "A Summer in the Saddle"; "Notable Autographs." II.; "Shelley and the Revolution"; "A Duel in the Backwoods of Alabama"; "Our Schools"; and "A Visitio the Samoun or Crocodile Caves." De Reseps, Joaquin Miller, H. M. Fiske, and Davidson are among the contributors to this number.

The June Atlantic continues Mr. Howell's

Mifflin & Co., successors to Houghton, Osgood & Co.

The Fortnightly Review for May opens with an anonymous article entitled "The Conservative Collapse: a Letter to an Old Conservative." An article on Ernest Renan, by George Saintsbury, follows; and, as Renan happens to be in fashion at present, the article will attract attention. Other articles are: "Home-Rule in Several Countries," by Sir George Campbell, M. P.; "Ideals of Feminine Usefulness," by Edith Simcox; "An Attempted Philosophy of History," by Leslie Stephen; "The Settled Land Bill," by Lord Wentworth; "A Recent Page of Arabian History," by Wilfrid S. Blunt; "The Revolt of the Counties," by William E. Bear.

The following table of contents of the

Revoit of the Counties," by William E. Bear.

The following table of contents of the Magazine of Art calls for no comment:

"Life, Light, and Melody," by Hubart Herkomer, A. R. A.; "Leaves from a Sketcher's Note-Book," with four 'illustrations; "A Bundle of Rue," being memorials of artists recently deceased,—"George Cruikshank," with sketch of "Oliver Twist Recovering from the Fever"; "On Some Pictorial Elements in English Secular Architecture," ililustrated; "Sculpture at the Paris Exhibition"; "Tone Harmonies," and the Modern Scheme of Color"; "Our Living Artists:
Hubert Herkomer, A. R. A.," with portrait and illustration; "Mirror-Frame"; "The Dudley Gallery"; "Michael Angelo," a sketch, with engraving of "Moses"; "Decorative Art," illustrated; and "Pictures of the Year."

Fraser's Magazine for May, edited by

the Year."

Fraser's Magazine for May, edited by Principal Tulloch, has the following table of contents: "Mary Aneriey: a Yorkshire Tale." Chap. XXXIX.—XLI., by R. D. Blackmore; "In Sutherlandshire: a Sonnet," by W. A. Sim; "The Variations of the Roman Church," by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster: "A Russian Lady's Book," by Miss A. P. Irby; "What Shakspeare Learnt at School" (concluded), by Prof. Thomas S. Baynes; "The Crookit Meg: a Story of the Year One" (continued), by Shirley; "The Atheistic View of Life," by R. H. Hutton; "What is a Bank, and What Does It Deal In "by Prof. Bonamy Price; "Blues and Buffs: a Sketch of a Contested Election," Chap. X.—XIII; "The Grievances of Women," by Mrs. Ollphant; and "The Past Election."

The Nincteenth Century for May opens

Election," Chap. X.—XIII; "The Grievances of Women," by Mrs. Oliphant; and "The Past Election."

The Nineteenth Century for May opens with a poem by Tennyson, which has been published in The Tribung. Other articles are entitled: "Marc-Aurèle," by Ernest Renan; "Atheism and the Rights of Man," by W. H. Mallock: "Modern English Landscape-Painting," by Alfred W. Hunt: "Penal Servitude," by the Rt.-Hon. Lord Norton: "The Ceremonial Use of Flowers: a Sequel," by Miss Agnes Lambert; "The Pound of Flesh," by Moneure D. Conway; "Agnosticism and Women: a Reply," by Miss J. H. Clapperton; "John Donne, by William Minto; "The Pinch of Poverty," by James Payn; "Irish Absenteeism," by Henry L. Jephson; "On the Nursing Crisis at Guy's Hospital"; and "A Conservative View of the Elections," by T. E. Kebbel. Altogether an unusually shong number.

The June number of **Ceritner's Magazine* is an admirable specimen of this most excellent periodical. There is enough variety in the topics discussed to enable every one to find something to his liking. Clarence Cook opens the ball with a copiously-illustrated article on "Spring Hereabouts." Charles de Kay writes on "Success," and Prof. Proctor treats of "Sun-Spots and Financial Panics." Engene Schuyler furnishes the fifth chapter of his "History of Peter the Great." George W. Cable continues the "Grandissimes"; Isaac H. Hall discusses the "Cypriote Inscriptions"; Henry King sums up the results of "A Year of the Excuder has an illustrated article on "William Blake, Painter and Foet"; George M. Grant contributes a second article on the "Political and Social History of the Dominion of Canada," with fllustrations; and Russell Sturgis pleasantly and intelligently discusses "Thackeray as a Draughtsman." The last of the series of "Extracts from the Journal of Henry J. Raymond" treats of the Philadelphia Convention of 1866." Other articles are entitled: "Watching the Cow," "Life in Florence," and "Apple Blossoms"; and there is the usual assortiment of "Topics of the Time," "Home and Society."

. In Lippincott's Magazine for June, Dr. Welr Mitchell's paper, the first of two, on

Welr Mitchell's paper, the first of two, on "The Yellowstone Park," gives a vivid description of that land of marvels. "The Career of a Prairie-Farmer." by Mary Hartwell Catherwood, is one of those pictures of life which enable us to understand the condition and sympathize with the struggles of the pioneers of civilization in the Great West. Dr. Fellx Oswald concludes his series of "Summerland Sketches" with an illustrated chapter on the "Virgin Woods of the Slerra Nevada." The French sculptor Carpeaux is the subject of a paper by Olive Logan. Helen Campbell continues her series of "Studies in the Slums." De Lancey Nicoll has a paper on "Lawn-Tennis," giving a full description of the game. "Social Aspects of the Forties" is a well-written paper, anggestive of the progress we have made during the last four decades; and "German Boys and Men," by Marriott Pyne, gives a good notice of the social foundations of the greatest military empire of modern times. The poetry of the number descrees especial mention. "Old St. David's at Radner," by Longfellow, is in his happiest manner and striking in imagery. Pauf Hayne has a fine sonnet entitled "Spiritual Humination," and Mrs. Caroline A. Mason one called "An Open Secret." There are several good short stories, while the "Gossip" contains some anecdotes about Carlyle, and other readable matter. This issue closes the twenty-fifth volume.

Harper's Magazine for June is, probably, the most beaufiful number ever issued of that periodical. The opening article—a description, by Mrs. John Lillie, of "A Devonshire Mooriand Village"—is illustrated with nineteen remarkable pictures by Abbey, William H. Gibson countributes a paper on "Spring-Time," which he illustrates with sixteen drawings. Mr. Rideling's paper, "The Working-Women in New York," is finely illustrated by Jessie Curtis, Reinhart, and Rogers. A paper, the second in the series of "Old Dutch Masters," is devoted to Albert Cupp, with a portrait of the painter and two engravings from his pictures. J. Eglinton Montgomery cont

"The Gallant Garroter," which is illustrated by A. B. Frost.

In the Popular Science Monthly for June, under the title of "The Classics that Educate Us," Mr. Shipman shows up the apparent futility of the latest protext for holding on to Latin and Greek. The series of papers by Dr. Charles Richet on, "Hysteria and Demonism" is continued. Prof. de Quatrefages has an able paper oh "The Crossing of Human Races." The progress of geographical science for the last two years is presented by Chief Justice Daly; and his paper is followed by an elaborate article on "Dress in Relation to Health," by Dr. B. W. Richardson. "Studies in Experimental Geology," by Stanislas Meuniem is an illustrated article showing by a periment how the changes of physical good by are brought about. A paper of interest is the "Views of Primitive Marriage," by the Rev. Lorimer Fison, a missionary to the Feejee Islands. Prof. Tyndail's paper on "Goethe's Theory of Colors" is given, from which we get some new light on the intellectual character of the great German thinker. Maurice Mauris contributes a paper "About Carpenters," and Prof. W. D. Miller has

w. Slater; and there is a paper on "Artincial Diamonds," explanatory of the recent
experiments upon that subject, which have
been equally exciting to the dealers who
trade in diamonds and the ladles who wear
them. Prof. Newcomb gives a brief but interesting sketch of the celebrated astronomer, Prof. Otto Wilhelm Struve, of Russia,
who lately visited this country. The editor
discusses "Sociology and Theology at Yale
College," and the "Misuse of the SciencePrimers" that have lately come so much
into vogue.

LITERARY NOTES.

Ignatius Köhler, Philadelphia, will publish in the fall a new life of Schiller. Admiral Preble's "History of the Flags of the United States of America" will soon be

Mr. Browning will bring out before leng a companion volume of the "Dramatic Idyls" he published last summer.

Mr. John Bartlett has sent to the press an index to Shakspeare which will do a concord-ance's work at a saving of space and time.

Dr. Littledale's "Plain Reasons Against Entering the Church of Rome" has reached its twentieth thousand in three months.

President Anderson, of Rochester University, is said to be the "Rev. Enos Martin," of Judge Tourgee's story, "The Fool's Errand." Mr. Tennyson has, at the request of the Glasgow University Club, allowed himself to be nominated for the Lord Rectorship of the University.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has prepared for immediate publication a history of the Young Ireland movement between 1841 and 1849, in which he played a leading part. Miss Thackeray is preparing for the "For-eign Classics for English Readers," edited by Mrs. Oliphant, a volume on "Mme. De Sévigné" and "Mme. de Staël."

M. Zola and his pupils have just published jointly a volume of novelets entitled "Les Soirées de Médan." Médan is the name of the village near Paris where M. Zola has a country house.

Country house.

Gladstone found time, during the exel ment of the last election, to translate Triady's hymn, "Rock of Ages," into Lat A copy of the translation was sent to Gen. G. Wilson, of New York.

G. Wison, of New York.

The English version of the narrative which Prof. Nordenskjöld has in hand, of "Tha Voyage of the Vega," will be published in London by Macmillan & Co. at as early a date as circumstances will permit.

Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and "Evangeline" have been translated into Bohemian, and a second edition of the Bohemian rendering of Shakspeare's "Othello" and "The Merchant of Venice" has been called for.

The Department of Actioniting of the The Department of Agriculture of the State of Kansas offer to supply those seeking information in regard to that State with a copy of the last Biennial Report, a volume of 450 pages, on receipt of 20 cents to pay the postage. The work is said to be very complete and exhaustive.

J. W. Bouton will shortly publish "Free-masonry Older than Obelisks, Pyramids, and Mounds, According to Explorations of Belzonl, Commander Gorringe, etc.," by John A. Weisse, M. D., author of "Origin, Progress, and Destiny of the English Language and Literature."

Gustave Flaubert, a French author whose writings were uninspired by genius, were hurtful rather than helpful, and possessed no merit beyond a certain commonplace nicety of finish and an agreeable trick of style, has just died. A criminal prosecution helped nim sell his most famous book, "Madame Bovary."

The posthumous works of Frederick the Great—that edition in fifteen octavos which was published at Berlin in French soon after Frederick died, a complete set except for one volume which was missing—were sold at Clinton Hail, New York, last Wednesday evening for one cent a volume. There is no royal road.

Estes & Lauriat will publish "Outlines of the History of France" from the earliest times to the outbreak of the Revolution. It is an abridgment of Guizot's "Popular History of France," and will contain maps, a chrono-logical index, historical and genenicated tables, and portraits. The work of abridging Guizot has been done by Gustave Masson.

Guizot has been done by Gustave Masson

Brockhaus, of Leipzig, is printing an inthology called "Modern American Lyris," edited by Karl Knortz, of Johnstown, Pa. It will be an octavo of about 600 pages, and will contain the best lyrics written in America within the last thirty years. The book is intended for the educated classes of Germany, who all read English, and it will be followed by a critical history of American liferature, written in German, by the same hand.

Mr. Thoroid Rogers, M. P., is printing for the delegates of the Oxford University Press a volume of extracts from the great Lincoln College manuscript, "Gascoigne's Liber Veritatum," These extracts will (the Acudenny says) put in a perfectly new light the condition of England in Church and State during the darkest period of English history, the first half of the fifteenth century, and especially for the few years immediately preceding the Civil War of the Succession.

"E.-D. Gerard," now announced as the au-

the Civil War of the Succession.

"E.-D. Gerard," now announced as the author of the novel "Reata," which has been running through Blackwood for the last twelve months, stands, we believe (says the Athenacum), for the names of two ladies who have a hereditary connection with literature. They are descendants of Prof. Gerard, of Aberdeen, whose work on "Taste" was held in great repute in the last century, until superseded by that of the elder Alison, who was the great-grandfather of these ladies. It is interesting to notice the good literary strain of the Alisons and Gregories manifesting itself in a first novel. The elder of the co-authors is, we believe, married to Col. Von Laszouski, commanding a retiment of Uhlans in the Austrian service.

SEA SICKNESS. By George M. Beard, M. D. New York: E. B. Treat & Co. Price 50 cents. THE OTSTER, CLAM, AND OTHER COMMON MOLLUSKS, By Alpheus Hyatt. Boston: Ginn & Heath.

THE MORNING LIGHT: For Sunday-School By S. W. Straub. Chicago: Most & Sons' Mus Stern & Co.

ARTISTIC EMBROIDERY: Containing Practications in the Ornamental Branche Needlework. By Elia Rodman Church. York: Adams & Bisbop.

THE ART OF TO-DAY.

There is as much difference between painting for painting's sake and the use of brush and colors to express some idea as there is between constructing verses for the perfection of the rhythm and writing poetry in order to convey in the noblest manner some sentiment worth the utterance. It is from the marked absence of any expression of ideas in most modern works of art that our picture exhibitions are such barren and desolate wastes of colored canvases. With all the monotony of subject found in a collection of old masters, with the endless succession of body families, and saints, and martyrs, there is enough earnestness of purpose and sincerity of expression to give to these wormout stories a kind of human interest which rarely fiags, even though the eye be wearled by the repetition of compositions on the same theme. In the present stage of art there is a reaction against the idealism of the past, and the demand is for execution; for a degree of technical skill which few of the old masters attained, and which for the last two centuries has never been equaled. The natural result of this reaction is a poverty of ideas in painting; not that there are fewer subjects at the command of the artist than in the days when the Bible was his sole inspiration, but because he is preoccupied with the use of his material, and finds that after he has gained satisfactory skiil both the demands of the public and his own acquired taste prevent him from painting what is reality in his heart. The seademic training of the present day contrasted with that of the studio system of two or three centuries.

ART NOTES.
mang the drawings at the exhibition of
Institute of Water-Color Painters, which
been opened this week, is one by the
man Crown Princess representing an
lan peasant boy. It is inscribed "Roma,

autiful head of Venus, discover th the friezes of Pergamos, now in Berlin, a nose. Casts of the head have been de and the nose is to be restored. The ad is said to equal in beauty that of the

most beautiful statuetta in bronze has cently discovered in Pompeli. It rep-a faun tapping a skin full of wine, n not altogether cleansed from the in-ton of ages, it is an object of great ad-h, says the Piccolo, to all who see it. ne artists of New Orleans have lately ned what is designed to be a permanent inization, known as the Southern Art on, its object being to advance sethetic se, promote art education, and enable all thern artists to have a permanent gallery whibition in that city.

srs. Sampson, Low & Co., of London, tnee a new work called "The Great ric Galleries of England," edited by Ronald Gower. It will be published in all parts and illustrated by permanent graphs. The size will be imperial of and three illustrations will be given

Parisian Court has lately instructed a or, Marietti by name, that he cannot i payment for a portriat-bust of a sitter likeness he has failed to catch. The however, evidently believing that auded labor is deserving of some compengranted the unsuccessful sculptor a time in which to attempt to so alter st that the likeness could not be disputhe sitter or his friends.

A correspondent writing from Venice to the Athenaum on the 18th ult. says: "As in instance of the care taken of the west front of St. Mark's, I may state that yesterlay three men were for three hours engaged nemoving a lamp-iron near the northern extremity of the façade. The iron was so irmly imbedded in the masonry that in wrenching it out one of the ancient marble slabs was displaced and damaged; it now tands behind a column. This fact is interseting as showing the solidity of the interior wall and the absence of any necessity for its astoration. The operation was performed without any official being present."

The New York Evening Post says that a

without any official being present."

The New York Evening Post says that a stone from the tomb of Napoleon the First, at St. Helena, intended for the Washington Monument, is to be presented to the Washington Monument Society, with the appropriate documents. It was only recently found, after it had been lost sight of for nineteen years. When our naval vessels were ordered home from foreign waters at the opening of the Civil War in 1881, the manifewar Mystic, in sailing from the East Indies, stopped at St. Helena, and some one proposed bringing home a stone for the Washington Monument from Napoleon's comb; this was done. The stone was landed at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and then forgoties, and it was found stowed away at the Washington Navy-Yard, and is reported by Commodore Febiger to be in good condition.

SCIENCE.

A NEW TELEGRAPHIC MEDIUM. The London Daily News states that the English have to thank the hellograph for an important message received from Gen. Stewart, and announcing the result of an attack on their troops, in which the enemy seems to have suffered severaly. The message is have suffered severely. The message is dated Camp Ghuzni, April 22, and was re-ceived at the India Office the following day. very probable that the news could not been brought so speedily by electric graph. The heliograph does not require legraph. The heliograph does not require e route to be kept open. The line of commication cannot be cut, for the simple rean that the signaling takes place over the ads of the enemy, and the stations reired are but few and far between. A tench mirror, and this is the diameter of the dinary field heliograph, is capable of reting the sun's rays in the form of a bright of, or fiare, to a distance of fifty miles, the real at this interval being recognizable thou the aid of a glass. That is to say, to trained sappers, each provided without the aid of a glass. That is to say, two trained sappers, each provided with a mirror, can readily speak to one another, supposing the sun is shining, with an interval of fifty miles between them, provided their stations are sufficiently high and no rising ground intervenes to stop the rays. The adjustment of the military heliograph is a very simple matter. An army leaves its base where a heliograph station is located, and after traveling some miles desires to communicate with the stay-at-homes. A hill in the locality is chosen, and a sapper ascends with his heliograph, which is simply a stand bearing a mirror swung like the ordinary toilet looking-glass, except that besides swinging horizontally it is also pivoted so as to move vertically as well. Behind the mirror, in the very centre, a little of the quick-silver has been removed, so that the sapper ean go behind his instrument and look through a tiny hole in it towords the station he desires to signal. Having sighted the station by adjusting the mirror, he next proceeds to set up in front of the heliograph a rod, and upon this rod is a movable stud. This stud is manipulated like the foresight of a rifle, and the sapper again, standing behind his instrument, directs the adjustment of his stud until the hole in the mirror, the stud, and the distant station are in line. The heliograph is then ready to work, and, in order to flash signals so that they may be seen at a distance, the sapper has only to take care that his mirror reflects the sunshine on the stud just in front of him.—Nature.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES. On the 16th inst. the International Congress of Meteorology will meet at Vienna.

The honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred by the University of Glasgow on Mr. Edward John Routh, M. A., F. R. S., and Dr. Michael Foster, F. R. S.

Dr. Michael Foster, F. R. S.

The French papers chronicle the death, at the age of 82, of Dr. Beisdoval, a distinguished horticulturist, and author of a valuable work on the insects which affect

garden-plants.

The Russian Geographical Society will receive from the Government a subsidy of 14,000 rubles yearly to found and maintain meteorological stations at the mouth of the Lena and on the island of New Siberia.

M. Bischoffsheim, the well-known Paris banker, a native of Amsterdam, is to be naturalized, without being subjected to the usual formalities, as a compliment for his munificence towards scientific and other objects.

munificence towards scientific and other objects.

The Portuguese NaturalistiAnchietta has recently sent from Africa 2,000 specimens of birds and 1,000 reptiles, fishes, insects, and other animals, besides numerous specimens of plants and rare minerals, intended for the Polytechnic Museum of Lisbon.

The Japan Gasette states that the line of railway which has been in coutemplation for some time past between Tokio and Mayebashi will soon be commenced. The surveys are completed, and it is said that the line will traverse a rich district, and is expected to prove a great benefit to the country.

From the report of the New York Central Park Menagerie we learn that that establishment has now 428 mammals, representing 56 genera and 28 species; 733 birds, of 102 genera, 134 species; 30 reptiles, of 8 genera and 10 species; or 1,206 animals in all. The additions in 1879 numbered 66.

Recent official experts show that the adulteration of food and drugs has largely decreased in Great Britain under the operation of the legislation against it. In 1856, when the "Eaheet" commission made a report of its linquiries on the subject, more than half the samples analyzed were found to be adulterated.

A find of Roman coins has inst been made.

A find of Roman coins has just been made by some boys at Tilton, a few miles from Bristol. While removing a primrose root from a bank they uncarthed a large urn, which was found to contain thousands of coins of the Emperors Domitian and Constantine, many of them in excellent preserva-

elent shock thirty seconds later, but no ord is given of its duration. The index the stenograph showed that the second ock was from N. N. W. to S. S. E., and the ce of the shock was registered at 79 de-

Prof. Bayley Balfour returned last week from Socotra (says Nuture), having obtained dried specimens of 500 species of flowering plants, and four cases of living specimens, besides a large plant of the Dracema, which yields the dragon's blood of Socotra, and which, till recently, was quite unknown to sedence.

which, till recently, was quite unknown science.

A contemporary gives the following method of illustrating the indestructibility of matter: Two sealed giass tubes of equal weight, one of them containing oxygen and a little powdered charcoal, are prepared. The charcoal may be caused to burn away completely by heating it by means of a small flame. On placing the two tubes on a balance it will be seen that there has been no variation in weight.

Careful investigation into the cause of the fire which broke out on the steamship Mosel revealed the fact that it originated spontaneously in silk goods which constituted a part of her cargo. Chemical examination showed that for every part of silk fibre "0.75 part of oxide of iron and 2.50 parts of coloring matter—consisting of fatty oils, organic and earthy matters—had been used to give weight and body to the silk."

The Municipal Council of Paris have vis-

have met the Municipal Council.

The long-expected map of Palestine, drawn in twenty-six sheets, on a scale of one inch to the mile, after the surveys of Lieuts. Conder and Kitchener, R. E., is now reported as complete and ready for publication. The survey of the country was accomplished between January, 1872, and September, 1877, since which time the maps have been laid down, the memoirs written, the observatious calculated, the hills drawn, and the sheets lithographed. The whole of the work, except the coloring, was executed by officers and men of the Royal Engineers.

The deaths have been recently announced.

and men of the Royal Engineers.

The deaths have been recently announced of two of the most prominent entomologists of Continental Europe. Ernest August Helmuth von Kiesenwetter was a member of the Saxon Privy Council, an accomplished and conscientious worker in the science, a considerable traveler, and a close observer. He was chiefly a coleoptarist, but attended more or less to all orders of insects, while limiting his studies chiefly to those of Europe. S. C. Snellen van Vallenhoven, of Holland, was best known by his works on the insects of Holland, and his "Entomological Fauna of the East Indies." He also produced a work, which is still incomplete, on the "Ichneumonidæ of Northwestern Europe." All of his works were illustrated by beautiful and faithful drawings from his own pencil.

words is constantly taking place. The recogwords is constantly taking place. The recognized spelling of words is very different now from what it was several hundred years ago. Fifty years ago, Dr. Noah Webster, who was a great student of filology, proposed several changes in the orthografy of certain classes of words, on the ground of etymology and analogy. Among these the following were the principal.

like; not doubling the final consonant of dissyllabic and trisyllabic verbs accented on the penult, when a suffix begining with a vowel is aded, as traveler, worshiping, riveted, counselor, and many other words of like form; changing c to s in such words as defense, license, etc.; changing s to z in certain words from the Greek izein, as civilize, recognize, and others; changing final he to en in such words as center, meter, etc.; droping u from mold, molder, molt, etc.

These changes hav been fully adopted by very many pepie in the United States, especially in the West; and the tendency is toward the adoption of all his recomendations.

Som recomendations made by him, as droping e from the digraf fawhen. It has the short sound of e, as in hed, wellh, mesure, hav scarcely been adopted at all. Others, such as droping the silent final e in such chemical words as chlorid, todid, oxid, fibrin, gelatin, nicotin, etc., hav been fully adopted but by few, and only partially adopted by all, authors, chemists, farmaceutists, etc. The difficulty with such words is that many people mispronounce them, giving the rin the last syllable its long sound, or even somtimes the sound of long e, insted of the short sound of I as herd in the word tin. Only a few words of that class, as tannin, ousein, fibrin, and a few others, ar always speld without the final e.

The main advantages to be derived from droping the silent final e in all such words ar that it wuld compel a corect pronunciation, and it wuld prevent us from having two or more different forms of termination to mean the same thing.

NOTES ON ITS MODERN HISTORY.

Som time in 1878, in order to test the matter of reform in spelling, a comitee of the

ret to the old-establisht customs in preference.

What is needed is, that strict rules be drawn, after careful study, according to etymological principles, and by an authoritativ body of persons selected for that purpose. Uhanges must be easy, not too radical, nor too many at once, and shuld be within the comprehension of every one. The methods proposed must be natural, and not require a constant mental strain, even after hours of careful sudy.

With a desire to investigate the subject, the Arkansas Valley Edit hial Association last fall appointed a comittee on "speling reform." That comittee has carefully considered the subject and presented a report. The report is quite ful, and contains ful lists of words falling under each rule, so that the difficulties arising from the adoption of any rule may be seen.

Som of the main fetures of that report,

and body to the silk."

The Municipal Council of Paris have visited the Peninsula of Gennevilliers, to ascertain the results of irrigation with the discharge from the sewers. These have been found splendid, and the agricultural population of the district is very well satisfied with them. Other lands are to be found for utilizing the remaining part of the sewage of Paris. The city engineers proposed to irrigate land in the vicinity of the forest of St. Germain, but the inhabitants have sent politions against the project, and deputations have met the Municipal Council.

The lorgeogreeted menor Palestine drawn

Droping the u from the termination our in such words as favor, color, honor, and the like; not doubling the final consonant of dis-syllabic and trisyllabic verbs accented on the

Notes on its modern history.

Som-time in 1878, in order to test the matter of reform in speling, a comitive of the American Filological Association recomended, and som two or three educational and other jurnals of the East tried it, on a dozen words. These consisted of the, thru, gard, catalog, ar, giv, liv, hav, definit, infinit, witht, fonetic.

These took so well that soon it might be said a mania sprung up for reform in speling; and soon there were sets of rules prepared at half a dozen different sorces, as the American Filological Society; Speling Reform Association, etc. These all attracted som attention; but the climax was reached when The Chicago Tribung announced a set of six rules to go into effect in that office Sept 1, 1879. Three weeks later the New York Home Journal adopted The Tribung rules, even more fully than The Tribung rules, even more fully than The Tribung rules at to be seen in rules 1, 4, 11, 16, and 18, belo.

These different sets of rules were somwhat discordant, were imperfect and faulty in themselves, and not always founded on principles of etymology; but they had the effect of leading to a rupture of the oldestablish methods of speling, until every one, aiming to outvie the others in "reform," was vidid speling as he might, if not as he pleased.

This was discuraging, and led many to revert to the old-establish customs in preference.

What is needed is, that strict rules be

omiting the lists of words, ar here presented. The report itself wuld fil som four or five colums of this paper:

ARRIGED BEPORT OF CONTIFE.

1. Leve out stlent A from words in which the digraf EA has the short sound of x, thus: hed, pled, welth, fether, etc.

4 (b) Omit stlent final E, when the preceding vowel is short, except when immediately preceded by c or G, thus: Fertil, calcin, ar, definit, opposit, hav, liv, etc. (d) Omit stlent final E and one consonant when the final consonant is doubled, and spell thus: Giraf, gazel, program, duet, roset, epaulet, etc. (e) Drop final stlent Ux when the preceding vowel is short, as catalog, dialog, tung, burlesq, picturesq, etc. (f) Change final RE to ER, except when immediately preceded by c, as saber, miver, theater, salipeter, etc.

5. Omit (a) e from flem, diafram, paradim, etc. (e) URH after 0, thus: Bo't, bro't, tho't, tho', boro, thoro, turlo, etc.

6. Omit silent H from rapsody, rinoceros, burg, gost, sumae, sandarse, etc.

9. Drop stlent N from colum, solem, etc. 10. Omit stlent of from jurnal, peple, lepard, etc.

11. (e) Change en to F, as in fantasm, fonetic, alfabet, fotograf, difthong; (e) to P as in naptha, diptheria, etc.

12. Drop stlent S from fle, fland, etc.

13. Omit r (a) from risband, depo, etc. (b) in words like cach, feeh, dispach, etc.

14. Drop stlent U from bild, gard, gage, condit, hant, lanch, mold, politice, etc.

16. Drop one final consonant when doubled, and thus spel ad, od, eg, set, staf but, sherif, shal, spel, wil, dol, skul, caroas, dowlas, embaras, etc. Except off, all, ball, fall, boll, roll, etc.

17. Use the termination IZE when derived from the Greek IZEIN, as advertize, criticize, enfranchize, etc., and use in words derived from the Greek IZEIN, as advertize, eriticize, enfranchize, etc., and use in words derived from the Greek IZEIN, as advertize, criticize, enfranchize, etc., and use in words derived from the Greek IZEIN, as advertize, criticize, enfranchize, etc., and use in words derived from the Greek IZEIN, as adverti

Is there anything terrible about the orthografy of the abov solum? VERBAL CRITICISM.

Adverbs Placed Between Verbs and Prepositions—A Hit Back at Bad Punctuation.

Atlantic Monthly.

This note comes to me from the "home of culture":

Holland, was best known by his works on the insects of Holland, and his "Entomological Fauma of the East Indies." He also produced a work, which is still incomplete, on the "Ichneumonides of Northwester, on the Ichneumonides of Northwester, on the Ichneumonia of the South American program by ascending to the summit of Mount Chlimborazo. Dr. Nachtigal stated at a recent meeting of the Berlin Geographical Society that a Frenchman, Jules Remy, professed to have accomplished the feat in 1856, but it is very doubtful if heavetually ild. He gave the hight as 7,328 metres, whereas it is 1,000 m. less. Humbold to observed the hight as 1,328 metres, whereas it is 1,000 m. less. Humbold to observed the hight grant of 1,528 m., and the other 4,329 m., and Reiss, as the result of three measurements, found the other 4,329 m., Humbold it in 1802 at tempted if from the south side, while Humbold in 1802 at tempted if from the south side, while Humbold in 1802 at tempted if from the south side, while Humbold in 1802 at tempted if from the south side, while Humbold in 1802 at the hight of 5,520 m.

THE SPECLING REFORM.

Orthografic Changes under Consideration of the Kannass Press.

Report Prepared by Prot. B. B. small.

This note comes to me from the high arrying you would not place advertise in the infinity. Britannia of the carrying of the sample and the chart in the state personal point in the fright point and the chart in the state personal point in the fright point in the fright point in the fright poi

will, because the adverb is in her line, where as only those minor matters are in mine. Mark these prophetic words: though tirls young lady's grammar be as the drifted snow for purity, she will never, never, never learn to punctuate while she lives: this is her demon, the advert is mine. I thank her, honestly and kindly, for her lesson, but I know thoroughly well that I shall never be able to get it into my head. Mind, I do not say I shall not be able to make it stay there: I say and mean that I am not capable of getting it into my head. There are subtleties which I cannot master at all,—they confuse me, they mean absolutely nothing to me,—and this adverb plague is one of them.

We all have our limitations in the matter of grammar, I suppose. I have never seen a book which had no grammatical defects in it. This leads me to believe that all beople have my infirmity, and are afflicted with an inborn inability to feel or mind certain sorts of grammatical particularities. There are people who were not born to spell; these can never be taught to spell correctly. The enviable ones among them are those who do not take the trouble to care whether they spell well or not,—though in truth these latter are absurdly scarce. I have been a correct speller, always; but it is a low accomplishment, and not a thing to be vain of. Whyshould one take pride in spelling a word rightly when he knows he is spelling it wrongly? Though is the right way to spell "though," but it is not the right way to spell "though," but it is not the right way to spell it. Do I make myself understood?

The fact is, as the poet has said, we are all fools. The difference is simply in the degree. The mercury in some of the fool-thermometers stands at ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and so on; in some it gets up to seventy-five; in some it soars to ninety-nine. I never examine mine,—take no interest in it.

Now as to "rose up." That strikes me as quite a good form; I will use it some more,—that is, when I speak of a person, and wish to signify the full uprigh

he way.

THE POET AND HIS SONGS.

Henry W. Longfelloie in the June Atlantic. As the birds come in the spring. We know not from where; As the stars come at evening From depths of the air;

As the rain comes from the cloud, And the brook from the ground; As suddenly, low or loud, Out of silence a sound; As the grape comes to the vine, The fruit to the tree; As the wind comes to the pine, And the tide to the sea;

As come the white sails of ships O'er the ocean's verge; As comes the smile to the lips, The foam to the surge;

So come to the Poet his songs,

All hitherward blown

From the misty land, that belongs
To the vast Unknown. His, and not his, are the lays
He sings;—and their fame
Is his, and not his;—and the praise
And the pride of a name.

For voices pursue him by day,
And haunt him by night,
And he listens, and needs must ober
When the Angel says: "Write!" Chinese Charity.

Chinese Charity.

New York Time.

The latest mails from China brings intelligence that the Chinese in Hong Kong have subscribed liberally for the sufferers from the Irish famine. They decided at a public meeting that a large amount of money should be promptly forwarded to the Mayor of Cork for distribution Takong the distressed in that country. This sounds very much as if the Celestials at home were, after the Scriptural injunction, heaping coals of fire on the heads of those who have certainly been, and are still, their enemies. The Chinese have done for the Irish what the Irish would not be very likely to do for them. The Irish in this

country hate the Chinese most bitterly, and have lost no opportunity to harm them. Now, the Chinese, instead of remembering and resenting their wrongs, have literally returned good for evil, and have set an example that both Europeans and Americans might follow with credit to themselves. Within a few years there have been direful famines in Ireland is insignificant; but not one of the Western nations has made any effort to succor the starving land. There have been individual contributions, but such a thing as a Chinese relief fund has never been known. We have reason to be amazed and mortified that the far Eastern people, whom many of us have regarded as an inferior and despicable race, should be more symonthetic with and charitable to, the inhabitants of a very distant Island than the most enlightened of us have ever been to them. The Irish onght, if they have any sensibility, to feel deeply ashamed of the high moral revenge which those who have had abundant cause to be their enemies, and yet are not, have so magnanimously taken upon them. The Irish call themselves Christians; the Chinese are pagans; but in this case at least the pagans seem to have, in respect to practical virtue, a conspieuous advantage over their Christian foes.

THE VOICE OF THE VOTER.

THE VOICE OF THE VOTER "The Gentleman from Jackson."

For I have secoped the whole of Illinois.

"I've lived for many years, I own, by plunder, And to my leader I must closely clang, For I should shortly starve if shoved from

under The friendly shelter of the Whisky Ring. Should Blaine or Washburne win I'd not feel funny
To be both out of business and of money.

"I've bullied, beliewed, threatened, and appealed,
And I am weary almost to distraction.
I've hushed the little pigs that squirmed and squared;
I've held in ealm control each warring faction;
My stock is 'booming' higher than a rocket—
ALL ILLINOIS is in MY breeches pocket.

"I'm going back to Jackson row to rest;
I've shown that I am smart as well as witty;
Let proud Chicago how and beat her breast—
It's little that I care for that d—d city.
I've steered MY craft in triumph through al I've steered MY craft in tribus.

I've worked my wires well and 'wooled' the Grangers.

"Let great Cook County's glorious delegation Creep calmly homeward to their little holes. I'll contract next to gobble up the Nation, And bottle Blaine and Washburne,—d—n their Pill up, my friends, with 'Springfield forty-rod,'
And hurry home in thankfulness to God."

EUGENE J. HALL.

The "Spontaneous Demand," To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, May 21.—When the third-term adve

Chicago, May 31.—When the third-term advocates first opened the campaign, the dear people were informed in a very patronizing way that U. S. Grant might be induced to accept the Presidency should the conduct of the "Brigadiers" make it appear to be his duty to place himself at the head of the Government again. He was spoken of as one who would take his seat if elected as a "strong man," "silent man," etc. But they failed to speak of him as the Chief Magistrate of a great Nation who "accepted with regret" the resignations of Cabinet officers who by their venality and corruption covered themselves and his Administration with insting disgrace. It seems about time to tear the mask from the face of those parasites who have, until lately, been proclaiming that Gen. Grant did not desire the office, and would not accept it, "except as the outgrowth of a spontaneous expression of demand upon him on the part of the beople." Let us brush aside this fustian and meet the issue fairly, as it has already been demonstrated that the great bulk of Republicans are opposed to Gen. Grant on several grounds, "third term" being one, but notably on account of his wretched fallure as a Chief Magistrate during his second term. During this term rascals flourished with unhealthy growth in the very shadow of the White Housegwhile honest Cabinet officers were forced out of his Cabinet (not with regret, either) for simply trying to protect the Departments of the Government for which they were responsible from the rapacity of stock jobbers and public rebbers who had already too long scandalized the Administration by their dishonest and personal schemes for plunder.

JERIO SMITH.

They Will Not Have Grant in Indiana.

The Missouri Delegation Not a Unit for Grant. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Grant.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

ALBANY, Gentry Co., Mo., May 20.—When I wrote The Tribune on the 20th of March I said that Northwestern Missouri was for Blaine, and I again repeat it to-day. At Sedalia the delegates from the Ninth District made a gallant fight for Blaine, but were ridden over roughshod by the Old Whisky Bing and every old thief of a revenue officer, and all the political Grant buzzards of his two administrations. Offers of money were freely made by Mr. Beach, the Secretary of the State Central Committee, to secure a majority of Grant delegates from the Ninth District, but all of no avail. He could not buy the men of the Ninth District, and finally another scheme was concorded and carried out-viz.: the forging of gradentials to represent De Kalb County, which had held no Convention and sont no delegates, which changed the result somewhat, but the delegation is not solid for the machine candidate. One delegate, it least, and probably two, will vote against Grant every time, and if the Republican party wants to go to pieces on the "Gouple-quick" than let it cuforce the so-called unit rule. And if Grant should unfortunately be nominated at Chicago it will merease the aiready beastly Democratic majority from 60,000 to 80,000. Why should we hustruct when we can do nothing to elect? Are the Southern States to force a nomination on the grant Republican States of lowa, Kansas, Minnesots, Wisconsin, Michigan.

An Original Republican Enters His Protest Against Third-Termism.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Emporita, Kas., May 20.—In 1856 I represented the Capitation New Jersey as a delegate to the first United States Convention that was ever held by the Republican party. In that Convention I had the honor of advocating for the second place on the Republican ticket, William L. Dayton. With Fremont and Dayton as our standard-bearers, and with the righteous motto, "Opposition to Those Twin Relies of Barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery," inscribed thereon, the Republican party sprang into existence. From that time to the present I have advocated the election of every President elected by that party. Thave given freely of my time and means to secure the success of Republican principles. I have held various offices of honor within its organiza tion. So much by way of preface. I am now reluctantly compelled, in the event of the nomination of a man that I have twice assisted to reach the Presidential chair, to sever for the time beling my connection with my party, if devarious offices of honor within its organiza tion. So much by way of preface. I am now reluctanity compelled, in the event of the nomination of a man that I have twice assisted to reach the Prosidential chair, to sever for the time being my connection with my party, if declining to vote for U.S. Granit is severing it, firmly believing that the safety of our republican institutions depends upon an honest adhesion to the examples set by washington, Jofferson, and the other founders of our system of government. I do not believe that the exigency has arisen or can arise that should make us depart therefrom. I believe that our county is not so berefit of good and brave men who will, if elected to the chair of washington, be deterred from taking their seats therein by the covert threats or open bravado of Southern traitors or Northern copperheads. I believe that James G. Blaine, the "Plumed Knight" of Maine, to whom at this moment more than to any other man the Republican party is indebted for its proud preëminence, if elected to that high office will take his seat and disperse or disarm all traitorous opposition, if any should be offered, as easily as he waved from his path in debate those chosen champions of the Southern Bemorracy Proctor Knott and Bon Hill. I believe what all but the willfully bind must see, that Gen. Grant is not the choice of the Republican party, and that his present attitude is greatly lowering him in the affections of the people. We do not like to see a man, no matter what he has done, appear by his actions to think that we are bound to be constantly providing for; that no other man must dare to aspire to positions without asking him, by your leave. "Stam and the will be a substantial that he is injuring his mother of the control of the contr

The Machine in Stephenson-The Poo-

The Machine in Stephenson—The People for Blaine and Washburne, and Opposed to Third-Termery.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Freeport, Ill., May 20.—Considerable anxiety is manifest among our citizens to learn the result of the deliberations of our State Convention, and their relation as bearing on the contest in Chicago two weeks hence. While Stephenson County sent a delegation to Springdeld instructed to use their efforts to further Gen. Grant's candidacy, it does not signify that the Republicans of this county are adherents of the third-term movement. The County Convention was

ion, and their relation as bearing on the contest disponest and pursual absolutes for pithods.

They WII Not Have Grant in Isaliana. To the Estime of the Cologo Frebras.

All anor, Ind. May R.—Let me say to you as a state of the Cologo Frebras.

Lanor, Ind. May R.—Let me say to you as a state of the Cologo Frebras.

They will not estimate the cologo Frebras.

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Lanor, Ind. May R.—Let me say to you as a total cologo frebras.

Lanor, Ind. May R.—Let me say to you as a total cologo frebrash the cologo fr the Camina of the Carant."

But very little work was done in behalf of Blaine and Washburne prior to the selection of delegates to the County Convention; however, at the primaries, the people openly asked for Blaine and Washburne delegate tickets. The Grant men had possession of the county organization, every Republican paper in this continuous continuous properties of the county with "supplements," and for months preceding the Convention, the active workers in the cause had put forth strenuous efforts to carry things without a show of opposition, but the fates otherwise decreed. The people meanwhile kept their counses, and on the eve of the context rose up (but unhappily without concentrated action) and of "the man on horseback," and horsidely obe country that there was opposition in Stephenson Country to Gen. Grant's nomination. This is but an isolated instance of the opposition throughout the country to Grant's candidacy. He is obviously not the choice of the great mass of Republican voters who are not professional politicians. With the thinking men of the party the doparture from the precedent set by Washington the only impediment to the elevation again of Gen. Grant to the Presidential office, but the manifest unfitness of the man for the position. as has been satisfaciorily demonstrated by eight years' trial. The people regard the return of Gen. Grant to the Chief Magistracy as tantamount to a reinauguration of the official corruption that made his second administration of working the only impediment to the elevation again of Gen. Grant to the Chief Magistracy as tantamount to a reinauguration of the official corruption that made his second administration of the order. "Let no guilty man escape," when the Secretary by his prompt and well-directed efforts was fan bringing to institute the infractors of the law, "Boss" Shepherd, the ready acceptance of the resignation of Gen. Grant to the Chief Magistracy as tantament of the second defects when the continuous control of the superior of Baboock after his ind

California Political Sentiment-Letter from an ex-Californian.

Sagnamaryo, Cal., May 12.—Supplements of the Inter-Ocean giving plowing accounts of the Grant meeting at Chicago have been plentifully sent to California. I have received a number of copies. When Grant returned from his tour around the globe it was suspected by some that his travels were a preparation for the approaching Precidential race. He had been honored abroad as an ex-President of the United States. There had been grand ovations abroad, descriptions of which had been telegraphed to this country as personal honors paid to a triumphant conqueror. These descriptions, highly colored, were trumpeted through our home papers and the idea given that a citisen so honored abroad should be raised at home to the highest political position. The Grant managers declared that he was not a candidate for the Presidency, did not wish the office, and could not be induced to take it but by the general wish of his countrymen. He would consent to be a sort of honorary candidate above any struggle for the Presidency. On his return home he was handsomely received in the Pacific and other States as an honored citizen without reference to party. Upon his reaching the great Middle States of New York and Pennsylvania his managers, taking his "boom" at the highest, quickly held their State Couvention, and many months beforehand appointed delegates to the National Convention in the interest of Gen. Grant. Even at that early day, before the Presidential preferences had been discussed by the masses, sufficient opposition was developed to destroy the idea of anything like unaning ty in the support of Grant. Then the mask of false pretenses fell, and it was seen that Grant was e andidate at all hazards in the political struggle. Efforts were then made by unscripplies politicans and beass to accure the delegates frow on the support of Grant. Then the mask of false pretenses fell, and it was seen that Grant was e andidate to be forced upon them by desperate measures. It is quite

OIL FIRES.

Destruction in the Bradford District-

Ten Days of Constant Peril Leading to Exciting Incidents.

Correspondence New York Times. Correspondence New York Times.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 18.—The forest fires of the last ten days have swept over an area of country about 30 miles in length, and of an average width of three miles, in the Bradford oil region, and destructive flames are still raging in various places. Not a day has passed since May 6 that the loss of oil "rigs," engine houses, pumping machinery, and tanks, has not been reported. Since that date Rew City, Rixford, Oil Centre, Otter City, Morrisburg, and Middaughville, important petroleum centres, have been entirely destroyed, leaving 1.500 persons homeless. consuming about 300,000 barrels of oil, 700 oil "rigs," with their engines, bollers, and ex-pensive machinery, and thousands of acres of valuable timber. The heaviest fires were on May 6, 8, and 11, but others have been breaking out daily in all directions. A fire of undoubted incendiary origin was started in the woods at the head of Harrisburg Run yesterday. It has consumed in its path the rigs and machinery of five producing oil wells, four oil-tanks, containing 1,000 barrels of oil, and is still burning fiercely. Another fire is raging in Murilia Brook Valley, and a force of men is fighting it away from the natural gas well of the Bradford Gas Company, which it is threatening with destruction. It will require nearly 10,000 of feet of pany, which it is threatening with destruction. It will require nearly 10,000,000 feet of lumber to replace the derricks destroyed during the last few days. Besides the buildings destroyed in the villages, scores of houses detached from settlements have been consumed. Tram Hollow was an oil-producing locality, where the buildings were scattered about for several miles. The fire swept through this Hollow, and only two buildings were left standing. Not a single derrick escaped. All through this great burned disrict the fire is still feeding on many of the flowing wells, nothing else being left to burn As the oil comes in fitful bursts from the ground the flames leap up 50 and even 100 feet in the air, presenting a grand appearance at night.

night.

No one not acquainted with the character of an oil district such as the Bradford region can have any idea of what an oil fire is. The wells are all flowing ones, and are constantly pouring forth streams of inflammable material. Net-works of pipe-lines conduct the oil in all directions through the field. The ground, the buildings, the trees, fences, and all the surroundings are literally saturated with crude petroleum. The puddles in the roads are but depths of oil. The region is cut up by deep ravines or zulleys, and the wells cover the sides of steep and lofty hills as well as every available rod in the valleys. Rapid streams course the valleys and tumble down the mountain sides. The oil towns are compact collections of frame buildings, constructed without regard to contiguity to the wells. Derricks rise from the very dooryards, on the streets, and tower above the buildings on every side. In the midst of this inflammable mass of oil-wells, surroundings saturated with oil and tinder-box buildings, railroads with locomotives scattering showers of sparks every hour in the day penetrate all parts of the region. Natural gas is conducted from wells to the towns, is used in all the houses for light and fuel, and at the oil-wells as fuel, and from pipes set at intervals in the ground emits pillars of flame twenty feet and more in hight. Nitro-glycerine factories are erected at convenient points in the region, and this destructive agent is daily transported on wagons through the oil districts for use in newly-drilled wells for starting the oil. Tanks holding from 1,000 to 25,000 barrels of petroleum each abound in every district. The premature explosion of a nitro-glycerine torpedo, the alighting of a spark from a locomotive, or imprudent lighting of the natural gas in some one of the time of the wells, and an an incredibly short time. A torpedo exploded near Rew City on May 6, and in a few hours ten miles of territory was swept by fire, more than 500 oil wells, 100,000 barrels of oil, and the whole of Rew City

two feet above them. At 8 o'clock the fary of the fire was spent, and Hutchinson and his companions were enabled to drag themselves away in search of assistance. Their faces were so badly burned that they were bilibered, and they were nearly blind. It is thought that Rathburn will lose his sight entirely. The men say that they breathed with comparative case with their faces in the damp earth, but that about 4 o'clock the heat was so intense that they bade each other good-by, thinking that they bode each other good-by, thinking that they could not survive the torture long.

The Kendall & Eldred Railrond crosses a deep gully on a trestle at a point where the great oil fire of May 12 was raging flercely. The fire was all about the trestle, and it was not considered safe. A passenger train stopped on one side of the trestle to allow the passengers to get out and cross the gully on foot. There were about fifty passengers. Some distance above the trestle a 7,000-barrel oil-tank was barning. Just as the passengers had reached the bottom of the gulley, which was about twenty feet deep and fifty which was about twenty feet deep and fi all succeeded in reaching the summit on the other side as the stream of fire swept by. Fortunately there were no women or children among them, or the consequences would have been terrible, as it was a narrow escape for the men, all of them active oil-producers, bsed to the dangers of an oll fire. The train was across the testile when the fire struck it and licked it up in a short time.

The rapid streams in the Bradford oil-fields are fatal conductors of burning oil. The vast tanks are many of them close to streams. When a tank catches fire, the oil in it burns for a long time before any disastrous consequences ensue. The tanks are made of iron, and are so strongly constructed that they withstand the intense heat of thousands of barrels of oil burning within them for hours. Finally the iron glares with a white heat, the heavy top falls in, and the liquid fire boils over and seeks its level, no matter what stands in its way. Finally, the great iron bands about the tank separate with a crash, and then the tank is twisted apart, and its entire contents rush on their work of destruction. Dams are thrown up and trenches dug in the probable course of burning oil from an exploding tank, in hose of holding it in check. Often thousands of dollars' worth of property are saved by this means. Stopped by the dams, the flowing oil becomes a lake of fire, the fiames leaping hundreds of feet into the air, while the oil seethes and holis and throws off dense clouds of smoke as thick and black as tar. When a creek lies in the way of a stream of this blazing oil escaping from a tank, the danger is increased, for it pours in upon the surface of the water, and is borne along with the current, carrying destruction to places far from the scene of the original conflagration.

During the Rew City fire a tank was burning fiercely near the railroad, throwing up a stream of flowed the contents the contents the contents of the party of the contents the contents of the contents of the original conflagration.

is borne along with the current, carrying destruction to places far from the scene of the original confingration.

During the Raw City fire a tank was burning fiercely near the railroad, throwing up a mass of smoke and flame 100 feet high. The wind was blowing stiffly, being characterized by sudden, strong gusts and whirlwinda. One of these latter caught the fire at the tank, separated flame and smoke in a body from it, and carried the great cloud of fire upward into the air for 200 feet, and then it was caught by a current that hurled it westward for three-quarters of a mile. In its flight it descended rapidly toward the earth, firing six oil derricks, a house belonging to a man named Conners, a barn, a 1,000-barrel tank of oil, and, alighting in the woods, started a terrible confiagration in a district that was considered removed from all danger. The flying fire leaped over a space of half a mile without communicating flames to anything in that area, confining its work of destruction to the last quarter of a mile of its flight. Hundreds of people are now living in the woods, awaiting the replacing of their burned dwellings. Several deaths have occurred among them from fright and overacertion. Several women have given birth to children in the woods. Great suffering exists, but everything that it is possible to do a being done to alleviate it.

LE PAGE'S "JOAN OF ARC."

The Picture of the Year in the H Correspondence New York World,
PARSS, May S.—The Salon was opened on
Friday for the private view. The picture of
the year is Bastien Le Page's "Joan of Arc." that wonderful laboring-woman in the hap-field which, if I remember rightly, first brought him into very prominent notice. He is quite a young man, and it is most fortunate for him, for his sure future of glory, honor, for him, for his sure future of glory, honar, and riches will be all the longer on that account. He has given us for the first time on canvas a possible Joan of Arc. She is a perfectly natural, I was going to say village maid, but I prefer to say village wench, because that better expresses the character of the picture. His genius is shown in having made a new picture of such an exceedingly trite subject. I suppose that if all the Joans that have been painted from the dawn of French art could be cataloged we should have a book considerably larger than the list of all these paintings in the Palais de l'Industrie taken together. We have seen the maid listening to the voice that called her forth on her great mission, we have seen her in full armor slaying English by the sebre, we have seen her at the stake; but in each and all of these things she have here idealized with

seen her at the stake; but in each and all of these things she has been idealized with more or less execrable taste. Painters have paid the nicest attention to her frocks, and have made her look like a fashionable lady assuming the part in a tableau vivant, while some have gone to the extreme length of oling her hair. There was but one other thing left to do, and Le Pare has done it. He has painted her as what she propably was,—a clodhopper who happened to have the sout of a saint. The heroism of her attempt and the grandeur of her character get an added lustre from the artistically-labored poverty of the details with which he surrounds her. She is standing in a field, in wretched with stitches as coarse as the work of a packing needle. Her stomacher is laced. To look at her is to understand at a giance what have the English invasion had wrought in France. The population is wasting to death under the scourge. The hint of her visionary mission is seen in a semi-trunsparent view in the background which embodies the shapes of other waking dreams, but all else is strictly and fearfully true to the life. It is as though we had gone back some hundreds of years and by good heap had come across some contemporary gossip who "knew the family" and could tell us authoritatively, "thus she looked." The gossip has whispered it into the ear of Bastien Le Parc, and amid all the homely plainness of surroundings she has not forgotten the inspiration of the blue eyes in the wasted face. It is not a beautiful face by any means, but the light, in it makes amends, and it has almost a positive beauty in a negative quality,—the absence of self-consciousness. Joan does not quite know why she is going to deliver France. She has not forceight of the historical consequences of her act; she only feels a great pity for her country, with anger against the erue spoilers,—love and warning habitaties of the rate of

son, the other m m. train, which we reached the Pantano, at 10: twenty-eight country this gers; but it mu mjority of Ari accustomed for y and other vehi which, the Cor expected to app train, to-wit: Pacific Railroad they are acco transporting th tion of work to Many people are on the San Pedro son, will be open but, recollecting to doubt whether will exist other next year. Our train was ing several stage majority of the stated, persons and waterless

The Railroad

A Place Where

Tucson, Ari.

were also not chiefly men from Jylvania towns, Srilliant reports citizens, and who of building up fo the primary c to a spirit of mon the oil business, pay \$20,000 or \$3 yet in almost ever them would to-da each other, these secure groups of extent of 100 feet are, "big bon sight to run a two and "mines of un hyperbole of this ducing hundreds rush into mines o may even be utte either do not kn etther do not know
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THREE OR equatted over pentended to mak broperty would claims, instead of Had my friend ta property, as many nary survey, he w between prospect for any number of an actual fact, and in a trade in which many chances aga many chances aga business. Associa noticing how extr the assays of picke assays, one is inc tical as Renan or S The discussion of for scarcely any ties in Arizona fit tano Station is rea miliar with Arizon this soft Italian missoriar and for misnomer, and fa old designation of which the locality However, Pantano bristling depot,—al to and from Tombs goons, Gold Camp, being unloaded the teams of cars. Hawe lines of stages ine,—not because the older company, experience of Wa and stock, we know Arizona—is sweet lean, considering ritory. The ride f Camp, Patagonia, one of T

> been almost stifling leaving Clenega; country is reached massive oaks of lust about fifty mistation. About two point is Sanford' a mass of verdure yard odor inhaled tant Illinois and mile from the new mile from the ne-and about two named district. chief mines in chief mines in th Pennsylvania co Messrs. Duncan reputation of bein and energetic of Another mile dista Valis' extensive branding happened time. Arizona is while we saw so majority of the caling from insufficie and the necessity tance in search of On the road weladen ox-teams, caery for the new He at Harshaw. The obult whackers, whagent of the Socie Cruelty to Animal beasts incessantly other supplies for quantity of lumi which, laid down to Company less than the Huachucha which, laid down a Company less than the Huachucha I miles distant from thousand. About ford's the now aha is reached, and my requisition as inter Mexican woman in once the officers' fellow-passengers and is about to fit Just as the shade and is about to fit Just as the shade Harshaw, forty-nin reached, and he regular postal syst come into o and sender of mail has to pay the scents per letter for ably as a conseque Harshaw is not liv of Harshawites to office, awaiting the accommodated wite entire population persons—is more o success of

ONE OF ever experienced been almost stiff

PATAGONIA

The Most Southerly Mining District in Arizona.

The Railroad from Tueson to Pantano -Tricks of Prospectors.

A Place Where the Postage-Fee Is Ten Cents-Freaks of Fortune.

Special Correspondence of The Onleago Tribune, TUCSON, Ari. T., May 13.—Leaving Tucson, the other morning, by the so-called 7 a. m. train, which in reality departed at 8:10, we reached the present railroad-terminus, Pantano, at 10:30,—precisely 140 minutes for a twenty-eight-mile stretch. In any other country this enormous rate of speed might excite some comment on the part of passengers; but it must be recollected that the jority of Arizona travelers have been accustomed for years to jerkies, buckboards, and other vehicles, the most pretentious of which, the Concord coach, could never be expected to approach the velocity of that train, to-wit: twelve miles an hour. It must also be borne in mind that the Southern Pacific Railroad consider that at present they are accommodating passengers by transporting them at all, the bulk of the train being made up of material for the prosecu-tion of work towards the San Pedro cross-ing, which is twelve miles from Tombstone. Many people are calculating that this station on the San Pedro River, to be named Benson, will be opened for traffic this season; but, recollecting the delay that took place in completing the line to Tucson, I am inclined to doubt whether Benson City and station will exist otherwise than on paper before

ing several stagefuls of passengers for Tomb-stone and two for Patagonia. While the majority of the passengers were, as above stated, persons long accustomed to the dusty and waterless plains of Arizona, yet there

A FEW "TENDERFEET," shiefly men from Oil City and other Penn-sylvania towns, who had come out on the brilliant reports of some of their ex-fellowcitizens, and who were elated at the prospects of building up fortunes upon a rock. The en-terprise of these Oil City men has really been the primary cause of Southern Arizona soming so prominently before the public within the past few months. Accustomed to a spirit of more or less wild speculation in the oil business, they have been content to pay \$20,000 or \$30,000 for mere prospects; and yet in almost every case the prices paid by them would to-day be considered low for the properties in question. Standing in with each other, these oil-men have been able to secure groups of mines many of which are of the greatest promise. I use the above ex-pression advisedly, since mines the majority of which are not yet developed even to the extent of 100 feet below the surface cannot legitimately be pronounced, as they too often "big bonanzas," "having enough ore in sight to run a twenty-stamp mill for years," and "mines of unparalleled wealth." It is hyperbole of this kind which is to-day inhyperbole of this kind which is to-day inducing hundreds of men of slender means to rush into mines of the location of which they may even be utterly ignorant. Such persons either do not know, or have forgotten, that the average life of a mining camp is from four to five years, and that the class of men called prospectors are among the shrewdest and most unscrupulous of operators, who are ready to do anything in order to make a sale. Only last week, a friend who had bonded a series of claims for a considerable sum, having determined to have them surveyed before concluding the purchase, was not a little surprised, on going over the ground, to find that there were

ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST

clean, considering the dust and dirt of the Peritory. The ride from Clenega to Harshaw Camp, Patagonia, is certainly

ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST

ever experienced in Arizona. The heat had been almost stifling in Tucson, but, soon after leaving Clenega, an undulating wooded country is reached, which culminates in the massive oaks of the Patagonia Mountains, ust about fifty miles distant from Pantano Station. About twelve miles from the latter point is Sanford's eating station, and here a mass of verdure may be seen and a farmyard-odor inhaled which remind one of distant Illinois and Ohio. Sanford's is about a mile from the newly-laid-out town of Empire, and about two miles from the similarly-named district. Both the town-site and the chief mines in the district are owned by a Pennsylvania company represented by Messrs. Duncan and Hoag, who have the reputation of being among the most active and energetic of the Oil-Citizens out here. Another mile distant from Sanford's, is the Valis' extensive stock ranche, on which branding happened to be going on at the time. Arizona is not a stock country; and, while we saw some fine specimens, yet the majority of the cattle were evidently suffer-ing from insufficiently nutritious pasturage and the necessity of, daily going a long distance in search of water.

On the road we pass a number of heavily-laden ox-teams, carrying lumber and machinery for the new Hermosa twenty-stamp mill at Harshaw. The drivers are mostly Mexican bullwhackers, who, in the absence of any agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, belabor their unfortunate beasts incessantly and mercilesly. Among other supplies for the Hermosa we notice a quantity of lumber from Truckee. Cal., which, haid down at the mill-site, costs the Company less than \$60 a thousand, whereas the Huachucha lumber-mill, twenty-three miles distant from the mine, charges \$65 a thousand. About seventeen miles from Pantano, is reached, and here we find that the regular postal service me from Pantano, is reached, and here

Within the last few days the old French Mine has started work again, and operations are about to be resumed on the well-known Alts Mine, which is said to be one of the best mines in the district. Of course, time may be expected to develop other good mines; but so long as prospectors are asking \$125,006 or \$150,000 for holes in the ground twelve or fifueen feet deep, it cannot be expected that investors will make the district boom. Because a controlling interest in the Hermosa happens to have been sold for over \$1,000,000 is surely no reason why prospectors who a few months ago would have gladly sold their claims for \$1,000 or \$1,500 should now expect to find folks willing to pay one hundred times that amount. However, reason or no reason, these prospecters are looking out for just such people, and, while awaiting their arrival, are spending no inconsiderable portion of their days and nights in playing poker and drinking whisky in the Harshaw saloons. Both adobe and lumber buildings are going up fast, and town-lots which three months ago went begging at \$100 are now easy of sale at \$200.

Harshaw furnishes another instance of the miserable manner in which even people of means live in Arizona; even the small tent-dwellings seem preferable to the wretchedly dirty adobe cabins wherein two or three persons sleep nightly on beds innocent of sheets or good mattresses. Under the circumstances I considered it quite a luxury to find a good bed under the moderately large tent of friend Jules Bonnaud, nor did the snoring of the occupants of the other five beds in the apartment materially disturb my slumbers. Mr. Daniel B. Gillette, Jr., the Superintendent of the Hermosa Mine, is one of the very few persons in Arizona who believes in comfortable living. His apartments, which are at the mine, about one mile from and some 730 feet above Harshaw Camp, are as pleasantly furnished and as fully supplied with the good things of life as any Comstock Superintendent's office quarters. Mr. Gillette is one of the few men in Arizona who

As your readers are well aware, long before the Hermosa Mine was ever discovered,

THE OLD MOWRY MINE,

six miles from Harshaw, was noted as a famous bullion producer. Thither we wended our way,—only, however, to find the mine difficult of access, the Mexican ladders being anything but safe. Being unable to make the descent into this ancient bulwark of Arizona, we examined cursorily the half-dozen claims running north of and parallel with the Mowry. The chief of these is the Good Hope, showing a true assure-vein eight feet thick, with solid ore carrying some sixty-five ounces of lead, and assaying some sixty-five ounces of lead, and selection

works, so long iddle, present the very picture of desolation.

From Mowry to Washington Camp is another good four miles over a very bad road. Washington is at present booming, thanks to the good showing made by the Holland, the Pensacola, and the W. C. Davis. The latter mine is flow owned by Messrs. Grant, Honoré, Ewing, and other Eastern men, was originally located by David Harshaw, and discoverer of the Hermosa. Harshaw owd W. C. Davis, a tinner in Tucson, \$160, and, calling upon his creditor with \$80 in his hand, expressed his regret at being unable to raise the 1 tennaining \$20. "All right?" said Davis. "Suppose you locate me into some mine. That will square us." And, so saying, the tinman tore up Harshaw's note. Within a month from that time the W. C. Davis was located. At Harshaw's suggestion, Mr. Davis sent some men out to Patagonia to do about \$300 work on it, but could never take sufficient interest in the matter to visit the mine itself. That \$300, however, sufficed to disclose something of the actual richness of the mine, and enabled its owner to SELL HIS PROPERTY FOR \$40,000,

settier do not know, or have forgotten, that the average life of a mining camp is from four to five years, and that the class of men called prospectors are among the shrewdest and most unserrupulous of operators, who are ready to do anything in order to make a sale.

Series of elaims for a considerable sum, having determined to have them surveyed before concluding the purchase, was not a little surprised, on going over the ground, to find that there were

THREE OR FOUR PHIOR LOCATIONS

squatted over portions of the properties he intended to make his; and that even the locators who had bonded him, the various claims had themselves located another claim across one of the mines. The result was, that, after having allotted to each prior locator the 1,500 by the self-shade of the sastie bond specified. Had my friend taken up and paid for the property would harely make up is woful claims, instead of five as tile bond specified. Had my friend taken up and paid for the property, as many do, without this brellimnary survey, he would have found himself between prospective lawsuits and shotguns for any number of years to close. This is an actual fact, and marely one of the tricks many chances and shot survey. He would have found himself between prospective lawsuits and shotguns for any number of years to close. This is an actual fact, and marely one of the tricks many chances against with prospectors, and noticing how extremely apt they are to give the assays of picked samples as fair average assays, one is inclined to become as skeptical as Renan or Strauss.

The discussion of these and kindred topics—for scarcely any one thinks of talking politics in Arizona—filis up the time until Fantanos seals and shotguns from Tombstone, Patagonia, the Dragoons, Gold Camp, and some parts of Sonora seeing unloaded there, are checked to an advantage of the property of the control of the property of the control of the property of the propert

Once more
In those mild eyes, meek wounded dovel
I see the quivering light of love
Returning dear and doubly dear;
Yes, pride and coldness drear
Are o'er.

Farewell,
Thou drear disunion, like an isle
Where parted waters meet and smile;
It was a time of doubt and pain,
But love is found again,
Farewell

massive cake of the Patagonia Mountains, has about fifty miles distant from Pantano Station. About two we miles from the latter point is Sanford's cating station, and here a mass of vertime may be seen and a farmy pure-good inhaled which remind one of dismitted the property of the point with the state of the point is sanford's is about and an interesting but two miles from the similarly-named district. Both the town-site and the chief mines in the district are owned by a Pennsylvania company represented by Mesers. Duncan and Roag, who have the sanford of the control of the chief mines in the district are owned by a Pennsylvania company represented by Mesers. Duncan and Roag, who have the valle card of the control of the chief miles of the control of the chief miles of the control of the chief miles and the branding happened to be going on at the time. Aftisons is not a stock country; and, while we saw some fine specimens, yet the first the control of t

as there could not be much honor in conquering a rooster, and, rather admiring his pluck, she thought she would withdraw and let him enjoy his crow of victory. But as she turned to go the onslaughts of the plucky fellow were flercer, and she was compelled to retreat backward, and kept her feet employed in trying to keep him at bay. When she turned to open the exit door the rooster, as a parting salute, dow up at her waist high and gave her belt a crack. It was a fowl blow, but the lady fild not stop to claim the victory on that account. She hurriedly closed the door, and the determined fellow actually gave the door a clip, and looked disgusted because the lady had got out of his reach.

PROTOPLASM.

Hans Jorgensen's Strange but Patal Discovery—The Story Told by Capt. Richard Williams of an Aleutian Isle, and What It Produced.

In September, 1879, the schooner White Wave salied from San Francisco, bound for the North Pacific, there to shoot sea otters and seals. The souls on board were few, consisting only of the Captain, Richard Williams by name and an Englishman by birth, although he had become a naturalized citizen of the United States, three sailors, a cook, and two sharpshooters, one named Seth Mitchell, a native of Connecticut, and the other called Hans Jorgensen, a Swede. The White Wave was built to stand weather, and was as taut a craft as ever came off the New Hitaven stocks. But she had occasionally to own that the elements were her superior. The up-trip was made in good time, and the fishing, or rather sporting grounds off the Island of St. George were reached without accident or even encountering a rough day. About the last of the month, however, a furious gale sprang up suddenly from the southwest and drove the schooner across to within a few leagues of the Aleutian Islands. According to the Captain's log-look, which has been placed at the disposal of a Chronotee reporter, it appears that on the 28th of September, being then in or about 50 degrees north latitude and 166 degrees west longitude, he sent a boat on shore to one of the Islands which was quite new to him, to look for water, the boat's crew consisting of two sailors and Hans Jorgensen. Whilst on shore the Swede, who had his rifle with him, started in chase of a fox. The gale was now blowing due west, and, as the Captain found timself drifting, he made urgent. signals for the return of the boat. Jorgensen had not come back, and the sailors, after deliberation, rowed to the schooner with some difficulty to do, when the wind settled the difficulty by rising in sudden fury and driving the schooner still ruther westward.

Four days passed before Capt. Williams was enabled to return to the spot where Jorgensen had been left, and it was with nuch pleasure that the Swede was found in outflies of the search seed to the south of the prevailed the store of the south of the

A WEARY WAIT. There was nothing to do but wait; and when, after a supperless night's camping out, he awoke to find no sign of the schooner, and a gnawing at his stomach, it became necessary to look for something to eat. The search on the near land was entirely fruitless, and he did not dare to go far from the shore for fear of missing the schooner. Shore and sea seemed alike unproductive in this desolate region, and Jorgensen was beginning to fear death by starvation when a strange chance provided him with food. Weakl crawling to the summit of an eminand which he school a half mile in shore, and which he school as half mile in shore, as a lookout, he was overcome with one thing like a fainting fit, and fell backward, rolling down a guich which lay on the land side. When he recovered consciousness he found that the stock of his rife, which he had involuntarily retained hold of, had struck against one of a number of pebblylooking objects which lay around, and in so striking had broken it. The broken object lay within a few inches of Jorgensen's head, and he could see that the pabble was in reality but a slight shed if lime or sulphur or something—he was not geologist enough to say what—covering a quantity of jelly. It looked like jelly, anyhow, to the famished man, and raising himself on his hands and knees he took up a fragment of the broken object and examined it closely. This closer inspection of the contents of the limeshell showed the jelly to be of the consistency of melted glue, to be of a light rose color, and to be possessed of a rather acrid smell. What surprised Jorgensen was to notice that although at first sight the jelly looked to be a plain, uniform body, the substance was in reality composed of an infinity of minute shells, like, he thought, the roe of a fish, whist throughout its body stretched a number of ligaments like the softest floss sik. The Swede touched the galatinous matter with his finger, took up a small quantity, put if first to his nose, then to his sond the provision was one more felt, and it seemed as though the pains of a new life were upon view of the substance, if indic

remaining pebbles together and placed them under projecting ledge for safe keeping. The results of the second taste were equally astonishing as those which attended he first. Again came a deep sleep, from out of which he was awakened by an intense tingling in every nerve of his body. This exquisit pain having passed, Jorgensen lay where he had sleep, as though in a half dream, thinking idly of his adventure. He felt no hunger, but rather a state of mental and bodily ease. The only explanation that he could arrive at concerning the mysterious food of which he had partaken was that it must have been something prepared by the native Indians for sustenance during long journeys, and that he had acidentally discovered either a coche of such material or a store of it which had been overlooked.

A new surprise was awaiting him, for when he rose to shake the sleep from his limbs what was his astonishment to find his clothes so tight upon him that he moved with difficulty in them. His great sea-boots seemed a few sizes too small, and the sleeves of his knitted cardigan jacket were almost up to his elbows. Ruefully contemplating this shrinkage of what he had hitherto considered good material, he stooped down to pick up his ride, when he was thunderstruck to find that it too, had shrunk. At any rate his good Henry which, before he had gone to sleep, reached just up to his armpit, was now scarcely cheet high. Moreover, it seemed as light in his hands as a feather. Jorgensen was bewildered, and for a moment imagined himself crazy. Then the old Norse superstition took hold of him and he imagined himself bewitched. Taking his jacknife out to cut a few holes in his too snugly-fitting shoes he found it to lie in his hand like a lady's penknife. Then he knew that the metal and fabric had not dwarfed, but that he himself had stretched and grown under the influence of the wonderful food. His physical strength kept pace with his increased bulk, and he amused himself, as he confessed, by breaking off large fragments of rock and burli

where he stood.

ASTONISHED SHIPMATES.

We pass over the astonishment of his shipmates at his extraordinary appearance and at the story of Jorgensen, but quote a few of the Captain's words, because they are brief and to the point: "When Jorgensen went on shore," said Capt. Williams, in conversation with the writer, "he was a short, spare man, of about five feet seven, with a bald head, a thin, straw-colored mustache, and looked all of his age, which he said was 47. When he came on board he was bloated, or swollen or something so much that he looked to be about six feet high; was growed so stout that he had burst all his clothes; had a new crop of fluffy hair over his face and head, and had aged about ten years. Why, sir, his own mother wouldn't ha' knowed him, and I weren't surprised that his mates thought they had struck the wrong man when they see that object on the beach. Jorgensen told his story, which Capt. Williams at first utterly discredited, but which he afterwards wrote out in full, attesting its genuineness by the line that—

The above was as near as we could reckilect the statement made by the said Hans Jorgensen before us as witnesses thereto.

Richard Williams, (Master of sechooner White Wave), Seth Myrchell.

It is from this statement that the above narrative has been taken; indeed, except in the matter of some necessary corrections of spelling and alterations of expression, there is no material difference between the two. It was, in fact, at Capt. Williams' request that his story has been, as he styles it, "fixed up." ASTONISHED SHIPMATES.

A LEAF FROM THE WHITE WAVE'S LOG.

It is with his permission, however, that the following extract from the log of the White Wave is literally transcribed:

"OCT. 3, 1879.—Latitude 57 degrees 47 minutes north, longitude 144 degrees 10 minutes west. Jorgensen is dead and I don't know what to make of it. Ever since he came aboard from the island his helth have been good, but the remarkable wellin have gone on until yesterday we was obliged to bring him up on deck, as he had growed so that I was aftered we should not be able to get him through the companion-way. I was sitting beside him when he died, and had just asked him, How do you feel now? He said all over pins and needies like. I said, No pains besides? He said no, but I feel like as if everything was a stretching and growing inside of me. Guess I'm poisoned. I said I guess so, too. Just then I hear a crack inside of him, then another and another, three in all. He clapped his hands to his heart, his chest and his stumik, give one groan and died. For curiosity I measured him and find he is six feet five inches long and big in proportion.

"Oct. 4, 1879.—Latitude 54 deg. 25 min. A LEAF FROM THE WHITE WAVE'S LOG.

died. For curiosity I measured him and find he is six feet five inches long and big in proportion.

"Oct. 4, 1870.—Latitude 54 deg. 25 min. north, longitude 144 deg. 55 min. west. Have just buried poor Jorgensen. When I went down to pick up his kit I found in his bunk as many as a dozen, I should think, of them dam stones, or whatever they be, which he had brought on board with him from the island. Three was cracked open, and I have no doubt that he had eaten some more of the gelly poisin, which he must have got a taste for, and which had brought on the swelling that killed him. I pitched a handful of the cussed things overboard, and was about to send them all to the fishes when the idee suddinly struck me that I would keep part of a broken one and send it to Mr. Ferris. Alberether it's the rummiest case I ever came across."

This Mr. Ferris, the Captain explained, was the son of the owner of the property in England on which he (Capt. Williams) had been born, and was a gentieman who had given himself up to science and philosophy. Capt. Williams had already sent him some queer odds and ends gathered in his various travels, and considered that a fragment of this strange article which had played such an important part in poor Hans Jorgensen's career would be acceptable. Mr. Ferris will doubtless be recognized by the Chrondele readers as the celebrated Prof. Mighael Ferris, F. R. S., author of "The First Principles of the Cell Theory," and one of Tyndail's most promising disciples.

WHAT Mr. FERRIS HAD TO SAY.

The article was carefully packed and sent

Ferris, F. R. S., author of "The First Principles of the Cell Theory," and one of Tyndall's most promising disciples.

WHAT MR. PERRIS HAD TO SAY.

The article was carefully packed and sent to Prof. Ferris, who, in acknowledging its receipt, wrote the following letter, which we are permitted to publish:

142 PARK Row, CHELTENHAM, Jan. 22, 1880.—My Dear Williams: The box with its contents came to hand safely enough, but what an unsatisfactory fellow you are. You should have written me every detail concerning your late friend Jorgensen's adventure, described his appearance minutely at the time of his death, and told me the facts concerning the affair, even if it had, kept you back a whole season. Above all, you should have sent me all those precious deposits instead of pitching them like a heathen into the sea. I don't know if you are aware of it. Capt. Williams, but when you threw those "cussed stones" into the Alaska Sea you threw away my chance of becoming immortal. In revenge I have a great mind to tell you, in the hardest language I can think of, what those "cussed stones" contain. Are you aware, sir, that they had been lying on that desert Aleutian isle for more thousands of years than you could ever dream of? Do you know, sir, that they form which, cycles of years before Adam was born, the first living things sprung luto existence? Do you know, sir, that it had not been for some yolcanic action whereby those masses of jelly were prisoned up in their silicious shell, from them would have sprung the beginnings of a life which, going on from stage to stage, from embryo to perfection, might in time have peopled the world? Do you know, capt. Williams, that there lay in those "cussed stones" a collection of energies of the vital order in which forces would have become forms, going on incessantly producing and multiplying new forces and new forms, and that I and my masters would have become forms, going on incessantly producing and multiplying new forces and new forms, and that I and my masters would have ecused

Time in Paris-How the People Keep It from Hanging Heavy on Their Hands.

Hands.

Pariston.

You may talk about the marvels of pneumatic clocks, the convenience of monster omnibuses, the rapidity of communication, between one quarter of Paris and another, but it is no use trying to show that the Parisians have no time to spare, or that they are ever in a hurry. They have so much time that they do not know what to do with it. They waste their time like a child wastes his gayety, or a fich man his gold. They squander it looking at the stars in beaven, or the water flowing under a bridge. Did ever

has escaped into the street, at once a crowd assembles. Se per cent of which does not know what it is all about. The marriage of a corner grocer with the daughter of the cheese-monger almost excites a riot; the passage of a couch and four causes grand excitement; the Parisians will stand for hours with their feet in the mud to see a procession which will not pass until the next day, if it pass that way at all. The Parisians are children who amuse themselves by playing at business like schoolboys who play at war. The only difference is that they have taken their amusement au serieux. If pneumatic clocks did not exist, and if the day were only four hours long, you may be sure that they would find time to play dominoes and hang round a church door to catch a glimpse of the bride.

A HOUSEHOLD PEST.

The Wicked Ways of Thet Little Borer, the Moth-How the Insect May Be Cir-cumvented-Directions for the Pack-ing Away of Winter Clothing and

Ing Away of Winter Clothing and Other Goods.

Philodelphia Times.

The great matter in storing away winter clothing for the summer months is to do so in good season before the moth, which will corrupt their goodliness, has had time or opportunity to lay her eggs upon them. If this is done, and the chest in which they are packed is air-tight and lined with newspapers,—camphor or other drugs are needless,—the garments are safe for months or years, as may be. This spring, however, such prudence has been impossible,—the phenomenal weather which has called for a fan on one day and for furs on the next has rendered it necessary to cling to our flannels and overcouts to the very last, lest the penalty for shedding them be paid in neuralgia and catarth.

Therefore in packing them double care is

weather which has called for a fan on one day and for furs on the next has rendered it be necessary to cling to our flannels and overcated to the very last, lest the penalty for shedding them be paid in neuralgia and catarh.

Therefore, in packing them double care is necessary, lest when the chests are opened it may be found that the moth's eggs have been laid away to hatch; that the costly furs are shorn of their beauty, and that cashmeres ly and cloths are riddled by the destructive borers. Airing garments, as it is usually done, is often productive of much mischief, since to hang them in the shade or to leave them out in the cool of the evening is merely to expose them to the moth-miller. The hot sun at midday and a good stiff breeze are alike beneficial, as the first purifies the garment for any mustiness of smell and the wind blows out dust and gives it a good shaking. A good beating in the open air is, nowever, the best of all preparations for packing away. Furriers use small rods with which they whip their furs well, but a thorough whisk-brushing will answer every purpose. If the hairs are matted in any spot, or if there be any appearance of moth, wet the suspected spot with hartshorn (spirits of ammonia). Then sprinkle with camphor and fold in newspapers, so that a layer of newspapers overs every part of the fur, with a secure outer wrapper of the same.

The practice of sending costly furs to the furriers for storage is every year gaining ground, and is undoubtedly the best and safest mode of preserving them. Such firms, stifer a moderate percentage on the cost of the furriers for storage is every year gaining ground, and is undoubtedly the best and safest mode of preserving them. Such firms, stifer and any such and the same and the sa

ient, they are not necessary. An ordinary packing trunk or wooden chest can be made by care to answer every purpose. Beat and brush the garments thoroughly, line the trunk with newspapers in two thicknesses and pack, sprinkling gum-camphor between the folds. Cover each layer of garments with newspapers and spread paper over the top one, turning down the ends of those which line the trunk and tuck the ends in carefully, so that every thread of the goods will be covered. With white woolens or delicate shades of cashmere or silk it is wiser to wrap the pieces of camphor in white paper, else the gum may injure the color of the fabric. Biankets which are soiled should be washed before packing, and no fiannels or merino garments should ever be put away dirty. Besides the comfort of having them clean when wanted, moths are much more likely to attack soiled garments than clean ones. Dresses which are to be dyed or cleaned and made over should be ripped apart and brushed. It is wisest to defer dyeing them until the new shades of the fall and winter sppear, but they are easier to pack if ripped apart, and are saved from the wear in the folds, to which a dress always is more or less subject when laid away.

A moth preventive, much used by dealers in furs and woolens, is the tar paper of which we have already spoken, and which was recently recommended in a letter to the Times. This is treated with carbolic acid as well as with tar, and is literally moth-proof; the miller will never attempt to crawl over or under it. When a case is lined with it, a second line of newspapers should be added, and a large sheet put in so as to be drawn afterward over all the contents, for the tar rubs of badly, and will soil the goods if it comes in contact with them. Camphor may be sprinkled between the woolens if it is possible that the moth has already had access to them; otherwise it is unnecessary. After folding the ends of newspapers and sheet over the contents of the chest put on an outer cover of tar paper, and you may close the chest

Holding His Own Wake.

One Jonann Kruger, a well-known poscher and wood stealer, of Neuendorf, near Potsdam, met his death last week under circumstances of a very unusual and surprising character. It appears that the Royal keepers and gendarmerie were on the lookout for him by reason of some sylvan dereliction he had recently committed, and that he had therefore taken to the woods in the so-called Kiefernhaide. Being hard up for food and liquor, he contrived to steal a large dog and a quart bottle of corn brandy which stores he conveyed to his hiding-place, and there proceeded to make preparation for an alfresso feast and carouse, which would have been more appropriate to an Indian scout than to a Prussian poacher. After he had built up and lighted a huge wood fire he slaughtered the dog, skinged it, and roasted one of its legs, upon which he made a copious meal, washing down the "friend of man" with deep draughts of fact.

"ARTISTS' LIFE."

It brings back that night in the dim areade, In Love's awest morning and Life's best prime. When the great brass orchestra played and played And set our thoughts to rhyme.

It brings back that Winter of mad delights, Of leaping puises and tripping feet; And those languid, moon-washed Summer-nig When we heard the band in the street.

It brings back rapture, and give, and giow— It brings back passion, and pain, and strife; And so, of all the waltzes I know, I best like "Artists' Life." For it is so full of the dear old time—
So full of the dear old friends I knew;
And, under its rhythm, and lift, and rhyme,
I am always finding you.

ELLA WHELLER.

"I begin to regard the deeps as a dumb bad investment," soliloquizes Mr. Roscoe Conkling.

The exuberance of his health suggests the idea that Mr. Tilden would make a good summer resort. "It is clear to my mind that a German has

no show in this country. I'll marry Miss Irish."-Carl Schurz. "I have not yet perfected my illuminating apparatus, but you will find my electric pills an excellent thing for the lights."—Thomas

"Yes, sir!" proclaims Dr. Mary Walker, giving her pants an extra hitch. "I'm for Hancock. What we want is a military man; one who storms the breaches!"

The Wheeling Sunday Leader contends that the oldest inhabitant is never a woman. Respectfully referred to Miss Samuel B. Anthony with power to call for persons and papers.

The New York Hotel Mail advances the startling and original proposition that hotel clerks ought to be courteous. Heretofore the impression has been that it was enough for them to be handsome.

The artist M. is one of the most penurious of men. For thirty years he has not brushed his coat. It is not for fear of wearing out the coat.—it was worn out twenty years ago,—but for fear of wearing out the brush.

"I see by the papers that these circus people are firing women out of cannons yet. Still, methinks the only novelty about it is the sex of the firee. What, ho! without there! Bring me my diary!"—Roscoe Conk-

No man was made in vain. If he isn't good for anything else, his skin will make two pairs of boots.—Andrews' American Queen. And if he should happen to come up from Boston way his cheek would copper the ton.

the toes.

One reason Chicago went back on Grant is its inability to tolerate a man who has sworn off. A good old-fashioned bilin' drunk would reconcile the elements quicker than a small boy in clean clothes would go for a mud-puddle.—Brooklyn Eagle.

It is reported that Secretary Carl Schurz is engaged to a Miss Irish, of Washington. She is a skillful musician and so is Mr. Schurz. Oh, but won't they be rowing it all the time!—Boston Post. Perhaps not. He may saw her boat in half.

At a parish school: "What is the wife of a Prince called?" "Please, ma'am, a Princess." "And what is the wife of an Emperoress." "And what is the wife of a Duke called?" "Please, ma'am, a Emperoress." "Indoor Punch: "Save me from my

"Please, ma'am, a drake."

London Punch: "Save me from my friends!" Artist—"Oh, so you think the background's beastly, do you? Perhaps the cattle are beastly, too, though I flatter myself—" Friendly Critic—"Oh, no, my dear fellow, that's just what they are not!"

Traveler—"Say, boy, which of these roads goes to Milton?" Stuttering boy—"B-b-both on 'em goes thar!" Traveler—"Well, which is the quickest way?" Boy—"B-b-bout alike; b-b-both on 'em gets there 'b-b-bout the same

"Will he retire?" asks an exchange. Of course he will. Do you expect him to stay up all night?—Baltimore Gazette. The Gazette cannot be talking about a Brooklyn man.—Boston Post. Oh! yes it can. He may be waiting up to see if they will take ball for his friend from Boston.

bail for his friend from Boston.

"Gem'len," said Brother Gardner, at the Detroit Limekiln Club, as he got his legs under him, "a pusson who labors under de ideah dat he am foolin' de world will sooner or later get de grand laff. A pusson can deceive de public for a few days, or a few weeks, but as soon as de frand am exposed he am a gone coon. You may stand yer hats ober on yer ears, hang out yer brass watch chalua, and puff away at yer cheap cigars, but de majority of men will see right frew you like a buzz-saw choppin' up cheese. What we am we am, an' let us b'ar in mind de solemn fack dat while skim maik has fts value and its uses it won't make ice-cream nor deceive de babies."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula to the common pimple or eruption.

Four to six bottles cure sait-rheum or tet-

ter.
One to five bottles cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to four bottles clear the system of boils, carbuncles, and sores.
Four to six bottles cure the worst kind of arrainelas. Three to six bottles cure blotches among

ning ulcers.
Eight to twelve bottles cure the worst Sold by druggists, and in half-dozen and lozen lots at great discount.

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ments en re-

THE HOME.

A Letter of Advice by a Lady Who Prefers Ivanhoe to

Recollections and Impressions of Schoolboy Days by Cousin Herbert.

A Batch of Aphorisms from the Mandows of Thought by the Phylosopher.

The Workingwoman's Home, and the Good It Is Doing in This City. The Green-Eyed Monster, and the Filriations of Married Women.

OLD HOME, FAREWELL?

I passed the old home on last evening, And it smiled and it whispered "Come in! You'd surely not pass me thus rudely, For that were a shame and a sin.

"I gazed on your joys and your sorrows
For more than a decade of years;
I was happy to hear you in laughter,
And trembled to see you in tears. " And in wild Winter-nights, when the North

wind
His cold breath so merciless blew,
As he curtained fantastic the windows
So the gazer could scarcely peep through— Then to me he was barren of mercy, For he pinched me and warped me with cold; aut yet I would not let him enter, And the rascal—O how he would scold!

"At that trying time, in s circle, With a bright blazing fire between, The family sat, little thinking Of me, speechless guest, quite unseen

Again would the North-wind assail me, Till it seemed I was placed on a rack; and have you not often in Winter, Heard my troubled old bones loudly crace

C. WM. AUGUSTUS.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon receipt of which their mail will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obbe forwarded. Residents of Chicago can ob-tain their mail by calling at Room 36 Tern-UNE Building:

ELAINE PREPERS IVANHOE TO BABIES.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. DELAVAN, Ill., May 24.-I feel sorry for C. A. C., who seems to be down in the slough of despondency on the subject of originality. Does he not know that the world will stop and listen if the originality is of a kind to comes often to those who impart to others the knowledge gained by it. Let the critised school-boy challenge the teacher to produce a line of his essay that originated any

where save in his own brain; or, if he stands in too much awe of his instructor to do so, let him continue wrestling with the Angel of Originality till the result shall convince the most obtuse teacher that the youth deserves commendation rather than blame. The great trouble is, many who might hew out new and better pathways through the rock of public opinion carefully lay away their tools wrapped in a napkin instead of using them, and ringing forth a sound that would resound throughout the land. Such, indolently drifting with the crowd, turn into one of the old pathways with "We had better follow them too." What if watchful ones do criticise? Opposition will follow the gold of original thought when it is brought forth from the mines of

What if watchful ones do criticise? Opposition will follow the gold of original thought when it is brought forth from the mines of the soul. What if the original thinker is an "object of fear"? So is the cyclone; but it is none the less powerful because it is feared. Thought is just as powerful, and may tear down some of the "fixed and rooted" trees of custom, or the logical habitations of some of those who, when their reason comes to the front and demands attention, cry "Lord deliver us from the devil?"—and their prayer, I have noticed, is usually granted. What if he is an "object of contempt" for a time? The world will soon learn that it needs him as much as he needs it. Let the world pity him if it will. It will soon treat him as it does vice, and the embrace will not be long deferred either. Let him but keep the scintillations of his thought in play and the world will suspect some hidden fire, and will be soon trying to light its small tapers thereat. It is not always genius that elevates a man or woman above the mass. If we have pattence and wait, not idly, the world will recognize all the good that within us lies. You remember "an apple placked from the tree was the death and ruin of the race; an apple falling from the tree told the story of the stars." But, lest I weary you, I will change the subject.

I wonder if T. A. Dailey dreamed that he made the moonlight night glorious to The Home readers also. It came to me as a beautiful picture. I shall keep it among my treasures.

If I were one of The Home philosophers, is taked of helex only a woman Lebould tall.

Home readers also. It came to me as a beautiful picture. I shall keep it among my treasures.

If I were one of The Home philosophers, instead of being only a woman, I should tell Agatha's Neighbor to advise his covetous bachelor friend to straightway subtract himself, as it were, from the neighborhood of the coveted goods. Go to the seashors. Be early in the field, and some one may be found whose smiles will compensate for those of the married lady. There will be others to tell him of the wickedness of it all, to advise him to first the feeling in its infancy. The better to retreat than advance in this case. Go clear away from the one who inspires the feeling, and it will die for want of nourishment. If this plan is impracticable, the members of The Home might make a grand rally to find some fair-faced, rosycheeked damsel, handsome enough and altogether lovely enough to start his affections in a legitimate channel. There are many girls—neither "tiresome nor grasping"—who are wasting their sweetness on the desert air of remote country towns, such as the one in which I am visiting, with manners and intellect that would grace any home, and with hearts that can only be won by true manly worth. In the face of the fact that there are so many thousands of such, it teems strange any man should covet his neighbor's wife. Life is too short to spend so—foolishly, I almost wrote; but that is harsh. After her friend taxes all the medicine of advice he will receive, let us hear if he lives.

I want to say to Maud Meredith that I like her if she does bang her hair; but I do wish she would try "I vanhoe" again if she did not like it on first perusal. A reperusal only strengthens the fascination it has for me, and, much as I like bables, I would forego their seciety at any time for that of "I vanhoe."

A REMEDY FOR ECZEMA.

A REMEDY FOR ECZEMA.

To the Editor of The Onicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 21.—In reply to Sufferer in last Saturday's issue, I can state that my wife used sulphide arsenicum for eczema with most satisfactory results. Five dollars' worth cured her after spending hundreds in other remedies and physicians. We know it to be perfectly safe, and would advise others to try it. Yours, etc.

HAMILTON.

EARLY TRANSGRESSIONS.

EARLY TRANSGRESSIONS.

SCHOOLBOY DAYS.

To the Editor of The Chicage Tribuna.

Macome, Ill., May 18.—Fifteen years make a wondrous change in the views a person holds, especially of those formed when a child. My school-teacher of the time that far back was embodied tyranny itself. Her veriest delight seemed to centre in punishing me for my transgressions in school, and in reporting to my parents my ill-doings out of school. But it was not long after leaving her charge that her rod—the then symbol of power and oppression—began, in my imagination, to gradually dwindle away; and now, when a few more years have removed all traces of youthful prejudice, she stands revealed to my reason and holds a place in my heart second to none—excepting my

and disinterested affection.

And how precepts favorably impressing the mind of a child will twine themselves around some inner niche of the heart; and, remaining unseathed during the storms that ever sweep over its surface, spring into new life at some opportune moment with a thrill of sweet melancholy that is to the overtasked brain as a summer shower to drooping vegetation.

life at some opportune moment with a thrill of sweet melancholy that is to the overtasked brain as a summer shower to drooping weetation.

Turning a corner rather suddenly in walking down the street, some time back, I met the true lady who, in the long ago, had the rather difficult task of imparting to my thirsting (?) brain the rudiments of such branches of knowledge as it was supposed my infantile mind could digest; and it would have made a wooden man laugh to see the rapidity with which I took my hands from their rather ungainly position in my pockets, and the unfinished movement I made to throw the cigar between my teeth across the street, but checked myself as I remembered it was no longer a child. She, as well as I, remembered her off-repeated remark: "A man with his hands in his pockets appears as a ship without a rudder, with no sain in life; drifting where the next wind may carry him," as she said: "You look much better now, Herbert."

It was in 1866. My teacher, rising from her seat behind the tall desk which graced the centre of the rostrum; advanced until she stood facing the rows of bright young faces that composed her charge, and, after a thoughtful, expectant expression in her loving eyes, said: "Scholars, this is the first school-day of the month; on the last my register for the term will be completed, and, as, a prize. I offer it to the one whose deportment stands highest for the month. How may will try for it?" Of course, every hand was raised in the affirmative.

At the close of the month, to my intense, joy and bride, and to my teacher's as well as my own surprise, for my reputation for general good behavior was far below par, the much-coveted record of names, conduct, and class-standing of my schoolmates was placed on my desk. With my teacher's advice it was laid a way vutil I was a "man."

Happening home some days ago, the treasure was brought forth from its long hiding, sadly seared and yellow with age, tis true, but revealed in its full value for the first time. It was too sacred for the

bing heart.

Again glancing down the list of once familiar friends, I look around me and wonder: Where are they? Sadly bowing my head, I realize those I knew of the name are gone as the days when our love and hate—which to me, now appears the same, 'twas all love—was fresh, frank, and free. Indeed, there appear around me those who hear the names of my ald school-like. 'twas all love—was fresh, frank, and free. Indeed, there appear around me those who bear the names of my old schoolfellows, but they are not the same, I'm sure. Is this poorly-dressed young man, with his sickening-white, purple-blotched face, that grasps my hand in his own honest, yet trembling one, the curly-headed, chubby seatmate that once wept out of pure sympathy when a justly-indignant hornet stung me till I rolled on the grass out of pain? Is that calculating man who, meeting him after a separation of over five years, coldly takes my hand and asks after my health with the careless, don't-want-lo-know-any-way air that a stranger asks after my health with the careless, don't-want-to-know-any-way air that a stranger would use, the boy who, when for mis-conduct I would be "kept in," would wait at the door until dark to accompany me home? And the weary-looking woman I saw, assisted by a little boy of 7 or 8 summers, take a basket of laundry-work to the hotel as I passed,—is she the girl with long, dark curls and dancing black eyes, that once said to the teacher when reprimanded: "Miss—, 1 can't help it; every that once said to the teacher when reprimanded: "Miss—, 1 can't help it; every thing seems so funny today. If I can't laugh I'll cry." But why go farther? "Tis the same down the list; many have obtained local renown in their different paths in life, while others have fair prospects; but to me now even success seems failure. Where were once clear, unclouded eyes, happy, joyous hearts, and lips that opened for naught but merry laughter, I find frowns, laments, and seams of care. It seems so strange; I can recall he more that carries even yet, so early in life's day, the full splendor of its first bright rays. And I, too, have changed. Fondly anticipating the meeting with my boyhood's friends, O how often did my warm grasp of hand belie my heart's true feeling! 'Twas the memory of them I loved; meeting the flower grown from the bud I remembered of pat years awakes not the emotions I anticipated; it but brushes away from the image of the bud I carried in my heart the dewy pearl of "fond recollections," and leaves it dry, barren, Idealless. Would to Heaven our dear old teacher—with whom Time has not dealt leniently—could once more unclose my treasured, melancholy prize, and, calling off the loved names, gather round her in their old-time purity her class of '66, and lead us to some distant land "where Time doth not change," and there pursue the paths of knowledge, truth, and friendship forever. Cousin Herbert.

APHORISMS.

APHORISMS.

MEANDERING THROUGH THE MEADOWS OF THOUGHT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON. Ill., May 17.—A constant reader of The Home, I admire its wise and profound thought very much.

After the grand rush and roar of mighty rivers it is sometimes refreshing to hear the chatter of a foaming, shallow brook. I should like to personify that insignificant body of water, and meader gently along through the smilling meadows of thought, where I doubt not most of The Home readers love to roam. not most of The Home readers love to roam. There are women who love men they despise; that is, men who lack qualities they

most respect.

A truly glorious woman acknowledges no

A truly glorious woman acknowledges no equality. Either she possesses wholly or yields herself entirely.

Too far east is always west.
We cannot imagine a beginning for that which has no end, therefore to-day is as much a part of eternity as that time which follows after death.

To envy another is to acknowledge yourself that person's inferior.

Wasted years are like the empty halls of a great castle, eloquently reproachful in their silent desolation.

There are subtle distinctions between Right, and Right.

What men call destiny is but the influence upon a life of an inherited trait. The acts of to-day create the destiny of coming days.

Death is the great weight which balances all things in life.

The sweetest chords are the unexpected.

A wise woman never reproaches a man who has injured her.

Phylosophy has its good effects; it teaches us to accept the inevitable and die gracefully.

THE PHYLOSOPHER.

WORKINGWOMAN'S HOME.

WORKING WOMAN'S HOME.

THE WORK IT IS DOING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Chicago, May 18.—We feel that in justice to humanity the public should know more about the terrible weight under which that noble institution, the "Working woman's Industrial Home," located at 216 Fulton street, is bravely bearing up.

The Home was founded last September by one energetic woman, and upon her exertions alone has the support of the Home depended, caring for an average number of fifteen women and children daily.

One and a half tons of coal only have been contributed,—not one quilt, blanket, pillow, or article of furniture has been given,—yet other institutions for the aid of able-bodied, single-handed young women have had coal in carloads, beds, bedding, and furniture necessary to make their homes comfortable.

We feel that, with the present demand for woman's labor, all women who are industricusly inclined, unburdened by helpless little children, can provide for themselves, and that idleness should not be encouraged. In the interests of the toiling mothers and helpless children is the work of the

Working woman's Industrial Home directed We don't ask that you take anybody's word for the workiness or unworthiness of the Workingwoman's Industrial Home, but we do ask that all who feel that they have enough and to spare will come to the Home, which is now struggling in its infancy, and industrial the structure of the structu which is now struggling in its intancy, and judge for themselves.

Should the health and strength of the originator continue, the time is not far distant when the Workingwoman's industrial Home will take rank with other noble institutions of the earth; but is it just that this feeble woman should be left alone to perform the labor which should be divided among many, or that so noble a work should be let go down on account of the falling of overtaxed energies?

A FRIEND TO THE FATHERLESS LITTLE ONES.

MISCELLANEOUS. A FLOWER THAT FAILS TO BLOOM. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 18.—I would Grand Rapids, Mich.. May 18.—I would like to ask some flower-lover of The Home why my white narcissus fails to bloom. Can it be because it doesn't like sandy soil? I can think of nothing else. I only get one or two blossoms a year out of three or four large clumps. If there is any one who would like flowering-bulbs of the earliest narcissus, large, yellow, and very double, I can supply them with a few at simply the cost of malf and trouble of taking up, say fifty cents per dozen. It is very seldom they can get at the florist or green-houses any but what they will have to wait two or three years for bloom; at least that has been my experience after paying a large price.

Wants a divorce from Fleas.

WANTS A DIVORCE PROM PLEAS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., May 17.—Had I put my ormer plea for help in other words, I might have been answered. If I had said my band was a first or ugly you would all have rushed to my assistance; but I came with a true and painful case, and no answer was true and painful case, and no answer was given me. I will try again. I wish to be divorced from the fleas; how am I to commence the suit, and what antidote will relieve the wounds already received? My little girl said, "O dear, I don't see why God made fleas." Her brother replied, "You ought to be 'shamed. God didn't make 'em; Satan did."

I hope Forty Years, who lives in Fleay, Mich., is philosopher enough to know of a sure remedy. Chat, I believe I know you. Where were you in September, "76?

THAT AFFLICTED ONE.

JEALOUST AND FLIRTATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. Burlington, Ia., May 16.—So many of the contributors to The Home give Katie advice, and, thinking that the more she has to select from the more likely she will be to find what will fill the bill, I would like to say my say. I think one of the most common causes of men ceasing to show their love for their wives is because their wives or they are jealous, generally without sufficient reason. But I would advise Katie to be very careful, and not let that come between them, and, if it and not let that come between them, and, it is there, to throw it out.

I don't think it is right to think of a married woman fitting with another man. It is all very well for girls to have their pleasures; but when they become engaged they should settle down to the real business of life, and know that, if they and their husbands do not pull together, they will be outdid in the sace of life by those who do. And remember that "a house divided against itself must full."

ADVICE TO KATIE BY A COUNTRY COUSIN. To the Editor of The Chi-GOSHEN, Ind., May 20.-If I call myself a ond cousin to the family, may I come in ! No, I thank you, I can't take off my "bun-nit" or stop for "a cup o' tea," but I'd like to shake hands with the sisters, brothers, cousins, and aunts, and then inquire for Grandma Oldways. Has she gone visiting can't, and so will only add that "for you I am praying." And now let me say to the gentleman of 34, who is in love with another man's wife, that you have a very poor kind of love if you are willing to spoil that woman's beautiful life—soul, if you will. And I thought, too, that people were ashamed to give their loved ones needless pain. Well! good-by, maybe I'll come again some time. Second Cousin from the Country.

ORANGE-FLOWERS.

Yes, Berthold, it is true that we must part; My father will not listen to our love. No other shall supplant you in my heart; For I'm unawerving as the stars above.

That we shall meet again, who can divine? But, as you wand ting go from zone to zone, Whatever be your fate, whatever mine, The love that you have won is yours alone.

With this, I send a spray of orange-flowers; I hoped to wear them on our bridal day; But, since such destray may ne'er be ours, O keep them, Berthold, wheresoe'er you stray.

"Long, long years hence, perchance we'll meet once more; Then, for our love, let this a token be: To greet you, when your wanderings are o'er, I'll wear the blossoms of the orange-tree." Thus ran the letter; and the strong man bowed His head in utter silence on his breast, In that stern struggle when a nature proud Works out its agony all unconfessed.

The setting sun saw, sailing out at sea. The ship in which he left his home for years; While, in her room, a maid, on bended knee, Bedewed an orange-blossom with her tears.

The gentle snow fell softly sifting down, As slowly wound a fun'ral train along Amid the bustle of the busy town, Scarce heeded by the hurried, pressing throng. Save one—a bearded man of foreign mien— A stately stranger from a distant land. Why does he stare with wild eyes on the scene, And clutch the palings with a trembling hand?

He does not heed the soft snow's sifting fall, For he has braved far flercer climes than ours; But, gleaming there upon the coffin-pail, He sees a spray of pallid orange-flowers.

Full well he knows what form lies shrouded there, With garniture so strange, and yet so sweet; He calls her name in accents of despair, And prostrate falls beneath the passing feet. And kind hands gently raised him from the ground;
Long strove they to recall his spirit's powers;
'Twas all in vain: but, near his heart, they found A letter filled with crumbled crange-flowers.
OSHKOSH, Wis.

M. E. HARMON.

What Canalles Contain.

Services Services.

What Canalles Contain.

Things That Cannot Be Learned.

The Balles of the Calles Problem.

Cittado, My 2f.—D. Williams, of Chicago, Thomas and worse things in common articles of mon articles of months of the control of the co

through. My sight and intellect (to call it by that name) were convinced, but not my feel-org. It is simply another case of adverb. It is a piece of dead-corpey knowledge, which is of no use to me, because I merely know it, but do not understand it.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Porest Fires.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW GLOUCESTER, Me., May 18.—A pall of water and broom or green bough are good implements with which to check a fire in the woods. Wet the broom or bough, and sweep out the fire.

The Elective Franchise ahire.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
CHICAGO, May 21.—Please reply to this question: Has New Hampshire a law yot restricting the elective franchise to Protestants?

Two Rhaders. The Elective Franchise in New Hamp-

Citizenship Pape To the Better of The Chicago Tribuna.

Onicago, May 21.—I shall be 21 next fall; I was born on the ocean on a German vessel; landed first at New York; have been in the country ever since. Will I be required to take naturalization papers in order to become a citizen?

(If your father became a citizen, no. If he did not, yes; but only "last papers.")

Preferred and Common Stock. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribues.

Chicago, May 21.—Please inform a reader of your paper of the difference between "proferred" and "common" Northwestern Railroad stock, and also of the Northern Pacific, and oblige an IGNORAMUS.

[Preferred stock is that on which a dividend is guaranteed. In common stock the dividend depends on the earnings of the road.]

Is This Justice?
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 20.—There resides at Oak Park a wealthy gentleman doing business in the city every day. Having some difficulty of a legal nature with some of his acquaintances regard-ing business, he summoned them to appear be-fore Justice Dunlap of Oak Park, at 8 o'clock at fore Justice Dunlap of Oak Párk, at 8 o'clock at night. By doing so he deprives the care of a young family of their parents, and causes them untold trouble and useless expense. Is this act of our worthy friend humane? Is not this act infamous? The sconer the Legislature repeals this law and makes all summons serviceable only within townships the better. It is the duty of The Tribune to inform the people and law-makers of the injustice of the present law.

W. J. MASKELL.

A Rebellion Reminiscence.

A Rebellion Reminiscence.

To the Editor of The Oxicage Tribune.

BURLINGTON, I.a., May 20.—An ex-slave-owner of Mexico, Mo., gave your correspondent "Gary" something to write about, but he didn't get all the facts, for I was stationed at Mexico, Mo., in the fail of 1881, and recollect one incident of the Rebellion that never got into print. An outpost of the Second Iowa Battery (mounted) brought a colored man in from the woods one morning, and the man had an iron band, two inches wide, welded around his neck. This band was half an inch thick, and had three iron prongs, two feet long, extending from the band in different directions. The man's neck was calloused like a darky's heel, and he had worn this charming remembrance of a slave-owner's affection (?) for over a year. Tom Foley, of Des Moines, Iowa, the jolly black-smith of the battery, worked for two hours with a hammer and a cold-chisel to relieve the man. He was a good, steady slave, we leared afterwards, but was married upon an adjoining plantation, and after night he would run away from his master to see his wife. Other punishment falled to cure him of this heinous crime, and the slave-owner of Missouri was equal to the occasion. And this "joweiry" is in the Museum of the Historical Society of Missouri, or was deposited there, sixteen years ago. L. R.

The Foundlings' Home.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, May 21.—On the night alluded to in The SUNDAY TRIBUNE the bell was rung; but on account of sickness and increased duty among the adult members of our household the person who usually attends the night-bell could not go and another was sent to answer the summons who was unaccustomed to such closed, and the woman, thinking the child would not be received, had departed, taking the babe with her. The nurse, on reaching the door, looked in every direction for them, but they were out of sight, and she concluded it was one of the numerous cases in which, after deading to abandon the babe, the mother's love triumphed and led her to decide on caring for it herself. I called as soon as possible to see Mrs. Hunt, who expressed much regret that the circumstance had found its way into the papers, and when I told her we did not wish her to be burdened with the care of the child, but would take it, she said she had taken a fancy to it, and would like to keep it. To leave a child exposed to the cold night air, knowing it to be there, would have been heartless indeed, deserving of the severest censure, and incurring the immediate dismissal of any one guilty of such conduct. The lady who went to the door, though tinactustomed to take in infants, is one of our most tender nurses, and keenly feels any imputation of heartlesness. The heartlesness lies with those who come and place infants at the door or in the vestibule without the least warning. I shall be glad to have a committee appointed, consisting of impartial citizens, to investigate the affair, as one of the chief rules of our institution is by no means to let the helpless infants suffer for the wrong doing of those who should care for them.

Alleged Cure for Cancers.

Alleged Cure for Cancer.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribana.

Chicago, May 20.—Medical men generally admit their utter inability to cure solrrhus cancer.

Whenever an attempt is made to cure this malignant and destructive disease the knife is most "equently resorted to as the safest, surest means by which to remove the deadly destroyer. The fear and pain incident to such an operation are dreadful, with the consciousness that it will return, as it almost always invariably does.

The number of persons afflicted with well-developed cancer is truly alarming, and any remedy or physician who has discovered a remedy for the cure of cancer ought to be halled as a public blessing. Allow me to sat without fear of successful contradiction, that such a romedy has been discovered. It is without fear of the knife, without the drawing of blood, and with but little pain. Dr. E. Magoon, of Charcnes, Shelby County, Mo., is the inventor, or perhaps, more properly speaking, the discoverer of this safe, certain, and speedy curative.

The Doctor has been removing cancers for a number of years past, and has never failed in a single case attempted, nor has any person reported a reappearance of the trouble. He charges nothing if a cure is not effected, which tends to show that he is no humbug. To those who know him personally this remark need not be made. He is an unostentatious Christian goatleman, was educated at Philadelphia, Pa, and is quite content with his present lucrative practice.

In conclusion, permit me to say that no physician having discovered such a remedy for such a disease should withhold its benefits from suffering humanity.

What Candles Contain.

What Candles Contain.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Dr. Williams, of Chicago, who has found more and worse things in common articles of food than would easily be believed, has been looking for glucose in candy, with results which must strike dismay to the stomachs of candy-eaters. One sample of monasses and was all success, while 12 per cent

A Card from Dr. H. D. Garrison.

To the Editor of The Chicago Trouns.

Omcaso, May 31.—Observing that my name was used in your issue of the 20th as a member of a committee of eelectic physicians of this city, I feel impelled to publicly state that I do not wish to be longer regarded as belonging to any particular school or party in medicine.

The original and cardinal doctrines of the eelectic branch of the medical profession—viz.: opposition to general blood-letting and other depletory measures, and to the use of mercurials, antimonials, sreenicals, and preparations of lead for their constitutional effects—have been so fully indersed and practically accepted by the regular (aliopathic) school of medicine that I consider further partisan strife in this respect as unwarranted by either the interests of actence or flumanity.

On the other hand, the numerous remedies introduced by celectics have been so; generally tried and adopted by all schools of practice that I perceive no reason for further special efforts in this direction.

It is true that, as a rule, the introduction of these remedies has not been credited up in medical litorature to those who were really deserving of whatever credit was due; but if the mercilesly exact judgment of advancing science shall pronounce many of them to have been as much overrated as I now believe they are, the present just cause of complaint in this regard may become a matter of congratulation.

The generous liberality which I have always fancied, at least, to be characteristic of celectics, has for some time been the strongest tie between me and them; yet I suspect that some of them will never forgive me for ceasing to contend for a victory which I consider won.

Feeling the same profound sympathy for all, whether allopathic, homeopathic, or eelectie, who are carnestly endeavoring to mitigate human suffering and extend the boundaries of scientific knowledge, I wish to be regarded as friendly to and by all laborers in the field of science.

The National Bear-Mute College.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Will the editor kindly publish this in refutation of a sentence of its Washington correspondent, "Raconteur," when he said: "It seemed hardly worth while to support the National Deaf-Mute College there when only one pupil from that District was graduated, and only two or three in all." Does he think because it is National it is sustained only for the few unfortunates found there? Would he create more in order to fill its halls? Is it not worth while if even that one soul be sayed from despair and fortunates found there? Would he create more in order to fill its halls? Is it not worth while if even that one soul be saved from despair and lifted to a higher life? The deaf are naturally much dependent on themselves for enjoyment, as they can attend no church, lecture, or other place of entertainment, so many of which are open to the more favored. Rather let him and us be thankful there are so few, and that some one was generous enough to make the donation of the ground and building in the beginning, and at such a favored place as the Capital, where there is fife for the eye and food for thought, and where the noted men of the day may be seen. Deaf men have enough of silence, and don't enjoy studies in "still life." The college has been for several years, and is now, doing a noble work in educating those who would otherwise remain ignorant. I wish more of the deaf knew of this aid for them. It is arranged so that those who can pay are expected to, while the poor are helped from the same fountain gratuitously. Of course there are some of both classes there, as everywhere, and the regular college course is pursued. The President and Faculty (some of whom are deaf, and were educated there) understand fully the immense difficulties of the work, and give themselves entirely to it. The college is fitted with every convenience, and should not be crippled by want of funds. If Raconteur fears the Nation will succumb to the expense, let him suggest the retrenchment of some of those immense salaries" we hear of, and the useless expenses of Congress. Let us hope his views will be enlarged before he has opportunity to spread broadcast any more ideas, some years too far behind for this enlightened and progressive age, and which are so injurious to himself.

A Friend Of The Daar.

Cadet Whittaker. CHICAGO, May 21.—To one who, at this dis-ance, has carefully read all the newspaper re-

thorities, acting upon the unwarranted assumption that every white cadet is a man of honor (whatever that may be), and after a disclaimer from said white cadets further assuming Whittaker to be a self-mutilator, put him upon the defense of his innocence, and using means known to neither common, statute, dvil, or ecclesiatical law; prying open private trunks, examining private letters, and everything clse that the law holds sacred even to a criminal, they weave a thin gauze of circumstantial, evidence based entirely upon "expert testimony, a kind of testimony recognized by the bar to be far more dangerous and unsatisfactory than "circumstantial."

In the recent cases arising in the Circuit Court of this county on the Stettauer failure, certain experts were produced who were ready to swear that a certain paper was written by a certain clerk in Mr. Tenney's office. But the clerk and Mr. Tenney were both ready to swear that the clerk did not write it, and never saw or heard of it, and the shorthand reporter was produced who did write it. What'a commentary on expert testimony! Yet the West Point expert says the note of warning resembles Whittaker's handwriting, especially when he took a half sheet of paper from a letter in Whittaker's handwriting, especially when he took a half sheet of paper from a letter in Whittaker's room?

I heard a graduate of West Point, who was in the army for years, and is now in business in this city, say a few days ago that there was no doubt in his mind but that some of the cadets committed the outrage, and that no power on earth could make the fellows who did it confess or tell on each other.

A prosecuting attorney of ordinary ability would have discovered the perpetrators before this. "Recorder" Sears has written himself down an ass, and a truckling, obsequious fellow all through the proceeding. Whittaker, and have pestered and annoyed him even in the upper class, where men are usually free from "freshmen" abuse.

There is not a mitigating circumstance in the whole proceeding excusing

paining parents. They do not see that it is Nature that sets bounds to their children's intellectual success, instead of an overworked but fedthful teacher, who sees hereef abused by the morning papers almost daily; but has melther time nor attength to attempt soil-defense.

"My child learns nothing in the city schools." I shall "start" for Wildwood "with some others! Not a very terrible threat when we reflect that half a dozen brighter children will contend for the vacant seat.

"It is a shame the way his teacher keeps him back; he has been two years in the grade." The inference is, certainly, that the teacher has been trying for two mortal years to keep him in that very grade. If the delinded parent only knew how happy every teacher would not not support the contending the contending of the contending t

my boy."
"What is your boy's complaint?"
"He learns nothing, and you abuse him."
"How?"

Grandma Oldways. Has she gone visiting?

I've waited so long for her to come back and give a grandmother's advice to our Katio. She could help her, I know. But I couldn't wait any longer, and now, since I'm here, may I say my little say to Katie, if I promise not to talk about soiled collars or soiled Charlie? Yes? Well, it's just a little.

Though I never had a Charlie, yet a "horror" not entirely different from yours once why I talk to you? I wish I could help you; I wish I could help you; I wish I could show you God's love. But I am praying," And now let me say to the said of a certain, the person who usually attends the night-bell could members of our household the night-bell could not be sent to answer the wound to such developed a method of how-not-to-do-it unparalleled in history.

The lawr heave lately enacted at West Point, the whole affair is absurd. The so-called judicial inquiry into Cadet Whittaker's guilt or innocence has developed a method of how-not-to-do-it unparalleled in history.

Though I never had a Charlie, yet a "horror" not entirely different from yours once could not answer she went up to the next could not answer she went up to the next proved guilty. It used to be said of a certain proved guilty. It used to be said of a certain proved guilty. It used to be said of a certain proved guilty. It used to be said of a certain proved guilty. It used to be said of a certain proved guilty. It used to be said of a certain proved guilty. It used to be said of a certain proved guilty. It used to be shonest until his final accounts were present-until his final accounts were proved any of market of a ministrator or guardian to be dishonest until his final accounts were present-until his final account waips John, who has just come in from a game of marbles in the alley; sonds Mary (the poor thing has a very scurry scalp) half across the room with a box on the ear that makes her head far like a toy drum an hour after; calls her husband an "old fool or he'd git that masty teacher out o' her place"; sends all the children supperless to bed, and writes a letter to The Thibunk; the apothecary next door corrects and copies it for her, and she signs herself "A Mother"!

A WOMAN'S REASON. Why should I stake my happy youth, My days of spring. Upon a man's untested truth And proffered ring?

You praise me for my golden hair, My eyes of blue, But change o'ertakes the fairest fair Then what of you?

When all you praise has suffered wrong.
And I am old
Will love that did to youth belong
My age enfold?

Since you but prize my smiling eyes
And blushing cheek,
Then breaths no more your tender sighs;
The things you seek

Are but the shadow of a shade, Will vanish fast— Mirage, of mists of morning made, That cannot last.

"Tis he who seeks a woman's soul
Who wins her heart;
One reaches not love's final goal
With shallow art.
—Louise Chandler Moulton in the Independent. Agitator Came to America For-Ire land's Gratitude for Help.

Michael Davitt, the Irish agitator, who is one of the workers in the Land Lengue movement in Irishand, arrived in this city yesterday on the Gallia. Gallia.

Mr. Davitt was seen for a few moments by a Tribune reporter last night at the Everett House

Gallia.

Mr. Davitt was seen for a few moments by a Tribuna reporter last night at the Everett House.

"What was the condition of the Irish people when you sailed?"

"They were still in great distrass. But the Irish people are very much indebted to the Tribuna for its admirable letters written by Mr. Redpath. He rendered a great service to the Irish people are very much indebted to the Tribuna for its admirable letters written by Mr. Redpath. He rendered a great service to the Irish people in fairly representing the true condition of the people, and in placing the facts before the world. Mr. Redpath put himself in communication with the people, and secured evidence for everything that he wrote."

"Are the distress and famine nearly over?"

"Well, the distress are famine nearly over?"

"Well, the distress is very severe yet. But I think that if we have a good season it will be nearly all over by Aug. I."

"How was the news of America's contributions received?"

"I couldn't begin to express the feeling of the Irish people toward America. They are very grateful, especially when they remember the fact that America contributed more than all the rest of the world. This is the second time that America thas railied to the assistance of Ireland in the present generation."

"What is the general effect of the elections on Irish politics?"

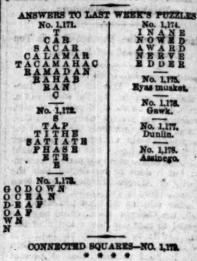
"We believe that we have achieved a great victory. We have elected thirty-five men to Parliament in West, South, and East, who are in sympathy with the Land League. That we have had a partial victory in the North is indicated by the fact that the men returned in that section are 'tenant righters' or advocates of a moderate land system. We expect to get great milef from the present government, but of course we know that we will not be able to secure all the reforms needed."

"What do you think will be Gladstone's attitude toward the Irish people?"

"I think that he will try to institute some of the reforms in the land system which he has indicated at in his speeches. The reforms which he

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER

[Original contributions will be published in his department. Correspondents will please end their real names with their nome de plume ddressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Avoid obsoete words as far as possible. Answers will be



Top square—Strength; a doctrine; to shut in; to fasten. Left square—A Biblical feminine name; to sail close to the wind; a river in New Mexico, transposed; a headplece. Right square—A sort of pottage; a Biblical masculine name; a layman; a pike full-grown. Bottom square—A maul; chilliness; a musical instrument; a court. Chicago.

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Across—To deal out in small portions; a bird of the genus Hirundo; cause; pertaining to a range of mountains in Europe; next before the present; a trader. Down—In Dromios; a girl's nickname; a viscid substance; extent; a country in Europe; uttered hesitatingly; confusion; a consonant and a man's nickname transposed; a can a profix; in Dick Shunary. fish; a prefix; in Dick Shunary. CANTON, Ill.

DIAMOND-NO. 1,181. In Towhead; an animal; the middle of a tem-ple; tedious; a yowel and a Biblical masculine name; a tree; in Mr. E. Us. Urbana, Ill.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 1,182. Accurate; bad; to conceal; a student.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 1,188. An animal; an animal, reversed; an animal; an animal, reversed.

Steward, Ill.

Mr. E. Us.

1 am composed of nineteen letters, and am an old saying.
My 8, 7, 18, 6, 1, 9, is a badge.
My 8, 5, 18, 18, is the bark of oak powdered to mall piecos.

My 19, 17, 11, is color or tint.

My 4, 12, is an abbreviation for a title.

My 18, 15, 2, 14, is a grant.

Burgington, Ia.

Hera Olea Phasos.

TRANSPOSED CITIES-NO. 1,188. (i) My Tom goner. (2) No trace, Sam. (3) Cost a sou, A. L. (4) Sever a sill. (5) Need a Reb. (6) H. G. was not in. (7) Divorce pen. (8) A new tyro, F. (9) I sell mares. (10) Lean Tom R. DES MOINES, Ia.

CRYPTO-ENIGMA-NO. 1.186. Z GZTX KSE QNEVZ AJZEJ VQ,
KSPOL GSOJXEX MPA VG WXGXQVQ,
OJVYJ, OJXG EXDXEQXL, OVEH WYDX, VG AEPAJ,
Z GZTX KSPOL GSOJXEX MPA VG EPAJ.
NELSON, III.
NELSON, III.

CORRESPONDENCE. Jasper, Canton, Ill., who is an old admirer of The Corner, sends some puzzles for which thanks are returned.

Dick Shunary, city, cannot get the drop on the charades, but finds the answers to the other six plain sailing. Tyro, city, dropped the drop-letter, the two charades, and the "Eyas musket." He held on to the other four and sent them in.

E. F. K., city, was not the early bird this week that he was last. He finds them rather tough, yet manages to answer them without a single The Dromics, Galena, Ill., could not get their eyes on the "eyas," though they handled the "musket" properly, That half a puzzle was all that bothered the Galena gentlemen.

Punch. Urbana, Ill., steps proudly forward this week as the first in the field with the authors' answers to the entire list, from the dropletter to the "Assinego." Many thanks for the puzzles. They are quite acceptable. Nelsonian, Nelson, Ill., was successful with all save Mrs. Harris' well-written characle, and be can't even "suppogo" what that is. Nelsonian promises to eachew the supplement in future. It was done to test the puzzlers' skill, and their skill was equal to the emergency.

skill was equal to the emergency.

Henida, Champnign, Ill., gives the true rendering of the eight puzzles of last week from end to end. The gentleman from Champaign inquires anxiously for Garth and Coochie, and would like to have the G. P. call them out. They will hereby consider themselves 'called. Many thanks for nodes.

Rose Maylie, Evanston, Ill., resumes her letters to The Corner with the knotty puzzles all answered save three,—the diamond. "Gawk, and "Dunlin." The lady asks "Where, O where, are The Puzzler's lady contributors" That's a harder question to answer than one of Tophead's complex riddies.

Overhead a banner of blossoms—
At my feet a tremulous glow
Of dancing, shimmering sunbeams
That creep through the branches low.
My soul is filled with sweet visions,
As I drink the breath of the flowers,
Till my heart is drunk with the sweetness
Of this royal world of ours.

The bees, too, revel in sweetness;
The butterfly droops its bright wing.
Like a rainbow, over the fountain;
And the mad, mad birds, how they sing.
The clouds, like a grazy ourtain,
Hang low in the laughing sky;
The day holds never a shadow—
Yet night cometh by-and-by.
GRAST PARK, Ill. MARY STRATTON HEVEL.

Many elergymen who were obliged to with-draw from the pulpit on account of "Clergy-man's Sore Throat" have recovered by using Fellows Syrup Hypophosphites and are preach-ing again. This preparation seems peculiarly and wonderfully adapted to diseases of the breathing organs.

THE CONTRAST! While other Baking Powders are largely ADUL-Dr. PRICE'S



has been hept UNCHANGED in all of its original parity and wholesomeases. The best orideace of ITS SAPETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, Is THE FACT or its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, is the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

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A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER. NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

STEELE & PRICE,

Manufacturers of Lapsin Years Green, Special
Playering Extracts, Ste., Chicago and R. Louis. Determined Oppo the Halsted-Str

and Pekin

THE

Suits Begun Yester

another Step Ta

IN OF THE CHICAGO, In the case of the F Company v. The Chi western Railroad Com stern named a protection in the stern named and in the stern named a protection in the stern named and in the stern named and

has no funds on trust estate for the pay incurred in the pros ure proceedings. It he there are a number of to have performed estate which show that source. It some provision be ment of these cla and Judge Blodgett ma and Judge Blodgett mat the petition to Mr. Bisk in Chancery, to repor should be paid the Co the legal services per counsel in the presen expenses or disbursem by the Company as the cause, and what with pensation of counsel of for services hereafter

The case of the Chic Company came up before yesterday, on a motion to the Company on the debts had been paid, ar use of a Receiver. Ju
the attorneys, was abs
went over to Monday u
The Appellate Court
Tuesday morning. O
filed the same day.
A certificate of good
yesterday issued to O
Judge Moran, on motio
Another suit was be
yent the leasing of th
Halsted and Madison
Blair, the complainant l
lin. A motion for an
made this morning befo
The Receiver of the
was authorized by Jude
to compromise a chaim d use of a Receiver. was authorized by Jud to compromise a claim against Robert Rae for

THE RE UNITED STATES Chancery Orders—1,039, Bradley Mrg. Co.; leave to ment to answer.—1,049, Sa der.—1,084, Farmers' Loan go, Pekin & Southwestern prepared.

Chancery Orders—1,318

Chancery Orders—1,318, order approving Master's Culton: same order.—15,68 same order.—1,584, Same v. Han 14,871, Taylor v. Browa; 1,689, Connecticut Mutus drews: report of amount days.—Young v. Puring Master's dead ... 128 lm. UNITED STATES

Law Orders—In the mank in liquidation; ord Criminal—United State SUPERIOR MER

75.943. George Bedell v. 1500. Jussen & Anderson 75.944. Suppressed for st 75.945. Luman M. Bogut George R. Clarke, O. A. B. S. Morgan, Osweil A. Bogand Warren C. and John aside Trustee's sale of L. P. Layton's Subdivision. Clarke & Layton's Comment & Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N. W. Yof's Subdivision. Mills following property: combine of the N.

5.962. Maria Wasting bill for divorce on the grand cruelty. F. A. Herrin Chancery Orders—2,491.

Chancery Orders—2,491.

to amond bill and appear fault.—2,200, O'Hare v. B appeal disd. and Clerk orders orders or posited to Eldridge & To v. Catholie Bishop; alias leave to amend bill.

Decrees—Mills v. Traccomplt.'s costs; and appear appear and app

CIRCUIT 38.202. Gottfried Amms confession of judget; B. (35.203. Bill; withheld fo 35.204. Edward M. Kraus peal. peal.
35.205. August Johler
Gemeinde; appeal.
35.206. J. H. Cooley v. W.
35.207. Eliza Tobin v. L.
reform lease. Hidridge &
35.208. W. R. Chamberli
Board of Education of Eliza

solr.

35.209. Bill; withheld to 35.210. Samuel Page v. E Stanley; appeal.

36.211. Schwalischer & M. Henry Shufeldt. Thomas E. Egan, D. E. Engle, and iff; replevin to recover; valued at \$375. Jacob Ne 35.212. Confession of judge. ac.212. Confession of ju-ice.
35,214. L. H. Lawrence y Johnson, and P. B. Price: 35,215. W. D. Kerfoot, R. Page & Sprague v. Robert of William Hausbrough, A. T. Bliss, C. C. Bonney, and to foreiose a trust-deed of S. J. Walker's Dock w. W. T. Burgess, solr. 35,215. Sarah J. Reid v. J. 35,217. Thomas Lambdes Deal. 25,218. S. Ellen Gier v.

Law Orders—2.27, Subert by deft. to set aside order codendo staid.—2.462, Ten any Co.; leave to piff. to fill harr., amended narr. file to plead to same Lole, Smith v. Felton to withdraw bond.—4. Hedmond: time to file bon to morrow.—2.811, People tation, all pleas by Will Hallinan, except plea of frawn, and that evidence under said ples which mighty pleaded.—2.182. Wends tond extended 10 days.—3 leave to piff. to withdraw burgers.

THE LAW.

another Step Taken in the Chicago and Pekin Railroad Matter.

Determined Opposition to the Leasing of the Halsted-Street School Property.

Suits Begun Yesterday, Judgments Rendered, Orders Made, Etc.,

IN GENERAL.

THE CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTH-In the case of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company v. The Chicago, Pekin & South-western Railroad Company the complainant yesterday filed a petition stating that it has no funds on hand belonging to the trust estate for the payment of the expenses incurred in the prosecution of the foreclosure proceedings. It has during the litigation been obliged to incur large expenses, and there are a number of attorneys who claim to have performed services for the trust estate which should be paid from that source. It therefore asked that some provision be made for the payment of these claims and expenses, and Judge Blodgett made an order referring the position to Mr. Bishop one of the Masters. and Judge Blodgett made an order referring
the petition to Mr. Bishop, one of the Masters
in Chancery, to report what compensation
should be paid the Company as trustee for
the legal services performed by the various
counsel in the present litigation, also what
expenses or disbursements have been made
by the Company as trustee growing out of
the cause, and what will be the probable compensation of counsel connected with the cases
for services hereafter to be performed.

The case of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company came up before Judge Drummond yesterday, on a motion to restore the property to the Company on the ground that all its yesterday, the another to the Company on the ground that all its debts had been paid, and there was no further use of a Receiver. Judge Cothran, one of the attorneys, was absent, and the matter went over to Monday morning.

The Appellate Court will resume its call Tuesday morning. Opinions will also be filed the same day.

A certificate of good moral character was yesterday issued to Olin A. McFarland by Judge Moran, on motion of H. B. Hurd.

Another suit was begun yesterday to prevent the leasing of the school property on Halsted and Madison streets to Crilly & Blair, the complainant being W. E. Chamberlin. A motion for an injunction will be made this morning before Judge Moran.

The Receiver of the City National Bank was authorized by Judge Blodgett yesterday to compromise a claim on a note for \$2,518.83 against Robert Rae for the sum of \$800.

ITEMS.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Chancery Orders—1,039, Edgerton v. Furst & Bradley Mfg. Co.; leave to deft. to file amendment to answer.—1,040, Same v. Same; same order.—1,084, Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. v. Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern R. R. Co.; order as prepared.

Chancery Orders—1,318, Young v. Freeman; order approving Master's deed.—1,324, Beach v. Culton; same order.—15,634, Young v. Eberhart; same order.—16,635, Same v. Huse, same order.—1,534, Same v. Arthur; same order.—1,634, Same v. Hafley; same order.—1,6371, Taylor v. Brown; order as prepared.—1,639, Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Andrews: report of amount due filed and rule ten days.—Young v. Purington; order approving Master's deed.—1,708, Ireland v. Geraghty; order as prepared.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

SUPERIOR COURT.

SUPERIOR COURT.

NEW SUITS.

75.943. George Bedell v. Samuel Myers; asst., 1500. Jussen & Anderson, attys.
75.944. Suppressed for service.
75.945. Luman M. Bogue v. Jonathan H. Bager, George R. Clarke, O. A. Bogue, Abner Smith, T. S. Morgan, Oswell A. Bogue, hdministrator, etc., and Warren C. and John H. Bogue; bill to set aside Trustee's sale of Lota 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, in R. P. Layton's Subdivision of Lots 1, 2, and 3, in Clarke & Layton's Subdivision of Lots 7, 8, 9, and 10, Block 8, in Walker & Stinson's Subdivision of the W. % of the S. W. % of Soc. 2, 28, 14. L. D. Condee and Louis Brissot, solrs.
75.946. Helen Courter v. John N. Mason. Jane E. Mason, D. W. Mills, Lucy M. Mills, Pliny B. Smith, Henry 8. Towle, C. K. Offield, Lucy Morrison, Virginia A. Mason, J. H. Ohlerking, W. H. Moore, assignee, C. H. Carpenter, and the National Bank of Illinois; bill to foreclose a trust-deed for \$10,000, made by Mason, Mills & Smith on the following property: commencing on the west line of the 8. W. % of Sec. 16, 28, 14, 43 rods south of the N. W. orner thereof, thence east 60 rods to the west line of said section, thence sorth along the west line of said section 39 10-28 feet to the place of beginning, reserving a strip from the west side of said premises 2 rods wide for a street. Pliny B. Smith, solr.
75.947. George W. Hoffman v. Harvey M. Thompson; bill to reform deed by changing the words "Lot 14" to "the south half of Lot 14." Sleeper & Whiton, solrs.
15.948. Suppressed for service.
15.949. J. W. Enright et al. v. Isaac Weiss; 1854. \$1,000. Tenney & Flower, attys.

Est., \$1,000. Tenney & Flower, attys.

SUPPRESSED SUITS.

TOUR Maria Waarich v. Henry L. Waarich; bill for divorce on the ground of drunkenness and cruelty. F. A. Herring, solf.

JUDGE GARY.

Law Orders—1,825, Rannkill v. McKnight; motion piff. rule to justify in five days.

JUDGE JAMESON.

Chancery Orders—2,491, Clark v. Clark; leave to amend till and appearance, consent, and default.—2,380, O'Hare v. Burnan; by stipulation appeal disd. and Clerk ordered to pay money deposited to Eidridee & Tourtellotte.—2,238, Ryan v. Catholic Bishop; alias summons ordered and leave to amend bill.

Decrees—Mills v. Tracy; hearing and disd. compit.'s costs; and appeal.

CIRCUIT COURT.

CIRCUIT COURT.

35.202. Gottfried Amman v. Michael F. Reily, confession of judget; S. C. Eastman, atty.
35.203. Bill; withheld for service.
35.204. Edward M. Kraus v. George Stark; ap-35,205. August Johler v. Blue Island Turn Gemeinde; appeal.
35,296. J. H. Cooley v. W. F. Bennett; appeal.
35,297. Eliza Tobin v. I. B. M. Livernois; bill to reform lease. Eldridge & Tourtellotte, solrs.
35,208. W. E. Chamberlin v. City of Chicago, Board of Education of Chicago, D. F. Crilly, and Charles H. Blair; bill for injunction. J. L. High, solr.

Solv. Solv. Bill; withheld for service.

35.20. Bill; withheld for service.

35.20. Samuel Page v. E. N. Stanley and Frank
Stanley; appeal.

35.21. Schwalacher & Mayer v. D. H. Eldridge,
Henry Shufeldt, Thomas Lynch, W. C. Egan, S.

E. Egan, D. E. Engle, and John Hoffmann, Sheriff; replevin to recover 217 gallons of whisky,
valued at \$375. Jacob Newman, atty.

35.212. Confession of judgt; withheld for service.

ice.

3.213. Patrick Quill v. Simon Ason; appeal.

3.214. L. H. Lawrence v. H. W. Magce, Jacob
Johnson and r. B. Price; appeal.

3.215. W. D. Kerfoot, Receiver of the firm of
Page & Sprague v. Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee
of William Hausbrough, Augustus Bauer, hary

7. Bliss, C. C. Bonney, and about 300 others; bill
to forelose a trust-deed for \$25,000 on Block 5
of S. J. Walker's Dock Addition to Chicago.

W. T. Burgess, solr.

3.218. Sarah J. Reid v. J. H. Moore; appeal.

3.218. S Filton Give v. Cleaton J. Gierr, bill

peal Admins hambour v. Adminstration of the first peak of the ground of desertion. G. F. Waite, soir.

**Sib-People ex rel. Florence McCarthy v. C. E. Felton; petition for habeas corpus on behalf of John Shughnessy, who is confined in the Bridewell on a charge of being an inmate of a disorderly house. Florence McCarthy, soir.

Law Orders—2.207, Suhermer v. Dvorak; motion by deft, to set aside order of dismissal and proceedendo staid.—2.462, Tenney v. Chicago Packang Co.; leave to piff, to file additional count to marr, amended narr. filed and rule on deft. to plead to same in ten days.—1.218, Smith v. Felton; leave to piff, to mit a confidence of the confid

ncy R. R. Co. v. Bu

Chancery Orders—1.82, McMillan v. McMillan; disd. compites. costs as to W. A. Compton.—4.620, Stewart v. Stewart; personal service and default.—3.072, Koop v. Golden; Master's report filed and confirmed nist in ten days.—3.931, Tyler v. Becker; personal service on Cornella D. Becker, Arrietta Hipple, James Hipple, Edwin Becker, Louisa McLean, John D. McLean, and Albert and Catherine Becker, and default of all but last two parties; J. L. Wiison appointed guardian ad litem for Albert and Catherine Becker, and answer filed; service by publication on Helon and George Hipple. John and Thomagene C. Becker, and default and reference ic Butler.—2.125, Meyer v. Byrne; personal service on L. E. Cossett and default.—4.025, Coo v. Coe; personal service and default.—6.25, Needles v. Republic Life-Insurance Company; J. L. Fairbanks and Horace G. Tucker made co-compita, and order as prepared.

Decrees—3.231, Silverman v. Trustees of Church of Pilgrims; decree of sale.

JUDGE BARRUM.

Chancery Orders—36, Nicoll v. Schields; personal service and default.—54, Nicoll v. Apfel; same order.—38, Nicoll v. Frenkes; same order.—62, Same v. Scanion; same order.—232, Daugherty v. Cannon; rule on defts., represented—by Wallace & Mason, to plead to amended bill in ton days.—3.244, Degman v. Byrn; set for June torm.—334, Phillips v. Phillips; mandate filed and case redocketed.

Decrees—3.447, Tuttle v. Sturtevant; Master's report filed and confirmed and decree of partition,—4.070, Considine v. Bristol; final decree.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Loomis—35, In matter of assgnmnt, of E. R. Miliard, ord. nisl. dischg. assignee made abso.; 2,388, Charles W. Dean v. Almira Thatcher et al., mo. piffs. atty. defit. and judgt. for piff.; 150, Estate of J. L. James, claim of W. O. Osgood, pet. for nonsuit ovrid., verd. for deft.; 1,390, J. M. Terwilligee v. Phillip H. Decker, verd. for piff. \$759,75.

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Maria Woodrich letters testa-mentary were issued to Margaret Pflugradt. The estate is valued at about \$1,000.

mentary were issued to Margaret Pflugradt. The estate is valued at about \$1,000.

ORDERS.

Est. Martin Schmutz, in reapplie of execs, to sell real est, to pay debts ent., William S. Brackett apptd. guard. ad litem for Albert K. Schmutz, inft. deft., and ans. of guard. ad litem flied; est. Cecelia Anderson, inv. and appret. approd.; est. Anna M. Miller, admin. given leave to expnd. sum not exedug. \$200 for monument, etc.; est. Christina Bruck, pf. of hishp. ent., exec's. rept. of final acct. approved, est. dec. settled and exec. disch.; est. Henry Schultze, minor, leave to guard, to file amndt. to petit, for sale of real est., and amndt. filed; est. Marion Woodrich, will prov. and admnt. to probt; est. John J. Schmull, wds. selec. filed, final acct. approved, est dec. settled and exec. disch.; est. John I. Schmull, wds. selec. filed, final acct. approved, est dec. settled and exec. disch.; est. John I. Schmull, wds. selec. filed, final acct. approved, est dec. settled and exec. disch.; est. John I. Schmull, wds. selec. filed, final acct. approved, est dec. settled and exec. disch.; est. John I. Schmull, wds. selec. filed, final acct. approved, est. dec. settled and exec. disch.; est. John I. Schmull, wds. selec. filed, final acct. approved, est. dec. settled and exec. disch.; est. John I. Schmull, as of cl. 7 for \$296. fr. elim. Thomas A. Clark alld as of cl. 5 for \$7, and elm. of De W. Mc-Carthy alld. as of cl. 7 for \$296. fr. elim. Thomas A. Clark alld as of cl. 5 for \$7, and elm. of De W. Mc-Carthy alld. as of cl. 7 for \$296. fr. elim. Thomas A. Clark alld as of cl. 5 for \$7, and elm. of De W. Mc-Carthy alld. as of cl. 7 for \$296. fr. elim. Thomas A. Clark alld as of cl. 5 for \$7, and elm. of De W. Mc-Carthy alld. as of cl. 7 for \$296. fr. elim. Thomas A. Clark alld as of cl. 5 for \$7, and elm. of De W. Mc-Carthy alld. as of cl. 7 for \$296. fr. elim. Thomas A. Clark alld as of cl. 5 for \$7, and elm. of De W. Mc-Carthy alld. as of cl. 5 for \$7, and elm. of De W. Mc-Carthy alld. as of cl. 7 for \$296. fr. elim.

THE CALL TO-DAY. JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambrs.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—Submitted cases.

JUDGE MORAN—Motions.

JUDGE MORAN—Motions.

JUDGE TULEY—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE BARNUM—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—NO court to-day.

General business Monday.

CRIMINAL COURT—NOS. 1,281, 1,284, 1,266, 1,266

to 1,273, 1,279, 1,288, and 1,200.

THE CALL MONDAY. THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BROMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

APPELLATE COURT—Not in session. Call Treeday, 117, 118, 119, 120, and 121, and opinions.

JUDGE GARY—MS to 182, inclusive, except 180.

No. 151, Mattson v. Blamisch, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE MORRN—278%, 323, 4315, 317 to 325, inclusive. No. 312, Retz v. Ries, on trial.

JUDGE MORRN—278%, 230 to 349, inclusive. No case on trial.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS. VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

Judge Gary-2,893, Carpenter v. National H.
Company; motion piff disd without costs. -2,548,
Albert Hauch, use, etc., v. F. Coggswell; motion
piff disd, defits costs with 10 per cent damages,
39.01, and procedendo. -2,525, Henry A. Rust et
al. v. Abram Lieberman; verdict for piff \$468,
and motion for new trial by deft. -2,525, Rozet
v. Catholie Bishop of Chicago; motion piff dis'd
without costs. -2,577, Denis v. Wilson Manufacturing Company; by stipulation dis'd without
costs.

Judge Smith-1,322, Jones v. Willis; dis'd without costs by stipulation. -2,890, Marrener v.
Boyd; motion piff dis'd without costs.

Judge Rogers-2,183, Jones v. Willis; disd and
costs paid. -Jacob Boller v. Chicago & Northwestern R. W. Co.; verdict, \$1,500, and motion

Judge Rogers—2,183, Jones v. Willis; died and costs paid.—Jacob Boller v. Chicago & Northwestern R. W. Co.; verdict, \$1,500, and motion for new trial by deft.—2,307, Swiger & Talcott Stone Co. v. Bouler; appeal disd at deft's costs, with procedendo.—2,300, Rice v. Same; same order.—2,311, Goss v. Willisms; same order.—Judge Moran—4,554, Hale v. Colley; disd at piff's costs, and paid.—36,226, Gottfried Anumon v. Michael F. Riley; judgt, \$372.—956. Foley v. Rockwood; disd want of prosecution.—1,008, Oheny v. Same; same order.—971, Thomas Lord et al. v. Green B. Garner; judgt, \$145.53.—Julius Jackson v. Henry Smith: verdict, \$55.—984, Wren vs. Standard Ins. Co.; disd want of prosecution.

THE CHINA OF DRESDEN.

Melssen's World-Famous Factory-The Founder of the Works-Three Periods of Dresden Art, Correspondence New York Times. DRESDEN, April 25.—Augustus the Strong, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, sits on a horse of gilt bronze in the Neustadt in Dresden, just beyond the bridge. He has sat there 150 years, in a Roman breast-plate and tunic, with a wreath about his head, expos-ing his elbows and calves to the frost of the ing his elbows and calves to the frost of the Saxon winter, and the bronze horse has rested complacently on his flowing bronze tall all the while. A mighty man of valor was Augustus, who could break a horseshoe with his hands, and as he had a taste for palaces, and jewels, and festivities as well as for horseshoes, and wanted to get and to keep the throne of Poland (no easy task), he was often short of money. He was consequently glad to welcome Johann Friederich Böttger from Prussia, who claimed to be able to make gold, but who only succeeded after all in making china. Augustus seems to have contented almself with the latter. Indeed, he presently became a great collector of the article, and at once to adorn the new palace which he had bought in the Neustatt and to provide models for his own factory at Melssen, he brought together the great collection of Uninese and Japanese porcelain which is still one of the attractions of Dresden. Eighten I are called the dragoons, and they are called the dragoon, and they are called the dragoon wasse to this day. The first porcelain made by Böttger is hardly to be distinguished by the inexperienced from earthenware, and is much the color of a modern flower-pot. But it was not long before the invention was perfected, and china of thorough whiteness and transparence was produced. For some years the process was kept a secret, but before long a workman escaped to Vienna, and in the course of 90 years, for the world moved but slowly in the earlier part of the eighteenth century. Germany and Europe had learned the art of making china. Meanwhile, the Meissen factory had held its own, and from the time when Böttger made his first dark-red tea-pot to the present day no great a reputation as that which is opoularly called "Dresden" with the single exception of that made at the Royal, Imperial, or Nathonal Factory of Sevres.

All connoisseurs of china is sold unpainted on account of any i Saxon winter, and the bronze horse has rested complacently on his flowing bronze tail all the while. A mighty man of valor was

been produced during the 150 years of the existence of the factory are many of them copied to day. The variety is, of course, very great. Machinery now lends its aid to some extent, and if the china has thereby lost some of its artistic value, it has undoubtedly gained in cheapness. All that is most important, however, must still be done by hand. The stencil-plate is used to indicate the general outlines of some of the cheaper patterns, but all coloring must still be finally put on with the paint-brush. Only the common blue and a rather ugity shade of green are painted under the glaze. All the best of the colored patterns—flowers, birds, land-scapes, and figures—are painted after the articles have received their second baking and must then be again baked in. The old specimens still retain a great value for collectors, and in some respects their beauty is unequaled by any of the modern work. They are generally divided into three classes.—"Before Marcolini." Marcolini," and "After Marcolini." The first class comprises, perhaps, the most valuable specimens of all. The painting is less brilliant in point of color than that on the later china, but the freedom and boldness of design have probably never since been equaled in Meissen. The variety is endless, comprising figures, landscapes, birds, and flowers. But I must remark here that the beauty of a plece of china painting depends naturally much more on the talent of the particular workman who has painted if than on the period of its production. If this workman was an artist, the cup or dish is a work of art whether it was made in 1750 or in 1860. If he was a bungler, the plece of china is ugly whether it was made in the nineteenth or in the eighteenth century. The Marcolini period is distinguished by the brilliancy of the colors used in flower painting and by the grace and delicacy of figurines. These are generally of the court shepherdess type. These little figures, seldom more than six inches high, might have stepped out of the boudoir of Marie Antoinette. Every

THE DARK DAY.

May 19, 1780.

New York Herald.
One hundred years ago to-day, May 19, 1780, was one of the most famous of dates in The banded years are book. More than the control of the property of the control o the legendary tales of our grandfathers. It was the "Dark Day," when, according to the chronicles, candies had to be lighted at midday, the birds were silent or disappeared, and the domestic fowls retired to roost. This darkness prevailed over the whole of New

their roest; cocks crowed in answer to one another, as they commonly do in the night; woodcock, which are night birds, whistled as they do only in the dark; frogs piped—in short, there was the appearance of midnight at noonday."

The newspapers of that day were not very enterprising in announcing occurrences of this kind, but the Boston Gazette three days after spoke of it apologetically as follows:

"The Printers acknowledge their incapacity of describing the Phenomenon which appeared in the Town on Friday last, and shall, therefore, leave if to Astronomers, whose more particular business it is.—They, however, would inform those who were not in the Contents of it, that on Friday last, about Ten o'Clock, there came over this Town a dark Cloud, which continued increasing darker and darker till near One o'Clock, when it became so dark that the inhabitants were obliged to quittheir Business. The Darkness continued till near Three o'Clock, when it gradually grew lighter and lighter, till the Light became as usual. The Inhabitants were obliged to dine by the Light of the Candle. At Night it had the same effect upon the Moon. Such a Phenomenon was never before seen by the oldest person living."

PROF. POIRIER'S DREAM.

Last Sunday afternoon, my maid servant having gone out to vespers, and the heat of the day toward 3 o'clock being overpowering.

the day toward 3 o'clock being overpowering. I fell asleep reading Darwin.

My window opened upon the Charterhouse garden; the rustling of the leaves came vaguely to my ears; a light breath of air caressed my cheeks. Suddenly, in a dream, I saw myself transported to the banks of the Ganges, not far from Benares.

I was sitting in the shade of a great tamarind tree; the sacred river rolled before me like a lake, white with light, and upon its arind tree; the sacred river rolled before me like a lake, white with light, and upon its banks an immense forest of palms, bananas, and other exotic plants spread itself, whose lances, parasols, and fans mingled together as far as the eye could reach.

And while I contemplated in wonderment this splendid landscape, a slight noise in the leaves over my head drew my at tention. I looked up and saw—Guess what I saw!

I saw myself, Nicholas Poirier, Professor of Philosophy at the College of Saint Suzanne, in the form of a chimpanzee, hanging by one of my paws to the lower branch of the tamarind tree, and making faces at my-

Judge of my astonishment!

Judge of my astonishment!

Comprehending directly that my body had dissevered itself from my soul, and was capering about in the lonely forest, I was in consternation.

"If it wanders off into the depths of the wood," I said to myself, "it will never return, and I shall remain here alone, with my metaphysics and nothing else to console me." The thought made me shudder. I wanted to summon my Not-Me to resume immediately its accustomed place, but the fear of frightening it modified my ideas, and with a conclicatory tone I said to it:

"Come! come! my dear Nicholas, consider... Does that posture suit the dignity of your character? Ought a Professor of Philosphy to suspend himself from the branch of a tree? Is it proper? Come, my friend, come back to propriety!"

But the chimpanzee, after replying to me by two or three grimaces and scratching his hams, said to me:

"Ah! how do you take me for a fool.

sed anything to yourself either, and a ousand times you have deprived me of the eatest necessaries in order to adorn your prary with some new book and satisfy your in curiosity. In the early days, especially, had to pass winters without fire; my agers numb with cold and my stomach noty."

"I suffered from it more than you. Your privations enterebled me, and the lear of losing you gave me a fever."

"Ah!" cried the rascally ape, "to be so afraid you must have been not quite sure of surviving me. Say what you will, we shall end together: you will not survive me a second. When I sleep we both lose the sense of the 'I'; when I begin to wake up, you dream, you babble; when I open my eyes, you revive; when I am sick and you suspect the slightest dangerous injury in me, you do not know what saint to pray to. Go! your case is as clear as mine; soothe yourself with your darling illusions, we shall none the less depart arm in arm."

He stopped, and seeing me reduced to sllence, the animal went on with redoubled insolence:

"Formerly, in the time of the Egyptians, I was embalined after my death, and remained hundreds of years in the condition of a mummy. It was a just tribute rendered to my services; the honor of being enveloped in consecrated bandages and stuffed with rare perfumes consoled me a little for my loss of life. But at present you disain me; you think to clevate yourself by despising your body. For all that it is only a comedy on your part. Do you remember our rheumstism in the stomach, when Dr. Boniface gave us both up? I could hardly help laughing, in soite of the sadness of the moment, at your looks when you received the last consolations of this terrestial world; the big Latin words served out to you had not the appearance of reassuring you much as to your final lot, and for the sake of keeping me only two or three years more you would not have hesitated a minute to sacrifice your eternal life. Come, own up; be honest to yourself. Is it true?"

I was confounded at his impudence; then, with a movement of indignation and as a last resource, striking my breast, I cried: "I digest; therefore I am."

And the chimpanzee, imitating my gesture and caressing his stomach, jeeringly cried: "I digest; therefore I am." He dared even to add, ironically:
"One can doubt everything except that one digestis;

TURNER ASHBY.

How the Rebel Rough-Rider Interfered in a Beadly Quarrel to Assert the Rights of Hospitality,

G. C. E. in New York Post.

During that period of suppressed excitement in Virginia after the John Brown incident at Horney.

D., "never impresses me so strongly in reading of his military exploits as it does when I look at that faded alip of paper written by his hand and signed by B.... It is a

PIGEONS RACING.

Prom Harrisburg to Philadelphia—Bemarkably Fast Plying.

Philadelphia Times.

"This 'ere's the greatest fly of 'eming pigeons ever given in Philadelphy. Hit's on the Belgium plan—throw hup the birds hall hat one time, you know." The speaker stood on the pavement fronting Joe Buckley's saloon, 2224 Callowhill street, yesterday afternoon, in the company of a score of other merry Englishmen, all of whom talked "pigeon" and smoked pipes. The night before Buckley and Joseph Earnshaw, well-known pigeon-fanciers, had gone to Harrisburg with thirty-fine carrier-birds, preparatory to the "Philadelphia No. 3 Homing

burg with thirty-fine carrier-birds, preparatory to the "Philadelphia No. 2 Homing Pigeon Society's great fly from the Capital to this city. Seventy-two birds had been entered for the contest, but for various reasons nearly one-half failed to come to time, The starters let loose the birds at 10:30 a. m., Philadelphia time, and immediately left for this city. The distance between these points is estimated at 100 miles, air-line. After reaching the coops of their owners, in this city, the birds were to be brought immediately to a place selected, and there "shown." The rendezyous for the city proper was Buckley's, and certain central points had been ladicated at West Philadelphia, Kensington, Manayuni, Frankford, Germantown, and Conshohocken, from all of which outlying places birds were entered.

It had been agreed that the time-keepers should meet last evening at Buckley's to compare points and to congratulate or concle, as the case might be. The birds had received careful training, and quick time was expected.

Stationed in front of Buckley's saloon at noon yesterday was Thomas Grist, the time-keeper, with a watch in his hand and his syes alternately up and down the street. A party of fellow-countrymen were conversing about the match and country. "There never was such a match as this before," said one, removing his pipe from his mouth, "taking into account the number of birds, their quality, the distance, and the fashlon of throwing them all at one time." Another robust Briton dropped the remark that Philadelphia brids were the best in this country, and imported birds bred here produced superior progeny. A third man said that nothing could be fairer than the conditions of the fly. Nobody was excluded from entering, and safeguards had been taken to prevent false or inaccurate time-taking.

The distance from the coop to Buckley's, or such other point as the bird had to be taken atter alighting, was to be carefully measured, and twenty seconds for every 100 yards was to be allowed for the time lost in reaching the

fings me pigeon h'over the fence, h'and comes 'ere without 'im." The crowd made merriment, and a burly pawnbroker standing by remarked sagely: "Mebbe you better cut hees tam het off. Dot's vot I do ven my bidgin game home beated."

At 9 o'clock last evening Buckley's saloon was crowded with excited Englishmen, talking over the result. When questioned as to the winners, Mr. Buckley said that all the birds had got in, and their times and locations were being "mapped." "I can't tell exactly, but it looks as if these birds were victors: J. Buckley's 'blue chequer,' Beeswing, time, about one hour and fifty minutes; second bird, Arthur Chambers' red chequer, 'time, about two hours; third bird, William Hadfield's 'blue-frilled,' time, about two hours and ten minutes." The prizes to be awarded were on exhibition in the barroom, and consisted of a handsome gold medai and pendant, bearing a dove with olive branch; a solid silver cup, engraved with pigeons and dove cotes; and a gold medal, with a dove formed of gold and silver. The prizes were the gift of an admirer.

pigeons and dove cotes; and a gold medal, with a dove formed of gold and silver. The prizes were the gift of an admirer.

The Bark Continent—Unteld Millions of Human Beings in the Interior of Africa.

Although we have not, nor are we likely to have for years, any accurate statistics of the population of the interior of Africa, there is very little doubt that we have greatly underrated it. Much important information has lately been gathered on the subject, especially concerning the distribution and density of the inhabitants of that far-off land. In the great lake district, for instance, there are territories as thickly settled as many European States, relatively amail a reas possessing millions of people. The negro regions are by far the most populcus, while the desert portions are the reverse. A Fronch geographical society gives the estimated figures of various subdivisions of that continent as follows: In the Soudan the population is 80,000,000, or about 55 persons per square mile. The Town of Bida, on the Niger, for example, contains fully \$0,000 inhabitants. East Africa is rated at 30,000,000, and equatorial Africa at some 40,000,000 souls. A late authority on ethnology sets down the negroes as numerically 130,000,000; the Hamites, \$0,000,000; the Buntas, 13,000,000; the Foolaha, 5,000,000; the Nubiana, 1,500,000; the Hottentota, \$0,000, under quantorial Africa at some 40,000,000 and equatorial Africa at some 40,000,000 and 40,000,000 and 40,000,000 and 40,000,000 and 40,000 and 40,0

A few weeks ago as a young lady of Salisbury, Md., was getting into a carriage a sewing needle was by some means forced into her thigh, but, being considered a trifling matter, little or no attention was paid to if at the time. Several days after this occurrence, however, her ankle pained her very much, and on examination it was fround that the needle was the ouns of it. In her efforts to get it out it broke, and she only succeeded in getting one part (the eye half) of it out. The point part remained, and two days after she felt that just below the knee, but was still unable to get it out. Two weeks then clapsed and she felt something in her throat, but the obstruction was sipposed to be a fish bone. After several efforts to remove it she at last succeeded, and it proved to be the point part of the needle. Thus in a few weeks time a common sewing needle enters a person at the thigh, makes its way down to the ankle, then retraces its steps, and goes up the body and comes out at the throat. This may appoar to be an incredible story, but it is true nevertheless. It is vonehed for by a gentleman of unquestioned veracity.

The "Southsee Cuddle."

"I have witnessed," writes a correspondent of the London Truth, " many a strange dance from the London Truth, " many a strange dance from the London Truth, " many a strange dance from the London Truth, " many a strange dance from the London Truth, and many a strange dance from the London Truth, and many a strange dance from the London Truth, and many a strange dance from the Justing a that favored in the neighborhood of Portsmouth and Ryde, and popularly known as the "Southsee Guddle." Surely young ladies at a public ball should draw the line at biting the shoulder-cord of the undroved partners in whose arms they are gliding round the room."

MISTAKES AND

Of Religious and Temperance Journals.

Some good Religious and Temperance journals are making the mistake of declining to advertise a most valuable anti-intoxicating medicine, simply because it is called "Bitters," while the same journals are making a greater mistake by advertising some drunken whisky stuff, or not trum, because it has some nice, fancy, deceptive name, ending with "eine," "time," printed on its label, when the bottle is filled with destruction, drunkenness, and death. If these good journals would take the trouble to ascertain how many overworked clergymen have had their lost nerve-force, brain-waste, and flagging energies restored by the use of Hop Bitters, enabling them to perform their ardness pasteral duties and preach the good sermons that they would have been totally unable to do but for this valuable medicine, and did these journals but know of the host of good Christian Temperance women who rely on them for their family medicine, and how many invalid homes they could make happy, and what glad tidings they would send to every neighborhood by publishing the merits of Hop Bitters, they would advertise them without money and without price. And did these journals but know how many have been and may be saved from forming intemperate habits by doctors prescribing Hop Bitters, instead of beer, where the use of hops are needed (there being more actual hop strength in one bottle of Hop Bitters than in a barrel of beer, without any of the intoxicating or evil effects of been, they would lay aside their fear and prejudice against the word "bitters."

A few of the many witnesses from religious and temperance sources are given below, who use, recommend, and advertise Hop Bitters.

The President and Manager of the Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. is a veteran Temperance advocate and worker of forty-eight years' service: every man in the Company is an active Temperance worker, and the Company spends thousands of dollars annually in Temperance and Christian work.

What the Religious Press Says. Chicago, Nov. 18, 1878.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.—
Gentlemen: We do not allow anything in the line of Bitters to enter our paper that contains alcohol, but we are satisfied that your Bitters are free from that ingredient. We feel responsible for the good or bad that may be done to the families of our subscribers that are affected by our advertisements. Therefore our discrimination in your favor, and we trust that our very low rates will meet your approval, and that we may hear from you.

"THE LIVING CHURGE."

Temperance clergymen, lawyers, ladies, and doctors use Hop Hitters, as they do not intext-cate, but restore brain and nerve waste.—Tem-perance Times, Brockport, N. Y.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a m

We are not in the habit of making editoria mention of patent medicines, but in case of Hop Bitters feel free to do so, because theil merits deserve to be known.—New York Inde

endent.
Northern Christian Advocate, Syrace Examiner and Chronicle, New York.
National Baptiat, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pilot, Boston, Mass.
Christian Standard, Cincinnati, O.
Home Journal, Detroit, Mich.
Methodist Protestant, Baltimore, Md.
Southwestern Christian Advocate,

Southwestern Christian Advoceans, La. Christian Mirror, Portland, Me. And over five hundred more

Pittsford, Mass., Sept. 28
Sirs: I have taken Hop Bitters, and mend them to others, as I found them ver ficial.

MRS J. W. TULI Bec'y Women's Christian Temperance

A MEDICINE, NUI A DHINK

High Authority.

High Authority.

Hop Bitters is not, in any sense, an alcoholic beverage or liquor, and could not be sold, for use, except to persons desirous of obtaining medicinal bitters.

GREEN B. RAUM,
U.S. Com'r Internal Rev.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1879.

DEAR SIR: Why don't you get a certificate from Col. W. H. W., of Baltimore, showing how he cured himself of drunkenness by the help of Hop Bitters? His is a wooderful case. He is well known in Rochester, N. Y., by all the drinking people there. He is known in this city, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York: in fact, all over the country, as he has spent thousands of dollars for rum. I honestly believe his card would be worth thousands of dollars to you in this city and Baltimore alone, and make thousands of sober men by inducing the use of your Bitters, J. A. W.

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the bost physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by Hop Bitters, that we had poobed at two years before using it. We carnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of projudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents—Good Templars.

I declined to insert your advertisement of Hop Bitters last year, because I then thought they might not be promotive of the cause of Tem-perance, but find they are, and a very valuable medicine, myself and wife having been greatly benefited by them, and I take great pleasure in making them known.

REV. JOHN SEAMAN, Editor Home Sentinel, Afton, N. Y.

Scipto, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1879.

I am the Pastor of the Baptist Church hera and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has been greatly benefited and still uses the medicine. I believe she will become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various allments by them.

REV. E. R. WARREN.

Cured of Drinking. "A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor that had so prostrated
his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop
Bitters. It aliayed all that burning thirst; took
away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves
steady; and he has remained a sober and steady
man for more than two years, and has no desire
to return to his cups; and I know of a number
of others that have been cured of drinking by
it."—From a leading R. R. official, Chicago, Ill.

Wicked for Clergymen.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimoritals to quack-doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common vatuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartly commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them.

Rev. Washington, D. C.

Reading Drops 16 Points-The Company Said to Be in Stress.

Governments Strong - Chicago Shipping Currency to the Country.

The Produce Markets Irregular-Wheat Higher, with a Widening Discount on Futures.

Corn Steady, with Large Receipts-Oats Easier-Provisions Decline Slowly.

FINANCIAL.

The stock market opened weak, and a gentle cedine set in. Sales of Reading began soon to be a feature, to the surprise of the street, which does not usually see much activity in this Philadelphia stock. Rumors of a serious financial embarrassment got into circulation. It was at irst reported that the paper of the Reading Railroad had gone to protest. Then it was he paper of the Reading Coal & Iron Company, a corporation owned by the teading Railroad. At last it was delared that the Coal & Iron Company's paper had gone to protest, and that was guaranteed by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. The correct particulars of the hole matter will be found in our special disatches from New York and Philadelphia. The feet on the stock was to run it down from 46%, 20%, with a recovery at the close to 31%, panicky feeling was spread throughout the tire market. Very heavy losses have been ado by parties in Philadelphia who were carry-g Reading, and rumors were in circulation of portant failures. Reading sold Jan. 3 at 72%, it was "pointed" to go to 80 by June.

The other coal stocks sympe bized with Reading and were with it the heaviest lossers of the

and was "pointed" to go to 80 by June.

The other coal stocks symps, bized with Reading, and were with it the heaviest losers of the day. Hudson went off from 72% to 70, closing at 70%, a loss of 2%. Lackawanna lost 2%, to 76%, after selling at 75%, and Jersey Central dropped from 67% to 62%, closing at 64%.

The last report of the Philadelphia & Reading shows that its cash surplus of \$662,307.27, after paying expenses and charges, had to be applied to the deficit of the Reading Coal & Iron Company. This deficit was \$1,633,326.84. The cash deficit of the operations of the two companies for the year was \$970,590.57, an increase of \$148,008.63 over the deficit of the previous year. Presthe year was \$970,959.57, an increase of \$146,-35 over the deficit of the previous year. Pres-t Gowen in the last annual report estimated the loss of the Coal & Iron Com-y for 1879 would be transmuted into a profit 2,500,000 for 1890, and made a corresponding ulation that the railroad would show a clear it of \$1,700,000. These estimates he said re strictly within the bounds of reasonable cotation." On this basis he thought it highly estrictly within the bounds of reasonable tation." On this basis he thought it highly ble that "reasonable cash dividends could sumed" in 1880. His official notification riay that the Coal & Iron Company had nded payments was a disastrous contradict his sanguine prophecies. This is the rent wreck caused by the collapse of the soom, and there may be more to follow. Reading's last report, dated Nov. 38, showed that the Coal & Iron Company the Reading Railroad \$5,177,719.78, that the Reading held \$2,248,889 of coupons, the \$8,000,000 stock of the Coal & Company, and the \$39,737,965.53 of its bonds so included in the Reading's "capital act." The Reading has lately been freely ng coal under the market price.

Jay Gould's purpose to force down the stock, I continue his attack on the Company in the arts until he compels a consolidation with the certical Union. There is no corporation so corporation and the corporation and the Workship in attack as the Workship in and

them at 103.

Sales on the Chicago Mining Board were 101.

Sales on the Chicago Mining Board were 101.

shares of Boston Consolidated at \$1.05, 100 shares of Slerra at \$2.80, 500 shares of Silver Cliff at 25, 300 shares of Shenandoah common at \$2.8562.40, 400 shares of Shenandoah preferred at \$3.30.

Sierra. Original Keystone... Little Pittsburg. Chicago & Silver Chiff

The earnings of the St. Louis & San Fran Railroad for the second week in May were \$18,000 above those for the same week last year.

above those for the same week last year.

The Post says:

Notwithstanding the feverish condition of the stock market of late there is abundant evidence that outsiders of means have been and are picking up dividend-paying stocks, paying for them in full, and taking them away. Properly selected, such purchases ought to turn out profitably, particularly in view of a summer money market and the large earnings of the railroads.

The World has this about Canada Southern:
The sharp recovery in Canada Southern was

and the large earnings of the railroads.

The World has this about Canada Southern:
The sharp recovery in Canada Southern was due to the fact that the heavy decline brought in orders from Amsterdam, where a large amount of the stock is held. So far as the general condition of the prosperity is concerned we learn that the Company earned net from Jan. It to March 31 about \$450,000, and that the traffic since the latter date has been large. Should the business for the remainder of the year continue fairly good there will be a net showing of \$1,500,000 with which to pay interest on bonds, at present 3 per cent, but next year and thereafter 6 per cent. Estimating the fixed charges, however, on the basis of 5 per cent interest the Company should have between \$700,000 and \$800,000 applicable to dividends on the stock.

eceives savings deposits and allows interest on same at the rate of \$6 per cent, subject to the rules of the

G. M. WILSON, Cashier. PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,

BANKERS, 100 East Washington-st., fave on hand a supply of Choice Municipal and School Bonds, bearing 414, 5, 6, and 7 per cent interest; also deal in Government Bonds and Foreign Exchange.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

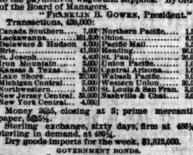
NEW YORK, May 21.—The market had a weak opening for everything except Canada Southern, which was bid up to 52%, but evidently in order opening for everything except Canada Southern, which was bid up to 52%, but evidently in order to feed the market with stock. Prices gradually steadied, but trading soon drifted into duliness, with a drooping tendency. There was no feature of note until shortly after 1 o'clock in coal stocks, except Beading being stronger than the balance of the list. Suddenly Reading began to break, and in a few moments' was off 6 per cent from the opening price, while every one was wondering the cause. Soon a rumor was spread that the Company had suspended payment. The street was aghast at the news, excepting a few inside people who continued to shower stock upon the market. In fifteen minutes the news was confirmed, and there was a general selling of the stock. The entire list gave way under the influence. The other coal stocks were stiffly maintained and resisted the attempts of the "bears," who threw thousands of shares upon the market. At length they, too, had to give way, and at 2:30 Lackawanna was off four points from the highest price, Jersey Central about the same, and Delaware & Hudson declining 2 per cent. Shortly before the close it began to be evident that there was a good buying of all these stocks. At the same time it was cent. Shortly before the close it began to be evident that there was a good buying of all these stocks. At the same time it was rumored that the bankruptcy of Reading might help the other coal companies, as there would no longer be a necessity of its forcing the output to meet its obligations. It was conceded that in case Reading goes into a Receiver's hands, if the Receiver acts in concert with the other companies to maintain the price of coal, the other companies to

bo Jay Guolina purpose to force down the stack, and continue his stack on the Company in the American March 1980. There is no corporation to vulnerable the stack as the Western Union, and more whose stock is so full to water.

American Union. There is no corporation to vulnerable to stack as the Western Union, and more whose stock is so full to water.

American Union. There is no corporation or vulnerable to stack as the Western Union, and more whose stock is so full to water.

American Union. There is no corporation of the stack of the control of the stac



C. P. bonds. IIS L. E. 8 W 254
U. P. firsts III O. & W 254
U. P. firsts III O. & W 254
U. P. land grants. III'S R. C. R. S. N. 25
U. P. singling funds. III'S R. Alton & Terre Haute. If
U. Shing with bearre. IIIS A. & T. H. preferred. III

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tvibuna.

Boston, May 21.—The stock market remarkably quies, and almost entirely without feature. Land stocks were firm, but the transactions in them were small. The railroads showed more activity than any of the other stocks on the list; and for the most part had a good undertone. Atchison & Topeks sold at 121/40 121: Lawrence & Southern rights, 31/433; Little Rock, 33/4/633; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 117; Southern, 115%; fractions, 23/4; Union Pacific, 856/84/4; New York & New England, 37; Ogdensburg, 28/4/28; Pullman, 1120/111/4; Philadelphia & Wilmington, 29/4.

Bonds duil. One hundred thousand Hartford & Eries sold at 38/4/28/14; Little Rock scrip, 90; New Mexico, 108/4; Western four and a half a, 29/4; Burlington & Missouri, exempt, 107/4; Union Pacific eights, 1144; New York and New Enland, 109/4.

Mining stocks fairly active, with prices as a rule well maintained. Mining stocks fairly active, with prices as a

PARIS, May 21.—Rentes, 85f 15c. NEW ORLEANS.

NINING NEWS.

SAN PRANCISCO.

	d need was The versus
are the closing quotati	ions at the Stock Board:
Alpha 6	Potosi
	1 Imperial18-
	Mono 6
Best & Belcher 10	Independence 1-
Builion 3	Tioga 1
California 2	4 Argenta 3-
Chollar 3	Noonday 4
Consolidated Virginia 3	Boston Consolidated. 1
Crown Point	Buiwer 5
Sureka Consolidated. 18	South Bulwas 1
Evolution	Wilade Washington Il-
Sould & Curry	Black Hawk
Prand Prize	le Silver King 4
Tale & November 4	Real Del Mont11-
niia Consolidated11-	
ustice 1	Caledonia19-
dexican 8	McClinton18-
	Tip Top 5
verman 2	Navajo
Saymond & Ely	Dudley
avage 3	Goodshaw
ierra Nevada 14	Syndicate 1
nion Consolidated 18	Silver Hill
ellow Jacket Ø	Ore of Bodie Dist 2
CHUM GRONGS	Con or month passesses w

BOSTON, May 21.—Copper stocks: REAL ESTATE.

Willard ay, a wor of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 50 x125 ft, dated May 30 (C. B. Hosmer to Cella K. Miller)
West Fourteenth st, 36 ft e of Blue Island ay, s f, 68x100 ft, dated May 15 (J. Collett to P. C. Hearighty). st, exitort, dated may is (J. Consett to P. C. Hearighty).
Green st 23 ft s of Jackson, ef, 73:125 ft, dated May 20 (C. H. Chark to Lawrence Kehoe).
Elizabeth st, 30 ft n of Hubbard, w f, 24:130 ft, improved, dated May 20 (John McDonough to Patrick McDermott).
West Huron at, n e corner of Rucker, s f, 45x 130 ft, dated Dec. is, 1879 (estate of w B. Ogdon to the Norwegian R. L. B. Church).
West Chicago av, 120 ft w of Sheridan st, s f, 10 acros (oxcept railroad), dated Dec. S, 1876 (Timothy Rogers to George Green).
Centre st, n w cor of Dayton, s, f, 48:100 ft (with

Stoddard).

Parrell at, 25 ft n of Archer av, w f, 2krill ft, dated March 2, 157 (Thomas Barker to James Burne).

South Haisted at, 257 ft n of Thirty-third, w f, 257 125 ft, dated May 20 (John Wall to Edward Wall). 25:125 ft, dated May 26 (John Wall to Edward Wall)

Western av, 18te ft in of Hubbard at, ef, 18te ft 125; ft, dated May 21 (P. R. Chandler to J. G. Peterson).

Oakley av, bet Van Buren and Harrison ats, ef, 1855; ft improved, dated May 16 (Lyman Baird to L. D. Bradley).

Arold at, ft inproved, dated May 19 (Lyman Baird to L. D. Bradley).

Arold at, 46 ft as of Twenty-soventh. w f, 25x 120 ft, dated May 16 (E. H. Sheldon to K. R. Kagel).

Arold at, 46 ft as of Twenty-soventh. w f, 25x 120 ft, dated May 18 (A. B. Williamson to John Kuhn).

West Madison at, 64-10 ft w of Loomia n f, 25x 125 ft, dated Dec, 21, 1878 (William A. Hisley to Henry A. Osborn).

Arch at, 285 ft in of Lyman, e f, 25x 100 ft, dated May 21 (R. S. King to Charles Kusch).

weed of him.	RECEIPTS.		BHIPMENTS.	
STATE OF STATE	1680.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, bris	7,989	10,433	6,781	11,000
Wheat, bu	83,774	89.834 236,740	132,169	184,611
Corn, bu	387,465 118,093	144,325	840,879	249,80
Onts, bu Rye, bu	4,20		900	2,58 2,58
Barley, bu	8.749	4,400	9,104	6,18
Grass seed, Ibs	4.510	101,173	21,211	10.74
Flax seed, lbs	98,960		156,197	
Broom-corn, lbs	*******		447	17,500
Cured meats, lbs	439,000		2,934,216	1,796.40
Beef, tcs Beef, bris	********	********	10	600
Pork, bris		********	650	351 156
Lard, lbs	313,500	43,855	560,170	1,003,504
Tallow, lbs	78,155	38,785	78,880	34,10K
Butter, lbs	274,780	264,777	212,783	140,067
Live hogs, No	27,425	80,561	4,337	5,661
Cattle, No	5,968	4,089	8,211	2,041
Sheep, No	1,379	662	572	100
Hides, lbs	111.015	191,080	121,730	301,006
Wool, lbs Potatoes, bu	120.832	307,606	91,944	120,726 8,813
Coal, tons	5,838	6,892	847	1.050
Hay, tons	91	40	30	-
Lumber, m	4,994	5,859	1.948	2,301
Shingles, m	1,780	4,360	300	280
Suit, bris	6,108	7,982	3,313	3,700
Poultry, Ds	1,150	700	********	
Eggs. plegs	637	2.001	******	198
Cheese, brs	2,002	2,20	573	1,488
Green apples, brls. Beans, bu		146	- 3	311
Deallo, Durantina	********	etal	361	OLI

G4.75.

Lake freights were steady at 5½c corn. The offerings of vessels were light; hence a moderate business. Lake and rail rates on corn were 15½c to New York and 15½c to Boston. The allwater rate on corn to New York was 11½c.

Dry goods were quoted quiet, with no important price-changes. Few buyers were present, but a fair mail order business is in progress, the demand coming principally from the local and near-by trade. Groceries were fairly-active and generally firm. There was an active demand for sugars, and prices moved up ½c. Coffees were

demand coming principally from the local and near-by trade. Groceries were fairly-active and geogrally firm. There was an active demand for sugars, and prices moved up %c. Coffees were stronger in response to &c advance at the East. In the dried-fruit and fish markets there were no changes worthy of note. There was a weak market for butter and cheese, the latter being much depressed. Oils were quiet, with a decline in turpentine to 30c, the only change noted. Pigiron was in slightly better request, but was without improvement in prices.

Lumber continues in fair demand at the current prices. The receipts are fair, and lumber is selling readily at the sale-docks at the prices ruling for several days ast. Wool was slow and easy, and broom-corn exhibited no change. Hides were quoted easy in consequence of reports of depression at the seaboard, which is said to make some of the holders here auxious to unload. Hay was scarce and firm at the late advance. Seeds atfracted little attention. Spot offerings were little better than nominal, and futures were talked about, though with little trading. Potatoes were steady. Poultry ruled firmer, the offerings being light, while more buyers were out. Green fruits were steady, and fresh berries were quoted steady. New York rates were 30c on grain and 35c on provisions. Liverpool rates, 57% on provisions and 53% on flour. Hamburg rates, Tlo on provisions, and Glasgow 55% on flour.

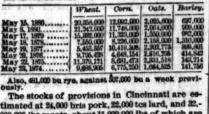
The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterdny, aggregated 243,000 bu, and the shipments 299,000 bu; as 80,425 bu; corn-meal, 55 pkgs; rye, 24,600 bu; malt, 13,500 bu; pork, 4,033 bris; beef, 484 bris; cut meats, 2,414 pkgs; lard, 1,379 tes; wheat, 189,000 bu; corn, 239,300 bu; ostas, 80,425 bris.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 233,000 bu; corn, 276,000 bu.

tes; whisky, 318 bris.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 323,000 bu; corn, 276,000 bu.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives



lbs meats, about 15,000,000 lbs of which are The wheat market is badly out of joint some-

The wheat market is badly out of joint somewhere. At about half-past 12 o'clock yesterday New York was quoted at \$1.194@\$1.20 on Northwestern for May and \$1.194@\$1.20 on Northwestern for May it down in New York. The difference is an important one. We note, too, that at the same time No. 2 wheat for May in Milwaukee was quoted at \$1.07, with June at \$1.07\' bid, white June was \$1.08\' \' here. That allowed about 7c per bu for bringing from Chicago, when the thing can be done for 3c. There is a big margin to the "disfavor" of shipments in the other, the difference being a most perplexing one. The only conclusion that suggests itself is this. Our market would scarcely keep up in that way if the "clique" had relinquished the deal, however wide may be the impression to the contrary. Just what they will be able to do with it is anoth-

r question: but it is interesting to inquire how righ the shorts could be called for margins if

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were lower, with a moderate rolume of trading and a steady feeling in lard and Chimethy Rogers to George Green.

Centre st, n w cor of Dayton, a f. 48:100 ft (with church building), dated April 19 (Thomas B. Bryan'to Centre Street German M. & Church)

West Onto 25, av cor of Wood, n f. 24:100 ft. dated May 21 (k. Manning to Marr Ahern).

Jefforson as, 28 ft a of Sixteenth, e f. 25:100 ft. dated May 14 (Henry Wolf to George Blank).

West Taylor st. 326 ft w of Western av. n f. 55x

1348 ft. dated May 14 (L. H. Eames to W. M. Stoddard).

Stoddard).

Stoddard March 8, 1879 (Thomas Barker to James Burne).

South Halsted st. 28 ft n of Thirty-third, w f. south Halsted st. 28 ft n o

parisons, as follows:	BEET W	
To May 19-	3890,	287
Chiengo		590.0
Cincinnati	37,000	48,0
St. Louis	102,000	90,0
Indianapolis	135,000	67,1
Cleveland	102,000	80,7
Cedar Rapids	84,073	51.8
Atchison	84,473	23,1
Kansas City		16.9
Sabula	32,000	8.5
Milwaukee	45,000	26.0
Other places, approximately	40,000	90/
Motel .	1.095 794	Des A
MESS PORK-Declined 124@15c po	to hel at	nd alone
734c below the latest prices of Th	nenday a	£ \$10 15
10.20 for round lots, spot, \$10.1736@10.2	O soller	Inna at
\$10.27%@10.30 seller July. Sales were	ranorta	d of 7 9
bris seller June at \$10.12\6@10.27\6; 25.	750 bring	oller In
at \$10.22\4@10.40; 6.501 bris seller At	too Delan	410 9914
10.45; and 1,000 bris seller the year a	AM 14 20 18 0	#10.0079

Service Services	Short ribs.	Shoul- ders.	L. & S. clears.	
Spot boxedJune, boxedJuly, boxedJuly, boxedJuly, boxed	6.324 6.324 6.324 6.324	84.06 4.25 4.25 4.25 4.35	6.325 6.325 6.325 6.325 6.325	86 6 6 6
Short ribs, seller in clears quoted at \$5.55 berlands, \$4.675 borlands, \$4	loose a long cu at 8@85 age, 756 for clear puote will \$8.25@8.	nd \$6.22 it hams. \$6 for \$80; gr shoulders, \$6.25 hite at \$ \$6 for ham	boxed; NGP14c; NGP14c; NGP16 a een sho rs, G162 jc for hi G614c, a mess, \$8	veri veri uld ma and
BREA FLOUR—Was in rath- being taken for export There was nominally no	er bette in addi	tion to	the loca	l tre

Constructions 2.00 months of the control of the con

Truck, and 500 bu No. 3 at 630 free ou board. Total, 5,000 bu

Two O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was standistr, with sales of 180,000 bu at II.10461.18% for May, El08661.00 for June, El.036 for 11.0461.18% for May, El08661.00 for June, 11.036 for June, and 37546 for May. Onta-10.000 bu at 376 for August, and 37546 for May. Onta-10.000 bu at 376 for August, and 37546 for May. Onta-10.000 bu at 376 for July, and 350 for August. Mess pork was steady, with sales of 7,700 bris at \$10.75461.25 for June, and \$10.754610.25 for June, and closed at \$1.85 June soid at \$1.05461.165 and closed at \$1.05461.055 and closed with sellers at the outside. Corn was quiet at 375463746 for May, 3566 gast, Oats closed 510.056 for June, and 20.756610.15 for June, and 20.756 for July, with sales of 2.600 tes at \$1.758 for June, and \$1.756 for July, with sales of 2.600 tes at \$1.758 for June, and \$1.756 for July, with sales of 1.600 tes at \$1.758 for June, and \$1.756 for July, with sales of 1.600 tes at \$1.758 for June, and \$1.756 for July, with sales of 1.600 tes at \$1.758 for June, and \$1.756 for July, with sales of 1.600 tes at \$1.758 for June, and \$1.756 for July.

BROOM-CORN-Was steady under a moderate in-quiry. The orders were nominally small, but the stock is light and gradually decreasing: BUTTER-Trade was quiet, with but I ittle varie on in prices. Fine table butter was chiefly in de-nand, and suitable offerings were salable at previous prices. Low and medium grades remain under neg-lect and sell irregularly. Below are the quotations:

wintersh, family, w 3g-pri.
Trout, 3g-pri.
Mackerel - Extra, shore, 3g-pri.
Mackerel - No. 1 shore, 3g-pri.
Mackerel - No. 1 shore, 3g-pri.
Mackerel - No. 2 shore, 3g-pri.
Mackerel - No. 2 shore, 3g-pri.
Mackerel - No. 2 shore, 3g-pri.
Mackerel - Fan fingly, 3g-pri.
Mackerel - Month - M

RICK.

Patent out-loaf Crushed Granulated Powdered A standard A No. 2 ... Extra C Choice corn or sugar.
Prime corn or sugar.
Pair to good corn or sugar.
Blackstrap.
Choice New Orleans molasses.
Prime do.
Calf do.
Common do.

Dry flint.
Sheep pelts. wool estimated.
NAILS—Rates were reduced yesterday to consequence of the decline at the factories.
OILS—There was a further decline in turper le. Other oils were unchanged. We quote: Carbon, lib degrees test.
Carbon, lilnois legal, 150 degrees test.
Carbon, headlight, 170 degrees test.

entine of

Sank oil.

Straits.

Turpentine.

Miners' 1909

Miners' 2009

Miners' 20

LIVE STOCK.

H-100

at times been weak, but general transac-mainly at 4½c to 5c, covering sil the sales k, only some slight deviations being re-be early part of the week; on the whole has been fair and business existanctory.

the fatter.

To the Western Associated Press.
ALBANY, N. Y.. May TL.—CATTLE—Receipts, 9,255
against 13,69 hast week; market active at prices ranging \$4,505.00.
SHEEP AND LAMSS—Receipts, 14,000 against 18,000
last week; demand fairly good; wool sheep, 85,566
7.00; abseraed, \$4,000.50; spring lambs in good demand NEW YORK.

NEW YORK May II.—BELVES—Receipts, 2.791 No change in selling value of top grades, but active market and small advance on medium and fair steers; the extreme range was Siglib; general sales as 50 96c; exporters used 80; shipments to-day and to-

the extreme range was \$\frac{1}{2}\text{(c)} et general sales at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{(c)} \text{(c)} exporters used \$\frac{1}{2}\text{(c)} et general sales at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{(c)} \text{(c)} et general sales at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{(c)} et general sales at \$\frac{1}{2}\text

CINCINNATE. CINCINNATI. May 11.—Hogs—Quiet; common, 23.25 63.90; light, 84.04.25; packing, 84.904.25; butchers', 84.354.40; receipts, 2,600; shipments, 1,600. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—Hogs—Quiet at \$4.2004.8. Receipts, 4,700; shipments, 2,000.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was active and steady for everything except shingles. About 25 loads were sold, leaving 8 or 10 at the close. The offerings were of all grades of green and dry stuff, and were taken with avidity by the city dealers. Shingles were depressed by large arrivals of late, and closed at \$1.002.25, with several sales made. Following is the price-list:

Green polece stuff. \$1.75 \(\times 8.00 \)

Green common inch. \$9.00 \(\times 9.00 \)

Green common inch. \$9.00 \(\times 9.00 \)

Green good late. \$1.00 \(\times 11.50 \)

Green good late. \$1.00 \(\times 11.50 \)

Extra shingles. \$1.00 \(\times 11.50 \)

Extra shingles is dealer report an improving demand. Country merchants are reducing more freely, and the recent decline is drawing late herefrom the West. Following is the revised later herefrom the West. Following is the revised later. The inside figures on common are for green stuff.

First and second clear, 1 4(61)\(\times 11.60 \)

First and second clear, 1 4(61)\(\times 11.60 \)

First and second clear, 1 4(61)\(\times 11.60 \)

First and second clear, 1 4(61)\(\times 11.60 \)

First and second clear, 1 4(61)\(\times 11.60 \)

First and second clear, 1 4(61)\(\times 11.60 \)

First and second clear, 1 4(61)\(\times 11.60 \)

First and second clear, 1 4(61)\(\times 11.60 \)

First and second clear, 1 4(61)\(\times 11.60 \)

First and second clear, 1 4(61)\(\times 11.60 \)

First and second clear, 1 4(61)\(\times 11.60 \)

First and second clear, 1 4(61)\(\

BY TELEGRAPH.

Spring. No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 3, 2s 3d; club. No. 1, 10s 2d; Mo. 2, 10s. Corn—New, No. 1, 10s 2d; club. No. 1, 10s 2d; Mo. 2, 10s. Corn—New, No. 1, 10s. 2d; club. No. 1, 10s. 2d; Mo. 2, 10s. Corn—New, No. 1, 10s. 2d; club. No. 1, 10s. 2d; Mo. 2, 10s. 2d; club. No. 1, 10s. 2d; Mo. 2, 10s. 2d; club. No. 1, 10s. 2d; club. No.

NEW YORK.

RANSAS CITY, Mo., M

BUYFALO, N. Y., May and speculators stand and higher; spot scarce; 636c. Onts scarce; car Barley inactive, CANAL FREIGHTS—Us

DETROIT, Mich., May: quiet and steady; white GRAIN-Wheat stead; milling, 11.12% asked; 17,000 bu.

PEORIA. Ill., May

mixed, 351493514e; mix No. 2 white, 3414931140. HIGHWINES—Steady

New ORLEANS, La., at dling. 1196c; low middlh net receipts, 1,285 bale stock, 157,325; weekly net exports, Great Britain, 1, 2,22; constwise, 5,92; an ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Cut ably lower, middlings, 11

ably lower; middlings, New Yours, May 21. United States ports du year, 19,000; total receip date, 4,725,000; last year

United States ports, state year, Skill; total export ports to date, 3,384,000; last United States ports, 483,0 all interior towns, 57,000; has erpool, 73,000; hast year, atout for Great Britain, 21,178,88,001, May 21,—C 24,000 balos; American 73,000; hast year, atout for Great Britain, 21,178,88,001, May 21,—C 24,000 balos; American 73,000; hast year, and a state of the state of

PHILADELPHIA, M

Ohio, Pennsylvahia, and above, 50 650 cc: 574cc; coarse, 50c; New and Western fine, 47650 50c; washed combing an washed, 89424c; Canada 524c; tab-washed, 5050c

PITTSBURG, May ? easier; \$1.02\(\) at Par Philadelphia deliver; CLEV\$LAND, O. \$tandard white, 10 test, 7 TTTUNVILLE, Pa., Mo opened at \$50(c. highes \$2\(\); shipments, 20,300; av average, 18,500; sales, 400;

MARIN

Sp. ctat Directe
DETROIT, Mich.,
pellers Chicago, Buffa,
Potomac, Toledo; steas
S. D. Caldwell and ba

Powers; schooners Charles K. Nims, E. Hercules, Floetwir Tilden, Ahira Cobb.

Tilden, Ahira Cobb.
Paased down-ProPacific, Arabia, Vanbarges Alpena and
Mackinaw and bargs.
E. Sheldon and consoLucern, Yosemite and baand consort. Anna Saschooner Goshawk, Wesers M. S. Beacon, H.
Champion, W. H. Hound
Westry, Helvetis, Gold
Rising Star, J. O. Thay
Tremble.
Wind-Northeast, eight

Special Diposts to
Ammarastus, Ont.,
barre Greaves, with the up, ran on a rock below of Bar Point, during last The Adams is now alon ing her off. The Grea The schooner Fame, wher cargo of Lumber at towed down last night shortly after ran agree The steamer Steinhold to go the Point, but American waters could side wanted \$100 for the berlain, owner of the Famount, and returned troit.

Foggy and raining has

INDI

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

MILWAUKER, May 21.—A slight advance over year terday's prices is recorded in the whest marks to-day. At the opening of the Morning Roard May we SI.07%, June SI.07, and July SI.04. A quiet tons per-

NEW YORK, May 21. LA

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. Md. May 2L. FLOUR - Very dill;
Western super, S.5024.3.

GRAIN-Wheat-Quiet and easier; No. 2 Wester winter red, spot, S.137461.275; May, S.13461.37 Jan. Sl. 23461.255; Jany Sl. 12341.375; May, Sl. 3461.37 Jan. Sl. 23461.255; Jany Sl. 12341.385; August, Sl. 3461.35; September, Sl. 694(2).10. Corn Siru and a shade beauty Western Sirmer but inactive; Western mixed, spl. 346; May, 535(c; June, 6946005;c; steamer, 344. Outs steady; Western white, 52641c; de mixed, 626;c. Rye nominally 30c.

HAY-Firmer; prime to oholog Pennsylvania, 3136

GR. 91.

PNOVISIONS—Quiet but stendy; mess port, Sl. 349. HAY—Firmer; prime to choice Pennsylvana, III.

GIS. 81.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but stendy; mees port, III.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but stendy; mees port, III.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but stendy; mees port, III.

Sides, Side; do packed, Scitya. Bacon—Shoulder, Side; chear in sides, Sides, Sides, Sides, Prim; kill cargoes, ordinary to prime to choice Western packed.

PRISOLEUH.—Dull and nominal; refused. No.

Bide.

Bid

PHILADELPHIA.

May 21.—PLOUR—Dulk Managed

GRAIN—Whent dull and weak; No. 2 red. R.S.;

No. 1 white Michigam, 31. Nol. 29; extra do, R.S.;

No. 2 red. May, 81.85% bid. 81.85% asked; Jany.

No. 2 red. May, 81.85% bid. 81.85% asked; Jany.

No. 2 red. May, 81.85% bid. 81.85% asked; Jany.

No. 2 red. May, 81.85% bid. 81.85% asked; Angust, 81.85% bid. 81.85% asked; Jany.

Sasked; Juny. 42. bid. 50% asked. Corn in good demand:

high mixed, 83.85% bid. 81.85% asked. Onto less bid.

New York of the Sasked; Jany.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILA

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May R.—FLOUR—Quiet; superfish, 33.0; XX, 54.2504.5; XXX, firmer at \$5.05, high grades, \$5.254.5; AC of the standy, with a good demand, at 526 Me. Oats quiet and weak at dis.

CORN-MEAL—Higher at \$2.302.25; old quoted at \$1.1024.18.

HAY—Dull; quoted: prime, \$20.0; shoice, \$2.06.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Quiet and weak at \$11.251.10.

Lard steady: tierce, 75675(c; lee; fee. Bulk means scarce and firm: shoulders, loos, \$4.0; packed, \$4.01; clear rib, \$5.02; clear sides, \$2.0; hams—shoulders, \$2.0; clear rib, \$7.25; clear, \$2.0; hams—shoulders, \$2.0; clear rib, \$2.0; clear

Special Dengteh to
BUFFALO, N. Y., May
G. M. Case and Nevada,
Cleared—Propellers W
Nelson, Brunette, Ha
Masten, with coat, Ch
Iron, Milwaukee.
Charters—Schooners
soal, to Chicago, 40 cent
Canal freights—Firm
but higher on lumber
follows: Wheat, 5 cent
34 cents to New York
bany, 32.75 per 1,000 fee
staves to New York,
per ton to New York,
Canal shipments—181,
PORT HURON Mer 21

Porr Huson, May 31.
Maine, N. K. Fairban
barges, Germania and b
sort, V. Swain and co
barges, Fred Kelly and
weenaw, Mismi City: s
M. Hutchinson, D. Stew
Down-Propellers Hu
consorts, S. E. Sheldon a
with Goshawk and cons
sort, H. D. Combury
Rising Star, J. O. Thaya
ford, E. Pratt, Alpena,

PORT CO
PORT COLDORNS, Ont
Propollers Africa and M
eral cargo; Zeniand an
treal to Detroit, gener
barges Albany and Jane
Bay City, light; schoone
to Fairport, ore.
Down-Schooners Gui
Oswego, wheat; E. Buil
own; propellers D. R.
Quebec, wannut timber;
ey to Montreal, general
Special Dispatch to

Special Dispote to
MILWAUKER, May 21.
Schooners L. C. Hutts, 1.
Schooners L. C. Hutts, 1.
Schooners L. C. Hutts, 1.
C. Trumpf, Red, Whence; steam-barge D.
Cleared—Steam-barge D.
Cleared—Steam-barge D.
Arnum, D. W. Rust; &
Isht, L. C. Butts, D. K.
Charters—To Buffalo
theat at 5½ cents; steam
chooners L. C. Butts an
crivate terms. Capacit;

July, El. 1956; August, 1756c; No. 5 red Wabnah, El. 12; No. 5 red, mixed, El. 14. Corn stendy; high mixed, do; No. 2; spot, Cafe; May, Co: July, 4le. Oats steady; No. 5 at 50; Corn, Corn, Care Wabnah, May, El. 1954; Clessed-Wheat firmer. No. 5 red Wabnah, May, El. 1954; June, 5 I. 25; August, Sec; amber Michigan, S. 17. Corn firmer: Bigh mixed, 50; Obj. Corn, 64,000 bu; barley, Recourse-Wheat, 50,00 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; barley,

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., May 2L.—COTTON—Dull; 11346

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 red. \$1.13.

Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed. \$0.624 ic. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed. \$26. Barley quiet; extrs \$ fail; \$26. Rye quiet is \$6.

PROVISIONS—Port quiet at \$16.506 id 75. Lard dull and lower to sell; \$6.6. Bulk meants easier; \$4.00 a.

LOR Bacon easier; \$4.6. 59.6. 79.6.

WHISKY—Active and firm at \$10.5.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged; liberal supply of Northern Onio.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May IL.-FLUVE. Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Corn steady and firm; mired and yellow.

Logate. Outs firm; No. 1 and extra white. Space;
No. 2 white, 476474c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed.

EGGE. Rye nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Choice Western creameries. Mag22c; ladiespace, the common to good, 1356613c.

EGGE. Western, freeh, 106.1966.

EGGE. Western, Freeh, 106.1966.

EGGE. Western, Freeh, 106.1966.

EGGE. Western, Freeh, 106.1966.

EGGE. Western, Freeh, 106.1966. SO bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 2,700 bris; corn, 15,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
RANSAS CTFY, Mo., May 21.—GitAin—The Price Current reports: Whent—Receipts, 263 bu; shipments,
4,64 bu; weak; No. 2, cash, 81.00; June, 81.00; No. 3
cash, 856; June, 856. Corn—Receipts, 2041 bu; shipments, 8,674 bu; slow; No. 2 cash, 77.40; June, 27940.

and M. nnesoand M. nnesopring at \$1.030
b. in store, at
sariy delivery
western unfreely dealt
flees dramly;
se atrong and
and.
est and quosince last reOption line
\$311.20; June,
September,
at previous
\$6. Western
of attention

old and \$1.15

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—GRAIN—Wheat—Millers and speculators stand aloof; nominal. Corn quiet and higher; spot scarce; 60,000 bu to arrive at 40% 40%. Oats scarce; cor-lots at 30c. Rye mastive. Barley inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., May 21.—FLOUR—Receipts, 800 bris; quiet and steady; white, 8.5064.75.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; \$1,107 asked, \$1.18 bid; No. 1 milling, \$1.126 asked; receipts, 13,000 bu; shipments, 11,000 bu.

PEORIA, III., May 21.—GRAIN—Corn quiet; high-mized, 3546-3546; mixed, 3546-3556. Oats standy; No. 2 white, 344-38456. Rye standy; No. 2, 3546-3556. Highwines-Standy at \$1.07. INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, \$1.102.11. Corn firm at \$7.05%. Outs weak at

OSWEGO, May 21.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.28. Corn nominally unchanged. COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 21.—COTTON—Quiet; midding, 11940; low middling, 10940; good ordinary, 10c; net receipts, 1,385 balos; gross, 2,322; sales, 1,500; stock, 157,825; weekly net receipts, 7,419; gross, 10,700; exports, Great Britain, 1,315; France, 4,986; Coptinent, 2,22; constwise, 5,939; sales, 11,900.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—CUTTON—Easier but not quotable lower, middlings, 11160. ST. LOUIS, May ZL.—COTTON—Easter but not quotably lower; middlings, 11%c.

NEW YORK, May ZL.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 26,000 bales; last year, 12,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 4,726,000; last year, 4,800,000; Exports from all United States ports, 46,000; exports from all United States ports at 4,000; exports from all United States ports at the exports from all United States ports of the exports from all United States ports at 2,000; at 2

PINTSRURG, May 21.—PETROLEUM—Active; crude easier; \$1.09% at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7% Philadelphia deliver, CLEVELAND, O., May 21.—PETROLEUM—Pirm; Standard white, 110 test, 7% Trucytlle, Pa., May 21.—PETROLEUM—Market opened at \$7%; highest, \$4%; lowest, \$3; closing, \$2%; shipments, 20,20; average, 25,700; charters, 34,000; average, 15,500; cales, 400,000

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, May 21.—The market continues quiet and without decided change. Cotton goods in light demand, and prints dull. Gingams in fair request and Irm. Printed lawns moving steadily. Men's wear woolens quiet, but stocks are so well in hand that

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, May 21.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—
nict at 26/6.

MARINE NEWS.

DETROIT.

Sp. cial Dissatich to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., May 21.—Passed up—Propellers Chicago, Buffalo, Passatic and barges, Potomac, Toledo; steam-barge N. K. Fairbank, S. D. Caldwell and barges, Minneapolis, D. A. Powers; schooners Wells Burt, David Vance, Charles K. Nims, E. Fitzgerald, Mineral State, Hercules, Fleetwing, Camden, Cortez, Sam J. Tilden, Ahira Cobb, Reindeer, Fleet, H. J. Webb. Passed down—Propellers Gordon Campbell, Pacific, Arabia, Vanderbilt, New York; stoambarges Alpena and barges, Glasgow and barges, Mackinaw and barge, Henry Howard and barges, S. E. Sheldon and consort, Raleigh and schooner Lucern, Yosemite and barge Huron City, Havana and consort. Anna Smith and consort and schooner Goshawk, Westfordand barge; schooners M. S. Bencon, H. G. Cleveland. Siberia, Champion, W. H. Hounds, George B. Sloam, John Westry, Helvetia, Golden Fleece, G. S. Hazard, Rising Star, J. O. Thayer, Typo, Home, M. E. Trenble.

Wind—Northeast, eight miles.

Amheristburg.

Tremble.

Wind—Northeast, eight miles.

AMHERSTBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
AMHERSTBURG, Ont., May 21.—The steambarge Greaves, with the Adams in tow, bound
up, ran on a rock below Sugar Island, just West
of Bar Point, during inst night, when very foggy.
The Adams is now alongside the Greaves lighting her off. The Greaves is loaded with coal.
The schooner Fame, which discharged part of
her cargo of Lumber at Detroit yesterday, was
towed down last night by the tug Heroules, and
shortly after ran aground near the Greaves.
The steamer Steinhoff arrived from Detroit
to go to her relief, thinking she was
on Bar Point, but as she was in
American waters could not work. The Riverside wanted \$100 for the job, but Charles Chamberlain, owner of the Fame, would not pay that
amount, and returned with the Steinhoff to Detroit.

Foggy and raining hard. Water well up.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21.—Arrived—Schooners
G. M. Case and Nevada, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propellers W. S. Wetmore, Sam Cook,
Nelson, Brunette, Harvey Bissell, and J. G.
Masten, with coal, Chicago; schooner Morris,
Iron, Milwaukee.

Charters—Schooners Michigan and Jamaloa,

Melson, Brunette, Harvey Bissell, and J. 6. Masten, with coal, Chicago; schooner Morris, iron, Milwaukee.

Charters—Schooners Michigan and Jamaloa, coal, to Chicago, 40 cents.

Canal freights—Firm and unchanged on grain, but higher on lumber to Albany. Quoted as follows: Wheat, 6 cents; corn, 5% cents; carts, 5% cents to New York. Pine lumber, to Albany, \$2.75 per 1,000 feet, and \$3.25 to New York; staves to New York, 25 per fon; provisions, \$2 per ton to New York.

Canal shipments—181,300 bushels.

PORT HURON. May 21.—Passed up—Propellers Maine, N. K. Fairbank, East Saginaw and barges, Germania and barges, Sparta and consort, V. Swain and consort, D. F. Rose and barges, Fred Kelly and consort, steamers Keweenaw, Mami City; schooners Watertown, J. M. Hutchinson, D. Stewart, Hartford, Columbia.

Down—Propeliers Huron City, Havana and consorts, S. E. Sheldon and consort, Annie Smith with Goshawk and consort. Westford and consort, H. D. Coffinbury and barges; schooners Rising Star, J. O. Thayer, Typo, Home, C. Crawford, E. Pratt, Alpena, Aunt Ruth, M. E. Treboor.

Wind—Northeast, brisk; weather cloudy.

hay dity, light; schooners Ida Walker, Kingston to Pairport, ore.

Down-Schooners Guiding Star, Milwaukee to Osrego, wheat; E. Biake, Toledo to Kingston, orn; propellers D. R. Van Allen, Chicago to Juebec, wainut timber; Alma Munro, Port Stangr to Montreal, general cargo.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE.

MINWAUKEE. May 21.—Arrived from below-schooners L. C. Butts, D. K. Clint. Mystic Star, C. Trumpff, Red, White, and Blue, St. Lawmee; steam-barge D. W. Rust.

Geared—Steam-barges C. J. Kershaw, W. H. Harnum, D. W. Rust: schooners Porter, Moonlight, theat at 5% cents; steam-barge D. W. Rust and chooners L. C. Butts and D. K. Clint. Wheat on Mystic Schooners L. C. Butts and D. K. Clint. wheat on Mystic Star, S

City of Concord, Chicago, merchandise; Pacific, Portage, merchandise; schooners Henry Folger, and H. G. Cieveland, Marquette, ore; M. S. Brown, Escanaba ore.

Cleared—Propellers City of Concord, James Fisk, and St. Louis, Chicago, merchandise; India, Duluth, merchandise; Chamberiain, Marquette; schooners John Martin, Negaunee; J. F. Card, Marquette; Niagara, Escanaba.

Expected Dispetch to The Chicago Testuma.
CHEROTGAN, May 21.—The tur George Hand ran ashors last night in mistaking the range-lights to enter the harbor, and was pulled off by the tur C. Arkin and towed inside minus a wheel.

A snow with thirty tons of coal arrived to-day from the scene of the wrecked schooner Hattle Johnson, and says but little of the vessel now remains to be seen.

Wind northeast, fresh; cloudy.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 21.—Arrived—Schooner A. J. Rogers.
Cleared—Propellers J. S. Fay, Vienna, Porter, Chamberlin; schooners D. P. Rhodes, Varona, Shaunee, William Young.
Passed down—Propoller Atlantic.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
DULUTH. Minn., May 21.—Arrived—Propeller Japan. Buffalo; steam-barge James Davidson, Buffalo; schooner J. C. King, Buffalo; schooner Argaria, Buffalo.
Cleared—Propeller Arizona, Buffalo; schooner J. B. Wilbor, Buffalo.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 21.—Arrived—Propeller Mary Jarceki; tug Z. Surgisson.
Cleared—Propeller R. J. Hacket; schooners W. M. Gregory, George W. Davis, John Tibbits, Surprise, C. A. King, Minnie Slowson, Henry A. Kent.

Bells.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ERIR.

Specias Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

ERIE, May 21.—Arrived—Propeller Conestoga, schooner Schuylkill, corn, Chicago; schooner Brooklyn, wheat, Toledo.

Cleared—Propellor Winslow, merchandise, Chicago; propellor Isaac May, coal, Milwaukee.

For Dalhousie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Port Dalhousie, May 21.—Bound down—
Propeller Argyle, Chicago to Montreal, general eargo; Lothair, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Van Allen, Chicago to Quebec, walnut timber.

St. Joseph.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Joseph. Mich., May 21.—Arrived to-day—
Schooner Lottie Cooper, from Escaraba, with iron-ore. GODERICH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GODERICH, May 21.—Arrived—Schooner Ford
River, from Chicago, corn.

PORT OF CHICAGO. ABBIVALS.

Schr D. G. Fort, Erie, coal.
Schr Abuapee, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr William Sturgeo, Sturgeon Bay, ice.
Schr Citer, Sturgeon Bay, railroad ties.
Schr Citer, Sturgeon Bay, railroad ties.
Schr B. B. D. Dousoman, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Hunter, Claybanks, railroad ties.
Schr B. Walibridge, Menominee, lumber.
Schr A. Bradley, Muskegon, wood.
Schr C. Nilsson, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Flying Cloud, Menominee, lumber.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Antonio, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Antonio, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr D. A. Weils, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Green Bay, tolegraph
poles. ARRIVALS.

soir Miwautes poies.
Schr P. B. Locke, Oswego, coal.
Schr P. B. Locke, Oswego, coal.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, railroad ties.
Schr L. Hanna, Burfalo, light.
Schr I. M. Forrest, Whiteish Bay, railroad ties.
Schr Sea Gem, Ludington, codar posts.
Schr W. H. Williard, North Bay, railroad ties.
Schr Starlight, Racine, wheat.

scher Starlight, Hacime, wheat.

Scher Kuight Templar, Black River, lumber.

Schr W. H. Dunham, Ludington, wood,
Schr W. H. Dunham, Ludington, the Schr W. H. Dunham, Ludington, the Schr W. H. Etty, Manistee, lumber.

Schr W. H. Etty, Manistee, lumber.

Schr Schr Gapella, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Gapella, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Gapella, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Acure, Feshigo, lumber.

Schr Acure, Feshigo, lumber.

Schr Acure, Feshigo, lumber.

Schr J. F. Tracy, Manistee, lumber.

Schr J. F. Tracy, Manistee, lumber.

Schr E. Allen, Menominee, lumber.

Schr E. A. Burton, Menominee, lumber.

Schr E. T. Berton, Menominee, lumber.

Schr E. Day, Green Bay, telegruph poles.

Schr E. T. Dobbins Bullalo, coal.

Schr B. F. Dobbins Bullalo, coal.

Schr B. Boll, Traverse Bay, voo, edaar posta.

Schr B. T. Dobbins Bullalo, coal.

Schr B. Boll, Traverse Bay, voo, edaar posta.

Schr B. Bell, Traverse Bay, voo, edaar posta.

Schr B. Bernes, Escanaba, lumber.

Schr B. Barnes, Escanaba, lumber.

Schr B. Barnes, Escanaba, lumber.

Schr B. Bernes, Escanaba, lumber.

Schr B. Bernes, Escanaba, lumber.

Schr B. Bernes, Escanaba, lumber.

Schr A. M. Beers, Mullstee, lumber.

Schr S. P. Wilson, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr S. P. Wilson, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr S. Lawson, Luddington, lumber.

Schr S. Lawson, Luddington, lumber.

Schr S. H. Martin, Menominee, lumber.

Schr S. H. Martin, Menominee, lumber.

Schr Gesine, Luddington, lumber.

Schr Gester, Luddington, lumber.

Schr S. Lawson, Luddington, lumber.

Schr S. Lawson, Luddington, lumber.

Schr S. Lawson, Luddington, lumber.

Schr S. Lengen, Manistee, lumber.

Schr S. P

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 25 bris flour and sundries.

Prop Wm. Livingston, Peshtigo, towing.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, sundries.
Prop Coento, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, 1,500 bris flour, 175 bxs meat, and sundries.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, 54,000 bu wheat, 1,350 pkgs lard, and sundries.
Prop Columbia, Collingwood, 17,371 bu corn and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoe, sundries.
Prop Prussia, Montreal, 17,000 bu corn and 200 bris flour.

The weight of the brain has often been held to be the criterion of the mind, though, apart from the want of confirmation obtained by investigation, there are serious theoretical difficulties. The brain, whatever other functions it may have, is undoubtedly a source of power supplied to the muscles, and we are ignorant to what extent the activity of the muscular system or the size of the body may influence that of the brain. We know that a muscle grows by indictous exercise; why, then, should not the brain, supplying it with the nerve force necessary for its increased duties, enlarge pari passu? It may be doubtful whether we can prove

that we cannot prove that it is not so. Dr. Le Bon, in a work to which I shall refer arain, has decided that the hight of a person has an effect, though a work to which I shall refer arain, has decided that the hight of a person has an effect, though a very slight one, on the size of the brain. He body is greater, but by no means sufficient to account for the variations of the brain. Another disturbing element is age. It has been estimated that after a rather uncertain date, say 45 years, the brain gradually dwindles. Again, may not some wasting diseases preceding death cause a shrinking of the organ; and may act other pathological changes in crease its density? All these sources of errors must make us skeptical as to individual results, though, at the same time, we cannot free ourselves from some share in the general belief that the weight of the brains of numbers of known men, distinguished and otherwise, has been cited for and against this theory. Cuvier is usually found heading the list, with a brain-weight of 66.33 ounces. The average for the male is between 49 and 50.) One is struck with the apparent propriety that this vast intellect should have worked through a heavy brain. Within the last ten years, however, a laborer has died in England, whose brain weighed 67 ounces. Of his history and habits little is known. Though intelligent for his rank in life, he apparently rave no signs of fitness for a higher one. His most intellectual trail, if I remember rightly, was his foundess for reading newspapers, probably the only literature he could easily obtain. "Chill penuty" may have "repressed his noble rage" if he had any. He may have been a "mue, tangiorlous Mitton." But who knows whether the sublime imaginations of the poet betoken remarkable cerebral development? The late James Fiske, Jr., had a brain weighng fifty-eight ounces, surpassing Daniel Webster, Chaumeey Wright, Dupayters, and a manhomatician of the subclet, and indorers, criminals, and Idlots at the other and fignorsm. The numbers, no doubt, are

THE GOOD DOCTOR.

How He Got Even with a Surprise Party.

New York Sun. Surprise parties have been much less fre quent this season than in former years. This will doubtless be interpreted by opthis will doubtless be interpreted by op-timists as an evidence that the world is growing better, and that wicked men and women-are growing convinced that surprise parties are a form of crime which admits of parties are a form of crime which admits on no palliation, and are, therefore, devoting themselves to burglary, poisoning, and other lesser and more excusable offenses. This is a pleasant view of the case, but it is unsupa pleasant view of the case, but it is unsupported by any evidence. The truth undoubtedly is, that the means of defense against surprise parties have of late years so greatly increased as to render all but the boldest criminals unwilling to incur the risk of invading a household where they may be welcomed with hospitable buckets to boiling or ice-cold baths. Of the various methods of defense to which reference has been made from time to time by the press, one of the most recent and effective is the plan of connecting the bell-handle with a powerful battery. This was tried in an Ohio village not long ago by an ingenious person, who soon after had the satisfaction of seeing from his upper window a surprise party, headed by a large local Justice of the Peace, enter the front yard. The Justice of the Peace, enter the front yard. The Justice of the Peace seized the door-bell and instantly broke into such unearthly yells and abandoned hiuseif to such frightful writhings that his companious field in horror, and when the triumphant householder turned off the battery the wretched invader of domestic sanctity rolled in an exhausted state from the front steps into the snow, where he would probably have frozen to death had not his intended victim nobly let the dog loose to bite him back into consciousness. Incidents of this nature have an undoubted tendency to deter all but exceptionally reckless persons from committing surprise parties, and abundantly account for the decrease of that variety of crime.

There has been, however, an attempt at a mean and the surprise parties, and this winter.

nature have an undoubted tendency to deter all but exceptionally reckless persons from committing surprise parties, and abundantly account for the decrease of that variety of crime.

There has been, however, an attempt at a surprise-party in Sheboygan this winter, which is worth mentioning for the able and successful manner in which it was combated. The intended victim was a physician who had recently moved into the town, and who seems to have been a singularly bold and enterprising man. As usual, the aggressors made their appearance at about 10:30 in the evening, when the physician and his wife were in bed. There were no less than thirty criminals in the band, some of them being old and hardened offenders, and others being young men and women just entering upon a career of crime. The physician and his wife rose, dressed themselves, and welcomed the invaders with an apparent cordiality which threw them off their guard. There was only one thing that seeing his "friends," as he termed them,—perhaps with a recollection of Gov. Seymour's fannous speech to the New York surprise-party miscreants during the draft excitement. This was his fear, lest they might have contracted typhoid-fever by passing near a sewer opening some distance from his house. He told them that, although in the daytime the sewer-gas was comparatively innocuous, he should be atraid to pass within reach of it at night, and that he could not bear to think that his friends should have meurred any risk of health by their delightful and unexpected visit to his humble home. The "friends" laughed at his fears, and refused to be in the least degree alarmed. They made themselves at home by scattering cake-crumbs on the carpet and the furniture, and playing airs from "Pinafor" on the piano in a way that showed that they would beyond the grave. When the physician brought out whine they accepted it gladly, and there was not one who refused his ear, and begran looking for their hasts in a hurried sind entile the physician urge them to stay and have a dance. I

PEEL AND HARCOURT.

A Pretty Exchange of Compliments Between Two English Statesmen.

London Ecka May 7.

To aid him in his candidature Mr. Hall, the Conservative candidate for the City of Oxford, who seeks to prevent the redicction of Sir W. V. Harcourt upon his appointment as Home Secretary, invoked the services of the present Sir Robert Peel. Replying to the observations of the Baronet, the Home Secretary opined that the sort of language in which he indulged was not suitable to the taste of Oxford. However, Sir William Harcourt proceeded to say that he was not aware that he had any special right to complain of the abuse of Sir. Robert Peel, because he shared it pretty equally with far aware that he had any special right to compiain of the abuse of Sir. Robert Peel, because he shared it pretty equally with far more eminent persons than he (the Home Secretary) could possibly pretend to be. Sir Robert Peel, on the platform at Oxford the preceding night, had said if he had him (the speaker) on the platform he would "crumple him up like a piece of paper." [Laughter.] "But," added the speaker, "for the last twelve years there was a place where he might have enjoyed that opportunity, and that was the House of Commons; but he never made the attempt. [Cheers.] For a great many years I have sat sometimes on the opposit side to Sir R. Peel. It requires a man with a more retentive memory than I have to count how many times Sir R. Peel has changed his side." [Cheers, haughter, and a cry, "Let him have it hot."] "There never was a man who began life with such splendid chances as the present Sir R. Peel. He inherited the great birthright of an honored name, and like the Prodigal in the parable, he has dissipated the inheritance of his father—[loud cheers]—and with all those chances in political life, what has he done with them, and what has become of him? With all his ability and eloquence, he stands in a position in which no man and no party will trust him. [Cheers.] He has lost that seat at Tamworth which his father and his grandfather before him occupied with honor and advantage to the country for more than one hundred years. [Loud cheers.] And this is the man who has come down to attack my seat at Oxford. [Groans.] He has alternately villified and fawned upon both parties in the State, and both parties have equally contemned his opposition and his support." [Cheers.] The Home Secretary, in continuing, said everything that money and beer—the two Conservative forces—could do was being done to turn the political judgment of the people of Oxford. He, however, confidently left the honor and reputation of the City of Oxford in the hands of those who returned him at the general election. Enthusiastic and hear

thusiastic and hearty cheering for Sir W. Harcourt closed the meeting.

SIR ROBERT PEEL REPLIES.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR: I am sure, from a spirit of fairness, and having given unusual prominence to the unrestricted character of Sir William Harcourt's invective, you will not deny me the opportunity of saying a few words in reply. I omit all reference to the harsh and unfair strictures of a personal nature in which he has indulged at my expense. Such strictures are hardly within the scope of political warfare, particularly in the mouth of one occupying so high a position as Home Secretary. What I refer to is the following, which appears in the Times of to-day: Sir William Harcourt said "he (Sir R. Peel) has alternately villified and fawned upon both parties in the State, and both parties have equally contemned his opposition and his support."

So far from there being any foundation whatever for such a statement, the exact reverse is the fact.

I served in both of Lord Palmerston's Administrations and held office as Secretary for Ireland (for, I believe, a longer time than any of my predecessors, with two exceptions) until Lord Palmerston's lamented death.

Upon Lord Russell succeeding Lord Palmerston as Prime Ministers, I, in company with all the other Ministers, tendered my resignation, upon which Lord Russell wrote to make a change as regarded the Irish Secretaryship, but offering me the post of Chancel-

resignation, upon which Lord Russell wrote to make a change as regarded the Irish Secretaryship, but offering me the post of Chancellor of the Duchy; not in the Cabinet, but, he added, on the steps of the Cabinet. This I respectfully declined. Lord Russell then wrote to me and proposed to recommend her Majesty to confer upon me the titles of Baron and Viscount, which I also declined. Upon the fall of Lord Russell's Administration, Lord Derby wrote to me and offered to me the post of Chancellor of the Duchy, not in the Cabinet. I replied by declining the offer. Lord Derby then wrote and offered to me the post of Chief Commissioner of Works, with a seat in the Cabinet, which I also declined, adding that I had received such kind and considerate treatment from Lord Russell that I could not bring myself, immediately after the fall of his Administration, to take part in a Government to which he would be opposed.

I have throughout, upon public grounds, supported Lord Beaconsfield's Administration, with the one exception as regards the affairs in South Africa.

I think this statement, with which I have reluctantly troubled you, sufficiently disposes of Sir W. Harcourt upon the points specially referred to. I am sir, your obedient servant,

Whitehall, May 7.

nt servant, Whitehall, May 7. Chemenceau.

The Parision says that Dr. Clémenceau, the Radical Deputy of the Seine, visited the United States in 1863, and was for some time Professor of Literature in a young ladies' school. He there made the acquaintance of a young American girl, whom, after considerable opposition on the part of her parents, he married and led from the valley of the Connecticut to the hights of Montmartre.

COMPOUND COMPOUND 間

Premature Decline; Consumption; Bronchitis; Asthma; Bleeding from the Lungs;
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WM. S. HOWE, M. D.

EF Do Bot be deceived by remedies bearing a similar mame: no other preparadion is a substitute for this, under any streamstances.

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87. LAURENT, Santelle, Wednesday, May 25, 7:30 am Prilitellite, Danre...... Wednesday, June 2, 1:30 pm AMERIQUE, R. Joucla. Wednesday, June 2, 6:30 am PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE States of the Channel of th MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

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PROPOSALS. Proposals for Indian Supplies and Transportation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, May II. 1881—Senied proposals, indorsed Proposals for Seef. Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation. As. (as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster Street, New York, will be received until 11 A. M. of Monday, June Th, 1881, for furnishing for the Indian service about 804,80 pounds Bacon, 40,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 18,600 pounds Bacon, 40,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 18,600 pounds Gorn, 38,000 pounds Goffee, 82,4000 pounds Flour, 212,600 pounds Feef on the hoof, 18,600 pounds Gorn, 38,000 pounds Goffee, 82,4000 pounds Flour, 212,600 pounds Feed, 30,000 pounds Hard Bread, 78,000 pounds Indian, 18,000 pounds Hard Bread, 78,000 pounds House, 18,000 pounds Flour, 212,600 pounds

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks apon some United States Depository or Assistant Trensurer, for at least five per coat of the amount of the proposal.

E. TROW BRIDGE.

Commissioner.

Proposals for Stationery.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.?

May M. 1886.

Scaled proposals will be received at this Department until fo "chock m. Monday, June 14. 1884. Or fursishing stationery for the Department of the Interior during the facel year ending June 31. 1881.

Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this bepariment.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and Indorsed, "Proposals for Stationery."

No contract will be awarded under this advertisement until an appropriation shall have been made by Congress for the purchase of the stationary required.

C. SCHURE, Secretary.

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Paragina Company of the seried of the

FAIRBANKS'

BAILBOAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REPRESENT MARKS.— Saturda excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted Daily. For Mars, Guide Books, Time Tables, Sceptus Car accommodation, apply at any of the following ticket offices of the Commans: 63 and 25 Clarket, Grand Facilie Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-stal, Palmer House, 15 Canal-st, (on West Side), and at the depots.

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Yesterday's Proceedings in the Methodist General Conference.

The Freedman's Aid Society a Great Auxiliary to the Church.

fucation of Both Whites and Blacks the South Very Badly

The Residences of the Various Bishops Fixed by the Conference.

Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States.

The Report of the Committee on Discipline to Be Considered Tuesday.

ng of the Methodist Protesta in General-Conference.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CINCINNATI, May 21.—In the General Conimmediately after approving the this morning, the Book-Concern matters for a time occupied the Conference The report of the Committee deferring th The report of the Committee determine the election of Book-Agents for the present was adopted. Some surmise that it is done to see what shall be done with the old, old story of consolidating the Book Concerns at New York and Cincinnati. This, however, ough it has caused perhaps more than the ual amount of talk, has been reported on the Sub-Committee, recommending that it referred to the Book Committee, to be

report was presented favoring the lished at Portland, Ore., and the pay-ment to the Publishing Committee of that paper a sum not exceeding \$2,500. On his matter the Committee was a unit. A najority favored the continuance of the pamajority favored the continuance of the papers at Atlanta, Ga., and New Orleans, La. A minority, consisting of seven laymen and one minister, dissented on the ground that, as they were losing money to the Church, they should not be continued on a subsidy. They should be consolidated at New Orleans. The report of the minority throughout took the view that the Book Concern should publish nothing but what is strictly a paying investment. This view was combatted in nent. This view was combatted mnittee, and will be doubtless on the ence floor, with the thought that it is al mistake to assume that the main oose of the Book Concern is to make ey; that it was established, and should ed, to circulate a pure Methodist us literature, and where most needed, efit of Church work, even if pub shed at a loss. Both these reports were nade the order of the day to-morrow, imme-

ately after the opening of the session.

Dr. Lanahan, whose special mission for a last ten years seems to be to raise doubts n reference to the proper appropriations, of the funds of the Church, offered a series of eet all demands, and that unnecessary ex-nses are incurred by large Missionary nurch Extension and Freedmen's Aid So-

Resolved, That the Book Agents and the Treasurers of the Missionary Church-Extension and Freedmen's Aid Societies be instructed to furnish a detailed report of the amounts paid for these purposes during the last quadrennium.

As a matter of fact, these Societies are managed in an unusually economical manner, as less than a three-cent stamp will distribute a missionary dollar throughout the missions of the Church. During the morning he gave another slap in the same directive. missions of the Church. During the morning he gave another slap in the same direction when it was proposed to appoint a
"Centennial Educational Commission," saying they were costly luxuries, for they put up
at the biggest and best hotels, had their
street-car and railroad fares paid, etc., etc.
Of course the Doctor would always pay his
bwn: always has.

at the biggest and best hotels, had their street-car and railroad fares paid, etc., etc. Of course the Doctor would always pay his bwn; always has.

Educational matters occupied considerable of the time this morning. As above intimated, the Committee on Education reported that they had considered the memorial of the Educational Convention for the appointment of a Centennial Educational Commission, and recommend that the General Conference order and provide for the general Centennial movement to commemorate the close of the first century of the organized life of the Church, and that the movement be in order to promote the cause of education, and that the enterprise embrace the following particulars: To secure the proper control of all schools of every grade that shall be recognized as belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church; second, to create a liberal endowment of all these institutions; fourth, to guard, so far a possible, against the loss by pecuniary embarrassment of any such institutions; Fifth, to enlarge the funds under the charge of the Board of Education devoted to the assistance of needy students; sixth, to carry out these provisions we would further recommend that the Bishops appoint a Centennial Commission consisting of two of their number, one minister, and one layman for each General Conference district, and that this Commission shall have full power to provide plans and means in behalf of the purposes and carry them into execution. There are tweive General Conference district, and that this Commission shall have full power to provide plans and means in behalf of the purposes and carry them into execution. There are tweive General Conference district, and that this Commission shall have full power to provide plans and means in behalf of the purposes and carry them into execution. There are tweive General Conference district, and that this Commission shall have full power to provide plans and means in behalf of the purposes and carry them into execution. There are tweive General Conference distr

ored that position.

Then came Dr. Lanahan's speech, as above referred to, closing with the characteristic motion: "I move the report be laid upon the

notion: "I move the report be laid upon the lable."

"Finally and be printed" was added.
Dr. Curry arose, remarking on the unfairness of attempting "after a speech, and such a speech," to cut off all else. But he proposed to speak on the words "and be printed," showing why it should be printed in order that the people everywhere might study the subject. He then proceeded with a capital argument in favor of the report, much to the amusement of the Conference, making prominent that this and that were reasons why it should be printed, "so that you may all have a chance to study the subject."

The medical property of the report of the conference, making prominent that this and that were reasons why it should be printed, "so that you may all have a chance to study the subject."

The motion to print prevalled.

The freedman's aid and educational work in the South were very fully discussed. The committee on the subject reported that the present organization of the Freedmen's Aid occiety should remain unchanged. Also hat the phrase in the Constitution, "and thers," afforded an opportunity not only to saist the freedmen's schools, but also those stablished among the whites. It recommended that during the next quadrennian uch aid be given to the schools for hites as could be without embarrassment to schools among the freedmen. The special point of divergence was the interpretation to be given to be phrase, "for freedmen and others," in se Constitution. Some held it meant other word people,—that is, those who had never

been slaves, but that it must be restricted to the colored work.

The great need of schools among the whites, and the strength of their claims, were The great need of schools among the whites, and the strength of their claims, were ably, very ably, presented by Dr. Spence of East Tennessee, Dr. Fuller of Atlanta, Dr. Warren of Central New York, and William Rule, a lay delegate from the Holston Conference.

Warren of Central New York, and themeles.

Bule, a lay delegate from the Holston Conference.

Dr. Waldron explained that the phrase under dispute was put in the constitution by a committee of which he was a member, with the thought of assisting three classes and in the order named: "The liberated slaves, the free colored people, and the poor whites."

The Rev. H. S. Key (colored), of Tennessee, had no objections to educating the whites, but not at the expense of the blacks.

Dr. Curry was more than willing to admit every word that had been said about the great need of education among the whites, but he was opposed to the division of the funds collected for the freedmen. "If you divide the \$5,000 or \$60,000 of this Society among the 2,000,000 whites and the 5,000,000 blacks it will cripple both. I want to say it so it will be fully understood. It is the merest assumption to say the color line must not be drawn. The color line is established and cannot be obliterated, and if you will do these people much good you must follow this line for at least this generation. They are the weaker race, and to protect you must separate them. I say it without intending to reflect on any one. But to take the money collected for the Freedmen's Aid Society and appropriate it to other purposes, however needy, is a misappropriation of trust funds." Dr. Kynett offered a substitute instructing the Board of Education to provide assistance to these schools, and argued in the line of Dr. Curry.

Ram Chandra Bose was of Curry's opinion

Curry.
Ram Chandra Bose was of Curry's opinion Ram Chandra Bose was of Curry's opinion also. So was Amos Skinkle, who added the Society was now in debt, and to divide its funds would be disastrous.

Dr. Curtis, of Indiana, was of the same opinion, but, though favoring Dr. Kynett's proposition, believed it did not belong to a Freedmen's Aid report, and should be reserved for an educational report, and offered a substitute for the whole. All the amendments and substitutes were finally tabled by a vote of 149 to 144, and so were others afterwards offered. After Dr. Newman had closed the debate the report was adopted favoring the division of the funds, yet so as not to embarrass the freedmen's schools.

At a later period of the session the Committee on Education reported against consolidating the Freedmen's Aid and Board of Education. Some favored but one Educational Society in the whole Church, but it was not deemed practicable to consolidate at this session, and accordingly the report was approved.

This afternoon the Committee on the

was not deemed practicable to consolidate at this session, and accordingly the report was approved.

This afternoon the Committee on the Episcopacy agreed that it was not expedient to make any declaration on the question of the time for which a Bishop is elected, and after considerable discussion, which will probably be continued on the Conference floor, decided on the following as the places where the Bishops shall live during the next four years: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Atlanta or Chattanooga, Des Moines, Austin or some place in Texas, and St. Paul or Minneapolis.

Bishop Scott lives at Odessa, Del., but he has gone home, having bade his associates a tender good-by, saying he never expected to meet with them again. As he shook hands with Bishop Hurst, he said that it gave him great satisfaction to think that his last official act was to kay his hand on his head in consecration to this office, for his mother had been converted under his ministry, many years ago when he was a young man on a circuit. The old man was cheerful and happy. The scene will not soon be forgotten. There were no dry eyes. He will probably be declared non-effective before the Conference adjourns.

At the afternoon session of the Methodist

be declared non-enective perore line Conderence adjourns.

At the afternoon session of the Methodist Protestant Conference the Committee on Credentials reported the official roll as previously prepared. The election for permanent officers resulted in the choice of the Rev. George B. McElroy President, and the Rev. E. O. Hammond as Secretary.

THE PRESRYTERIANS. Madison, Wis., May 21.—The General Asmbly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States yesterday afternoon elected Dr. William Paxton, of New York, Modera-

This morning the Assembly was opened by This morning the Assembly was opened by singing the hymn "C)me let us join our cheerful songs with angels around the Throne." The morning lesson, Romans vi., was read by the Rev. J)nn P. Knox, of Newton, N. Y., who also led in prayer; then followed the hymn, "Ag hall the power of Love the state of the s Jesus' name, let angele prostrate fall," after which a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Blackburn, of Philadelphia. The Assembly ther sang the hymn, "How precious is the Book Divine, by inspiration given." Prayer

Lexington, Ky.

The Assembly was called to order by the Moderator, the Rev. Mr. Paxton.
Dr. Dixon, the permanent Cleris, read the minutes of yesterday's proceedings.
A telegram was read from Superintendent Atkins, of the St. Paul Railroad, stating that the Wisconsin River being so high the boats were unable to run through the Dells, and

Atkins, of the St. Paul Railroad, stating that the Wisconsin River being so high the boats were unable to run through the Dells, and suggested that the proposed excursion be postponed for one week. The invitation for next Saturday was accepted with thanks.

The Clerk then called the roll of members of the Assembly. The standing committees were then anabunced by the Moderator.

The Rev. Mr. Page presented a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the cause of the delay of the printing of minutes of the General Assembly. This brought out the Rev. Mr. Hatfield, the Stated Clerk, with an explanation. Considerable discussion followed. Dn motion, the resolution was indefinitly postponed.

On motion of Dr. Crosby, the subject of education was made the special order for Friday morning next.

The report of the Committee on the Book of Discipline, etc., was made the special order for Tuesday afternoon.

The Convention will hear the report of the Committee on Freedmen Monday morning; the Board of Ministerial Relief on Saturday morning; the Committee on Home Mission Tuesday morning; the standing Committee on Church Oration Thursday; Foreign Missions Committee Wednesday; Theological Seminary Committee 'Thursday afternoon; and the Committee on Ghurch Polity Wednesday afternoon.

The syndicate records were then called for and presented to the Clerk's desk and recommen ded to the several committee.

In the evening a meeting was held in behalf of the Sunday-school. After the singing of the 64tth hymn, "Now be the Gospel banner in every land unfurled," the Rev. Dr. Crowell, of Philadelphia, who presided, read a lesson from the Scriptures. Prayer was then introduced and spoke at length upon Sabbath-schools of the Presbyterian Church, was then introduced and spoke at length upon Sabbath-schools and Sabbath-school work. At its conclusion a hymn was sung and the meeting adjourned.

PITTSBURG, May 21.—The Reformed Presbyterian Synod convened at 10 this morning. The morning was occupied by reading protests, answer

METHODIST PROTESTANTS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 21.—The annual session of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church commenced this morning at the Fifth Avenue Church. One hundred and ninety delegates were present. The Conference was called to order by the Rev. G. B. McElroy, of Adrian College. The Committee on Credentials was granted leave to retire, in order to revise the list of delegates, and, pending their absence, the Rev. A. H. Bassett made a brief address. At its close the Committee on Rules and Order was appointed, consisting of Dr. Welts, ex-Gov. Pierpont of West Virginia, and the Rev. Mr. Crenshaw of Alabama, and a recess taken.

The sessions of the Conference will probably continue two weeks. METHODIST PROTESTANTS.

Of all the nations living under the sceptre of the Car the Jews are the best educated. The proportion of Jews in Russia is one Jew to every twenty Russians; while in the colleges the proportion of students is one Jew scholar to every

SPAIN.

Reception of Emilio Castelar at the Spanish Academy.

Address on the Occasion, and the Profound Impression It Created

The Springs of Punticera, and the French Route Thither—Routh of the Virgin.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

MADRID, Spain, April 28.—The reception of Don Emilio Castelar at the Spanish Academy, which took place last Sunday, April 28, created an immense sensation in political and literary circles of Madrid, this being the first time that a Spanish Republican had ever dared to cross the threshold of the classic temple. Doubtless, it required the oratorical talent and the merited prestige of Don Emilio Castelar to speak with so much freedom in a reactionary "canagulo" like the Spanish Castelar to speak with so much freedom in a reactionary "canaculo" like the Spanish Academy; to proclaim religious liberty, and to defend the progress of new ideas against dogmas and tradition. You may imagine that he was truly master of his auditory when I inform you that he even risked a glorification of Republican France, and applauded Victor Hugo in this assembly of Royalists and Conservatives. assembly of Royalists and Conservatives. The orator alluded to his country with en-The orator alluded to his country with en-thusiasm and pride, although acknowledging its errors; "but, despite these," he added, "we have left everywhere glorious witnesses of our native grandeur. Every one of our provinces has written its epopée. Cantabra repelled the Romans; Asturia, the Arabs; Galicia, the Normans; Navarre, the Franks. Commerce concentrated in our ports of the Mediterranean; our ports of Andalusia and Estramadura sent forth conquerors of a New World. The planet on which we live is covered with traces of Spanish genius. Without disguising our deplorable efforts to retard modern progress; without forgetting the senseless war declared by us against the most necessary of all liberties,—the liberty of conscience; hating with all our soul the arbitrary disposition of gigantic powers like those of our race, we glory in our country." THE MONUMENTS OF TOLEDO, BURGOS, AND

Were eloquently described; and in the whole world there are no monuments more worthy of description. The Cathedral of Burgos was commenced in the Thirteenth and finshed in the Fifteenth Century; and the 250 years employed in this extraordinary work have left to posterity an evidence of the high appreciation of art during that period. The have left to posterity an evidence of the high appreciation of art during that period. The Cathedrals of Toledo and Granada are equally stupendous in proportions and in the grandeur of their decorations; but the delicate tracery and network creeping over the spires of the Cathedral of Burgos, and running over towers 500 feet high, with the interior equally graceful in its exquisit decorations as the outside, present a mass of chaste and exquisit beauty seldom seen elsewhere. Don Emilio Castelar went on to say that "No coercive authority, supported by the sceptres of all the Kings and by the swords of all the conquerors, can destroy reason. Our age is the age of science, because it is the age of liberty of thought. But I hear these words murmuring in my ear: 'If it is the age of science, it cannot be that of poetry.' How! These two daughters of Heaven have always walked hand in hand. The same ages have seen Sophoeles and Socrates; Cicero and Virgii; Thomas Aquinas and Dante; Gariclaso and Arias Montano; Preira and Cervantes; Pascal and Racine; Shakspeare and Bacon; Kant and Goethe; Hegel and Victor Hugo. Others say, perhaps, that science destroys the idea of Deity, which is the source of all poesy. Do not believe it, gentlemen,—do not believe it: Every great sentiment that fills the heart leads it to Divine love; every idea that illuminates the intelligence draws it nearer to the Absolute; each star that we discover in the unknown adds to

THE INCOMMENSURABLE NAME OF THE CRE ATOR.
At the dawn of day, as at the setting of the sun; in the fury of tempests as in the melody of Nature: in the sea agitated by phosphorescent waves, and in the heavens studded

with stars, sensibility becomes Divine as the Sovereign Creator. In the continued succession of events on the changing scene of history, in the tragedies all the aces repeat, and in the incessant combat between good and evil, million present is least as produced to the incessant combat between good and evil, million presents issert as freely and love, the heart adores Thee as goodness supreme: in art, in the accords of the lyre, in the array of monuments, in the reverberation of inspirations, we contemplate in Thee eternal beauty; on the altars, under the vaults of temples, amidst prayers and incense, faith adores Thee; and in science reason recognizes Thee."

The address was concluded in the following words: "Divided by our political ideas and our religious beliefs, affiliated by will or by force to irreconcliable conditions, most of us, with our faults and our wounds, natural results of numberless civil wars and revolutions, possess, however, affections common to all, thus identifying as in some measure at we possessed a single sout. We cannot peacefully sleep the sleep of death beyond the sepulchers of our nacestors. Let us swear that no sacriface will ever be too costly for the preservation of the grandeur of our country, and that no event will ever destroy the feeling of patriotism which now unites us on this sacred soil, uniting us as is a single being."

The address produced the most profound impression on the assembly of Monarchists; and it is happed the rays of intelligence thus penetrating the gloom of dogmas and supersition which have a supersity of the supersition which have a supersition which have a super

has a picturesque appearance, with its houses hanging on the rocks, its church built on a projecting eminence, its Gothic bridge with a triangular outline, and the charming little streamlet rolling the coolest and most limpid waters in the world to a river in the distance, a few board is name.

streamlet rolling the coolest and most impurwaters in the world to a river in the distance, where it loses its name.

A few hours' journey from Sallent leads to the springs of Panticosa. The road thither is very hilly and difficult to travel. Mountains shut in the valley, and the Gallego precipitates itself into a narrow crevice over a hundred feet in depth. The pathway leads over rocks to a beautiful forest of pines, and redescends from these hights to the Village of Panticosa, near which the torrent comes forth from its abyss to water a smiling valley, in the depths of which are seen through the mists the horizontal lines of the plains of Aragon. These, however, can only be viewed from a distance, as, immediately on descending these declivities, the traveler must commence clinbing others higher still. This is the most disagreeable part of the journey. The pathway is called el Escalar; and this name conveys an idea of its steepness better than all descriptions. Here are constantly seen, ascending and descending, muleteers, with their large, handsome mules, richly caparisoned,—conducting invalids, enveloped in large mantles to protect them from the sun, to and from the baths of Panticosa. To form an idea of this locality, you must imagine

an idea of this locality, you must imagine

A VAST CIRCUS,

with its circumference irregularly filled with
gigantic seats of granit, raised one above the
other,—some in place; others in ruins. These
arise in tiers for a hight of more than 2,000
metres from the base, and are half-lost in the
clouds and covered with snow. All this
immense surface is entirely destitute of
vegetation, while below, a little lake, of a
quarter of a leagne in diameter, fills about
two-thirds of the parterre of the circus. This
lake is supplied by four cascades falling
tumultuously from the hights above, thus
enhancing one of the most sublime, but
frightfully sad, aspects one can imagine.
"The Establishment" consists of several
large white houses, built on the water side;
and all the promenade is confined to a narrow space formed of the stone and gravel
washed by the cascades from above, and
which have filled up a portion of the lake.
The mineral springs issue from the rock on
the right side of the valley; and an inscription on the facade of the first house informs
us that there are "8,500 pies, sobre el nivel
del mar." The waters are warm, slightly
sapid, and gaseous; they cure innumerable
maladies. This wealth of curative means, del mar." The waters are warm, slightly sapid, and gaseous; they cure innumerable maladies. This wealth of curative means, united to the extraordinary appearance of the place, and to the peculiar and wonderful parsimony of Nature, explain why the waters of Panticosa are renowned through all Spain. The most devout portion of the coumunity here do not leave Madrid during May (the month of the Virgin) unless their means are ample to enable them to

in their places of sojourn. These require large supplies of flowers and expensive decorations, and are very imposing with their candlelight and pertume. These altars are not obligatory where cathedrals offer facilities for worship, and where the preparations for this holy month are almost beyond description in this land of Catholicism. Many of the churches are perfect bowers of roses; and truly it is no marvel that the people bow in adoration before the Virgin, thus surrounded by all the beauty it is possible to throw around her. ERECT PRIVATE ALTARS

throw around her.

Terrible floods are again devastating several portions of Spain, and the harrowing tales of suffering that are constantly arriving are almost equal in the aggregate to those of Murcia.

HORTICULTURE.

What Are the Best Strawberries!— What Does Mr. Galusha Say?—An In-teresting Letter from That Centle-

No. 13 EIGHTEENTH STREET, CHICAGO, May 20.—A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer asks, "What are the best strawber-ries?" and, after "saying his say," he

"WHAT DOES MR. GALUSHA SAY?" Now, Mr. Gralusha is the strawberry-man Grundy County, and perhaps no man in the State speaks with more authority upon

what Pools Mr. Galinia is the strawberry-man be bester speaks with more authority upon the state speak with more authority upon the state speak with more authority and the state speak with more authority and the state speak with more authority and practical strawberries a speak feature of his business, and he has more than thirty raided in bearing on his farm, and never fails to make a big display of truit at the strawberries described in the provided of the state of the feature of the state of the state of the feature of the state of the state of the feature of the state of

City, Capt. Jack, Col. Cheney, Seth Boyden, Cowing's Seedling.

"For distant market: Sharpless, Capt. Jack, Charles Downing, Wilson, Continental, Prouty, Miner.

"For high cultivation in hills or single rows, for home-use and for fancy berries: Sharpless, Great American, Crescent, Seth Boyden, Miner, Monarch of the West, Essex Beauty, Centennial Favorit.

"There are other varieties which produce large, fine fruit; and have high local reputation."

STRAWBERRIES IN THIS MARKET are now selling at 10 to 15 cents (retail) per quart,—so cheap that everybody can eat strawberries, and everybody is eating them. It is simply astounding to see the number of car-loads of this fruit that reach this market and are consumed daily.

O. I. B.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

In Interesting Sketch of a Memorable Command-Hy Samuel Lover.
The story of the Irish Brigade is one of the most interesting episodes in the history of the Irish people. Their ardent military spirit, which was one of the results of their Celtic origin, had been wasted through many centuries, in savage feuds among hemselves, or in frui tless resistance to their invaders,—and when at length it had be-come disciplined, under Sarsfield and St. Ruth, and acquired a force which might have yielded England the greatest service in her ensuing wars, it was lost to her through the intolerance which proscribed the relig-

ion of a nation.

The laws of the period, which forbade Catholics to bear arms under the English Crown, blindly renounced all the advantages to be derived from their devotion, and com-pelled the army of James II., when disband-ed at the Peace of Limerick, to pass over to the Continent and enroll under its various monarchs. Almost every throne of Europe profited by the bold hearts and stalwart frames of the buoyant sons of the Emerald Isle, except only the one that still nom-inally claimed their allegiance while repudiating their services. It was in France, however, that James' army was found principally to reassemble,—owing, probably, to the great-er sympathy of the Hibernian and the Celtic temperaments,—and there formed themselves into a body, which soon became distin-guished under its title of the "Irish Brig-ade."

into a body, which soon became distinguished under its title of the "Irish Brigade."

These gallant emigrants, who left behind them all their social and domestic ties, carried abroad with their untarnished honor and their indomitable courage all their unconquerable gayety and their undying love for their native country. Almost as deep, however, perhaps, was their love for their native music. So strong was it, indeed, that they refused to march to the French tunes, and on all military occasions insisted on the use of their national airs,—a gratification that was conceded to them, though the same favor was denied to the Swiss. For this, however, there was a reason. The music of the Ranz des Vaches awoke in the breast of the latter such a passionate longing for home that it often led to desertion; while in the poor Irishman, whose home was lost to him, no such danger was to be feared.

A continuous evil resulted from the expatriation of these men. The brigade which was sent into exile when over 14,000 strong was always actively recruited in Ireland, however illegally and at some risk—and thus year after year the valorous youth that ought to have fought under the flag of William and Marlborough went abroad to espouse the cause and swell the forces of their enemies,—until at length it fell to their lot to face the heroes they should have shouldered, and to inflict on England her greatest military disaster throughout the century. It was the impetuous charge of the Irish Brigade that won for the French the battle of Fontenoy. Well might George II. exclaim, on reviewing such a fact, "Sad indeed are the laws that deprive me of such soldiers."

During the course of almost a century the brigade was enrolled in the French army, and had an honorable share in all the latter's

each; all the rank and beauty of Paris were assembled around the Regent, and a costly and luxurious supper crowned the attractions of the night. While the entertainment was proceeding, one of the Prince's suite approached and whispered to him: "It is worth your Royal Highness' while to step into the supper-rooms; there is a yellow forming there who is the most extraordinary formorant ever witnessed; he is a prodigy, your Highness; he never stops eating and rinking, and the attendants say, moreover, hat he has not done so for some hours."

domino there who is the most extraordinary cormorant ever witnessed; he is a prodicy, your Highness; he never stope eating and drinking, and the attendants say, moreover, that he has not done so for some hours." His Royal Highness went accordingly, and sure enough there was the yellow domino, laying about him as described, and swallowing everything as ravenously as if he had only just began. Baised pies fell before him like garden-pallings before a field-piece; pheasants and qualis seemed to fly down his throat in a little covey; the wine he drank threatened a scarcity, whatever might be the next vintage.

After watching him for some time, the Duke acknowledged he was a wonder, and laughingly left the room; but shortly afterward, on passing through another, he saw the yellow domino again, and as actively at work as ever, devastating the dishes everywhere and emptying the champagne bottles as rapidly as they were brought to him. Perfectly amazed, the Duke at last could not restrain his curloslty. "Who," he asked, "is that insatiate ogre that threatens such annihilation to all the labors of our cooks?" Accordingly, one of the suite was dispatched to him. "His Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans desires the yellow domino to unmask." But the domino begged to be excused, pleading the privilege of masquerade. "There is a higher law," replied the officer; "the Royal order must be obeyed." "Well, then," answered the incognito, "if it must be so, it must"; and unmasking, exhibited the ruddy visage of an Irish trooper.

"Why, in the name of Polyphemus!" exclaimed the Regent as he advanced to him, "who and what are you? I have seen you est and drink enough for a dozen men at least, and yet you seem as empty as ever."

"Well, then," said the trooper, "sines the surent must come out, plase your Royal Highness, I i lone of Clare's Horse,—that's the guard of honor to-night,—and when our men were ordered out we clubbed our money to buy at tieke and agreed to take our turn at the supper-table, turn and turn about."

The loud lau

and fleur de lis were interwoven, with a laud-atory motto. There was some ground for the King's emotion—if the historians of the brigade are all to be relied on—that in the course of the century upward of 450,000 Irish-men had died in the ranks of France. What an army lost to England—what a comment on the Penal Code!

A VIENNA GALA-DAY.

The National Festival of Austrian

VIENNA, Austria, April 25.—This has been a gala Sunday for the Capital City of Austria. The National Festival of Austrian Singers" has occupied the attention of all, from the Emperor to the lowest plebeian in the city, and of thousands from the country. The par-ticipants in the festival were seventy-six dif-ferent vocal-music societies from Lower Austria, of which thirty-six were from Vienna; there were also four from Upper Austria, fourteen from Bohemia, and nine from Machren, as well as societies from Silesia, Galatia, and Kaerutan,—in all, 2,800 male ingers. Very little attempt was made at outward show or public parade. The sing-ers were all dressed alike, in neat black dress-suits, with the ordinary high black silk hat, light gloves, and white cravat.

"practice concert" at 8 a.m., in the large concert-hall of the Music Union, which is one of the most beautiful and elaborate halls

"practice concert" at 8 a. m., in the large concert-hall of the Music Union, which is one of the most beautiful and elaborate halls in Europe. It is airy, commodious, and profusely decorated with gilding and paintings. It would be impossible to describe the singing of those 2,800 strong German voices, practicing in unison, for an hour and a half, the various songs for the day. At 11 a. m. they assembled in front of the Keunstier-Haus, or Art Hall, to receive their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Austria with the soul-stirring song of "Concordia." The crowd was immense; the singers were obliged to lock arms in order to keep themselves, even with the aid of the police, in line. As usual with Royalty, it was behind time, and kept the singers waiting in the broiling sun for about an hour. As the Emperor appeared every hat was lifted, and he was received with tremendous cheering.

Emperor Franz was dressed very plainty, in a military suit, with the insignia of a few orders on his breast. The Empress was, if possible, still more plainty dressed, in black. The singers presented to the Emperor amenoral picture commemorating a similar festival of last year, for which he thanked them. After which the Emperor and his escort were driven away, while the band played National airs. At 1 p. m. the singers again assembled in line, six abreast, and the procession, over a mile in length, marched to the Palace. The houses on the line of march were filled with the faces of Vienna's most beautiful womer, and the streets were crowded.

On arriving at the Palace, the singers and those who had tickets were passed into the spacious court, where balconies were arranged for the Emperor on the line of march ware filled with the faces of Vienna's most beautiful womer, such the streets were crowded.

The Empress on this occasion was dressed as became a Queen. She must, when young, have been an exceptionally nac-looking woman. She has large member, out of suppearance; is tall and slim, and as straight as an arrow; spends much of her time Prehistoric Tombs.

Why the Afghan War Cost So Much. Why the Afghan War Cost So Much.

No wonder the cost of the war in Afghanistanhas greatly exceeded expectations: A large,
quantily of rum lately arrived at Jhelum from
Bombay, for transport by camels or wagons to
Peakawur and the front. The spirit was greatly
overproof, and an intimation was sent that before issue its strength was to be reduced 25 per
cent. There was a terrible strain on the transport at Jhelum at the time, yet it will hardly be
credited that the Commissariat officer at that
place added the water requisit to reduce the
spirit to its regulated strength bafore sending
the rum off.

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FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Hadway's "Treatise of List of Diseases Cured by Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

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Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendri published in our Almanac for 1879; also the of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition our "False and True." Space forbids our making particular refer the various cases of chronic diseases rea your Sarsaparillian Resolvent. Inv nd their friends must consult our hey wish to obtain an idea of the protection of R. R. R. Remedies.

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